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HISTORY  
OF  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

v. 2

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF  
SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.*

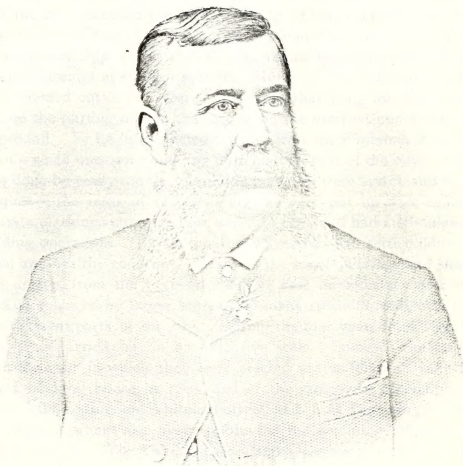
EDITED BY  
WALLACE P. REED.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
D. MASON & CO., PUBLISHERS,  
1889.



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Engraving by

Wm. J. Dryden



It is deemed proper in this connection to briefly review the rebuilding of the city after its destruction by order of General Sherman. This was in September, 1864. In November and December of that year, the people began to return, but many of them having made more or less permanent arrangements for winter residence, did not return until the next spring. Before the end of 1865, most of the old citizens had returned, and besides them many others who had been ruined by the war determined to seek their fortunes in what had been for many years looked forward to as the metropolis of Georgia. In 1866 the population of the city exceeded the highest figures it had attained before the war, reaching 20,228, and in 1870 Atlanta had become the second city in the State, being surpassed only by Savannah. The rebuilding at first was carried on without much attempt at style or system. Hundreds of brick and wooden buildings were erected out of the *débris* of the ruins, that being the only material at hand, and the putting of it to that use being the most economic way of clearing the ground. Er Lawshe erected the first store on Whitehall street by the removal of a small one-story building from another part of the city. Similar work was done by many others. Building materials were scarce and high, and in consequence the rents of such buildings as were put up were equally high. This state of things continued for several years, and had a stimulating effect on building operations. By 1869 and 1870 matters had settled down to a more normal and healthy condition. Many of the small buildings and shanties had been erected from the necessities of the case immediately after the war, began to be replaced by larger stores, and many splendid residences began to rise in different parts of the city. During the four years from 1869 to 1872, building was carried on on an extensive scale. Some of the larger buildings with the year in which they were erected are as follows: John H. James built his banking house in 1865, and in the same year McNaught & Scrutchins built their store on Whitehall street, and J. C. Peck his planing-mill. O. H. Jones also built fine livery stables for the accommodation of his increasing trade in stock. The Third Baptist Church was built in 1868; E. E. Rawson's store on Whitehall street in 1869; Moore & Marsh's store on Decatur street, John H. James's famous residence on Peachtree street, now the governor's mansion, was also erected that year at a cost of \$45,000. In 1870 Louis DeGive built the Opera House, the corner stone of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was laid, the Fourth Baptist Church was built by John H. James, H. I. Kimball built the Kimball House, at a cost of about \$500,000, and B. F. Wyly built a handsome residence on Washington street. In 1871 there were erected at least four hundred buildings, among them the Republic Block on Pryor street, the Austell Building on Decatur street, and the Union passenger depot. In 1872 the Fifth Baptist Church was erected by John H. James, a three-story building was erected on Broad street by ex-Governor Brown, a large agricultural warehouse by Mark W. Johnson, and a hardware building by Thomas M. Clarke, besides numerous residences.



In addition to the facilities that were continually added to the business and other departments of the city's life, as indicated by the above review, the facilities for obtaining money were being constantly increased, as may be seen by reference to the chapter on the banks. New hardware stores were established, and the wholesale grocery and wholesale dry goods business grew to such proportions as had not been witnessed before the war. The real estate business also took a new start, or rather an original start, for there was not much done in the handling of real estate before the war. This proved to be one of the fruitful sources of revenue to an impoverished people, and at the same time a business grew up which had not been of any importance to the growth of the city before that time. The building of the Air Line Railroad aided largely the growing commerce of the city, as has its operation ever since. The cotton trade also grew immensely. In 1867 the receipts were only 17,000 bales, but a few years later the receipts ran up to 20,000 bales, then to 32,000, then 55,000, then 65,000, then 90,000, and in 1881 the receipts were 130,000 bales. Since that time the receipts have fluctuated, but in 1884, when they were larger than in any other year, they reached 171,000 bales.

During recent years the buildings erected in the city have been for the most part of a higher and finer character than formerly. This is a fair indication of the city's growth and prosperity. A few of these finer buildings will be found referred to in this connection. The present executive mansion has been mentioned as having been erected in 1868, W. H. Parkins, architect, at a cost of \$45,000. The following buildings, also designed by him, were erected in the years indicated: the Church of the Immaculate Conception in 1869, a massive Gothic structure, at the corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, costing \$80,000, the First M. E. Church building, in 1876, at the junction of Peachtree and Pryor streets, costing \$70,000; the first Kimball House, in 1870, five stories high, costing about \$500,000. This house was burned down October 12, 1883, and the present Kimball House erected immediately afterward at a cost, including furnishing, of \$650,000. In 1870, Trinity M. E. Church was erected, which is described in the history of the organization. The Jewish Synagogue was erected in 1873, at a cost of about \$25,000. And besides these, there have been erected a large number of houses costing all the way from \$5,000 to \$40,000. G. L. Norrman has designed a large number of fine buildings, among them the Cotton Exposition building, which was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$50,000. It is of a cruciform shape, 700x500 feet in size. The Stone Hall of the Atlanta University, in 1883, the Gate City National Bank building, in 1887, which cost \$125,000, the two buildings of the Piedmont Exposition, the main building costing about \$25,000, and the other \$50,000, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, one of most attractive buildings in the city, erected in 1888. Besides these he has designed a large number of private residences costing from \$5,000 to \$60,000. E. G. Lind has been the architect of a large number





of buildings in Atlanta and in the suburban towns, among those in the city being the Jackson building at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, erected in 1882, at a cost of \$30,000, and Boyd & Baxter's furniture factory, erected in 1887, at a cost of \$20,000. The principal public buildings designed by L. B. Wheeler, are the Chamberlin & Boynton building on Whitehall street, and the *Constitution* building, and besides these a large number of private residences. Bruce & Morgan have also designed some of the finest buildings in the city, among them the Traders' Bank Building on Decatur street, which was completed in the fall of 1888.

From this brief *résumé* it will be seen that the city has a large number of both public and private buildings which are both large and costly, and that it is on the whole well and substantially built.

The business of Atlanta is now very large and represented by a large number of houses in the various lines. Following is a statement of the numbers and dealers in most of the different classes of business: abstracts of title, two; agricultural implement dealers, seven; architects, nine; artists, fifteen; artists' material, seven; bakers and confectioners, nineteen; banks and bankers, fifteen; belting and hose, six; blacksmiths, forty; boarding-houses, sixty-four; boiler manufacturers, two; bookbinders, eight; book publishers, eight; booksellers and stationers, fourteen; wholesale boots and shoes, six; retail boots and shoes, twenty-nine; boot and shoemakers, eighty-one; brass goods, three; brewers, five; brick manufacturers, seven; bridge builders, three; bond and stock brokers, nine; commission brokers, four; cotton brokers, two; flour and grain brokers, eight; iron brokers, two; loan brokers, three; merchandise brokers, twenty-eight; money brokers, three; provision brokers, three; railroad ticket brokers, five; broom manufacturers, fifteen; cabinetmakers, five; carriage and wagon manufacturers, thirteen; manufacturers of chemicals, five; chemists, analytical, three; cigar manufacturers, three, wholesale dealers, ten, retail dealers, fifteen; civil engineers and surveyors, three; wholesale clothing, four; retail clothing, thirty-two; coal and wood, fifty; manufacturing confectioners, twelve; contractors and builders, twenty-three; cotton buyers, seven; cotton mills, three; dentists, sixteen; dressmakers, thirty-nine; druggists, wholesale, seven, retail, forty-five; wholesale dry goods, six; retail dry goods, thirty-seven; electrical supplies, four; embalmers, five; engines and boilers, ten; engravers, four; fertilizers, nineteen; florists, eight; wholesale flour, nineteen; flour and grist-mills, four; founders and machinists, thirteen; fruits, wholesale, ten, retail, twenty-seven; furniture manufacturers, seven; furniture dealers, twenty-six; general stores, sixteen; wholesale grocers, thirty-seven, retail, four hundred; hardware, nine; harnessmakers, eight; wholesale hats and caps, four, retail, twelve; hay, grain and feed, twenty-two; hotels, twenty-five; house furnishing goods, nine; ice manufacturers, three; ice cream, eight; insurance agents, forty-seven; accident insurance companies,



seven; fire insurance companies, forty-two; life insurance companies, twenty-one; iron works, five; land companies, three; laths and shingles, sixteen; laundries, six; lawyers, two hundred and fifty; leather and findings, six; lime and cement, seven; livery stables, ten; lumber dealers, thirty; marble dealers, six; mattress manufacturers, six; meat markets, eighty-three; medicine manufacturers, twelve; men's furnishing goods, twenty-three; milk depots, nine; wholesale millinery, two, retail, twelve; music teachers, fifteen; wholesale notions, six, retail, eighteen; fresco painters, eleven; paper dealers, eight; photographers, seven; physicians, two hundred and eighty; piano and organ dealers, four; planing-mills, sixteen; plumbers, ten; printers, twenty; real estate dealers, twenty-six; restaurants, twenty-two; sewing machine agents, nine; stereotypers, seven; stoves and tinware, eight; merchant tailors, twelve; wagonmakers, six; jewelers, twenty-eight; wholesale liquors, six; retail liquors, forty; wood-working machinery, five; and many others which it would even be more tedious to detail.

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

PREVIOUS to the war the manufactures of Atlanta were few in number, and of comparatively small importance. There were, however, some that were of value to the city and surrounding country, and which are worthy of remembrance.

The first manufacturing establishment in Atlanta was a saw-mill erected in 1844 by Jonathan Norcross. It was located between the present sites of the Atlantic and West Point depot and the Air Line depot. It was propelled by horse-power, the power having been an invention of Mr. Norcross; but the invention having been previously made and patented, as Mr. Norcross learned upon himself making application for a patent at Washington, he could not secure a patent for his invention. This power consisted of a circular wheel, forty feet in diameter, and adjusted in nearly a horizontal position. From three to four horses were placed on one edge of this wheel at a time and harnessed to a frame, and as they walked forward apparently to themselves, they in reality stood still, the immense wheel rotating under them and propelling the saw which played vertically up and down. One set of horses was kept upon the wheel from three to four hours, when another set was put in their places. With this vertical saw Mr. Norcross was able to saw about one thousand feet of lumber per day. The lumber sawed was mostly for the Georgia



railroad, which was then being built toward Atlanta, and which had agreed to take what lumber Mr. Norcross could have ready for its use, by the time it could approach sufficiently near to Atlanta to use the lumber. The lumber was sawed out in the shape of "mudsills," cross-ties, and "stringers." The "mudsills" were really three-inch plank, about twelve inches wide, and were laid down lengthwise of the railroad as a base for the cross-ties, which lay across the mudsills, and at a distance apart of from four to five feet. The "stringers" were then laid longitudinally on top of the cross-ties, and on the "stringers" were laid the flat iron rails, or strap rails. In manufacturing these various kind of railroad timbers, Mr. Norcross's mill was kept employed about two years, and during that time made considerable money for its owner. Its operations were then discontinued. It was on this Georgia railroad that the first locomotive that came into Atlanta by self-propulsion reached this city September 15, 1845.

One of the largest flouring-mills in the Southern States before the war was one erected where the Georgia railroad depot now is, by Richard Peters, L. P. Grant, W. G. Peters and J. F. Mims. The capital invested was \$50,000. The building was a three-story frame, and was well built and well supplied with good machinery. It was erected in 1848, and was run by Richard Peters until the breaking out of the war. Mr. Peters attempted to conduct a merchant flouring-mill business, but from various causes was not so successful in the business as would have been gratifying to his tastes. The principal reason for this was that some of his principal competitors persistently undersold him without any regard to profit. When the war broke out Mr. Peters sold the engines to the government, who took them to Augusta and there they were used throughout the war in the manufacture of powder for the Confederate armies. The building was then converted into a pistol factory and was thus used until the city was destroyed by order of General Sherman. The five acres of land upon which it stood cost Mr. Peters originally \$600, and he sold it for \$20,000.

The first foundry and machine shop erected in Atlanta that took in regular custom work, was erected by A. Leyden, formerly from Pennsylvania, and in later years the inventor of the lock that has for the last eight years been used on the bags containing the registered mail of the United States. The foundry and machine shop referred to were erected in November, 1848, and the business was conducted under the firm name of A. Leyden & Co., Mr. Leyden's partner being Robert Finley of Macon, Ga. The foundry was located where the Porter & Butler foundry now is, and was in fact the original of which the latter is the successor. It was on the Georgia railroad, opposite the Richmond and Danville railroad freight depot. In 1853 Mr. Leyden became the sole proprietor of the establishment, but in 1856, took in as partners E. W. Holland, James L. Dunning, and John McDonough, and the partnership resulting was



also known as A. Leyden & Co. In 1857, Mr. McDonough sold his interest in the business to William Rushton, and in 1858 Mr. Leyden himself sold his interest. The name of the company was then changed to the Atlanta Machine Works, and continued to run under that name until the war, when being requested to cast shells for the Confederate government, and refusing, the property was seized by the government and used by them for the manufacture of shells until the city was captured by General Sherman, when the works were destroyed. After the war they were resurrected by Mr. Butler, now of Gainesville, Ga. After several changes in the firm J. H. Porter became interested in the establishment, hence the name Porter & Butler, and these two gentlemen ran it for several years. About 1882 Mr. McCombs became interested in the business, and in later years Mr. George Taylor, and the name of the firm was changed to McCombs, Taylor & Co., and the name of the works remain, as it has been for many years, The Atlanta Machine Works. The goods manufactured here are mill machinery, mining machinery, steam engines, and various other kinds of machinery and castings. The annual product of the works has reached as high as \$200,000.

The Atlanta Mining and Rolling Mill Company was incorporated March 9, 1866, the incorporators being John D. Gray, Allen Kennedy, Aaron Alexander, William C. Gray, and their associates and successors, and the authorized capital stock of the company was \$200,000. The privilege was granted of increasing it to \$500,000. This was in fact the continuance of the business carried on by Lewis Scofield before the war, and during the war by Scofield & Markham. The location of the works was about two hundred yards west of the present site of the Fulton Cotton Spinning Mills. These works were, like most of the other works of the kind, destroyed by the war. After the war the Atlanta Rolling Mills were erected nearly opposite the present site of the Atlanta Bridge and Axle Works on Marietta street, and were run until 1877, when the business failed and the property went into the hands of a receiver. The receiver conducted the business about a year, when the property was sold and an attempt made to start again. The result was another failure and another receiver in the person of Grant Wilkins, who ran the business for about eight years, when an accidental fire destroyed the combustible part of the buildings, and the rest of the ruins still remain. The property has been purchased by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, and is now owned by the Georgia Pacific Railroad Company.

It is now the design to present a brief *résumé* of the manufacturing that was carried on in the city during the war. In 1860, there were here four large machine shops, two planing-mills, three tanneries, two shoe factories, a soap factory, and clothing manufactories employing seventy-five hands. The most important establishment in the place was the Scofield & Markham Rolling Mills for the manufacture of railroad iron, and capable of turning out thirty tons per day.





The opening of hostilities caused the blockade of all Southern ports, and cut off communication with the outside world. The South had large armies to be equipped, and the people at home required various articles of utility and comfort. The demand had in some way to be supplied, and hence, in a short time, Atlanta became a veritable hive of industry. Shops and factories were soon in full operation, manufacturing almost every article that could be of use in warfare, from field ordnance down to a navy revolver. Immense quantities of shells and percussion caps were turned out every day, and shipped to the front. Some of the lighter military equipments, requiring considerable skill and ingenuity, were also manufactured here, such as brass buttons, canteens, bowie knives, envelopes, paper boxes, coffins, etc. The bakers did a tremendous business supplying the army with hard-tack. Mr. Carl F. Barth started a drum factory and turned out bass and kettle drums by the hundred. There were scores of clothing, shoe, hat and candle factories. Mr. Thomas W. Chandler manufactured fine swords for officers. These were of well tempered steel and were serviceable weapons. James McPherson built a match factory at great expense, and his matches were sold all along the line from Richmond to Mobile. Dr. Samuel Hape came home after a year's service in the field, authorized by the government to manufacture false teeth, gold leaf and the silver wire used for surgical purposes. He sent through the lines for machinery and a gold beater, and himself made a trip to Europe to secure other needed material. In order to reach Europe he had to run the blockade, and as he was the bearer of dispatches from the Confederate government to its minister in France, he ran not a little risk. He made his industry in Atlanta very successful and was of material aid to the government and the people.

But most of the ingenuity of the Southern people was at that time turned into warlike channels. It was expended upon cannon, bombs, powder, pistols, sabers, guns, and similar articles, in preference to the things required by a peaceful community. Still what was achieved in Atlanta under such adverse circumstances, when the raw material was almost entirely lacking, shows that with favorable opportunities they had the resources, the inventive ability, and the skill to provide almost anything that was absolutely necessary. The two evacuations, by the Confederates and Federals, with the consequent destruction of eleven-twelfths of the city, swept away every vestige of these manufactures, and it was not until the city had been rebuilt that its industrial era was really inaugurated.

And even since the inauguration of this industrial era, which is full of promise, and which, up to this time, is far from being barren of valuable results, there have been numerous establishments which, from various reasons, have failed to meet with that success which would warrant their projectors in continuing to labor for that for which they embarked in business, and which, in different instances, lured on to labor for a greater or less period of time. In



the cases of those that were of short duration it is not deemed worth while to trace their rise and progress, but some of the more important establishments are briefly sketched in the following pages, and from the success which has attended them some idea may be obtained as to what may be done in Atlanta in the way of manufacturing, when the proper conditions are observed. The first establishment that is noticed here is the Winship Machine Company. The business of this company was established in 1853, by Joseph Winship, who, though originally from Massachusetts, had then been a citizen of Georgia twenty-three years. He located where the works are now, at the intersection of Foundry street and the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Here he erected a foundry and machine shop, and commenced business in 1854. Soon afterward he took into partnership his brother, Isaac R. Winship, and his two sons, Robert and George, the firm name becoming Joseph Winship & Co. The buildings which had been erected and the business which had been built up were destroyed by the war, but as soon afterward as possible work was commenced again. In 1866 Isaac R. Winship left Atlanta, and the business was continued by Joseph Winship and his two sons until January, 1869, when Joseph Winship retired from the firm. The business was then conducted by the two brothers, Robert and George Winship, under the firm name of Winship Brothers until January, 1885, when the Winship Machine Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000. The officers of the company since then have been as follows: George Winship, president; Robert Winship, vice-president; and R. E. Rushton, secretary. In 1882 the entire establishment was rebuilt and enlarged, and since then the buildings have consisted of a blacksmith shop and machine shop, 43 x 220 feet, 170 feet of which is two stories high, the rest one story; a foundry, 60 x 80 feet, one story high; a gin shop, 40 x 120 feet, three stories high; and a warehouse, 40 x 100 feet, and four stories high. The buildings occupy four and one-half acres of ground, and the business consists in the manufacture of cotton presses, cotton-gins, steam engines and saw-mills, besides a general jobbing work in iron. The number of hands employed is about one hundred and twenty-five, and the annual value of the product of the establishment is about \$250,000.

E. Van Winkle & Co. The business of this firm was started in 1870 by Mr. E. Van Winkle in a small way. He continued alone until 1880, when he sold a one-half interest to his present partner, Mr. W. W. Boyd, since which time the firm name has been E. Van Winkle & Co. This firm, since 1880, has erected a number of new buildings, a foundry, a warehouse, and an enlargement has been made to the machine shop. In 1884 they established a branch of their business at Dallas, Tex. The business consists in the manufacture of cotton presses, cotton-gins, cotton-seed oil-mills, linters, saw-mills, gin-house supplies, and castings generally. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands, and have a very large and rapidly increasing business.



So large has it become that it has been found necessary to erect an entire new plant, and for this purpose they purchased in 1888 twenty acres of land outside the city limits, upon which it is their intention to erect the new buildings in 1889.

The Atlanta Bridge and Axle Company was organized April 15, 1887, and commenced business about June 1st of the same year. The paid in capital was \$150,000. The company bought the property of the old "Atlanta Bridge Works," located at the corner of Marietta street and North avenue, which had suspended business some three years previously. New buildings and machinery were added until the works were fully equipped for the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, and other structural work in metal. They were also equipped for the manufacture of steel channel wagon axles. They now have a capacity of four thousand tons of bridges and five thousand sets of wagon axles. The bridge department of the works has been running to its full capacity ever since this company was organized, but the axle department has not yet been started. The company find a market for their work throughout the United States, but their special field for bridges is in the Southern States. The company employs about three hundred and twenty-five men on the average the year round. The officers of the company at the present time are, W. B. Miles, president; J. L. Creswell, vice-president; Grant Wilkins, secretary and engineer.

The Southern Agricultural Works was organized in 1882, with a paid up capital stock of \$150,000. The line of manufacture consists of all kinds of cast and wrought iron plows, steel plows, steel blades, etc., together with all attachments; cotton-gins, feeders and condensers, and cotton warehouse and compress trucks of every description. The company makes a specialty of the Elias Haiman chilled plow. The plant of the works covers an area of 515 x 150 feet, fronting on Marietta street, and extending back to the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The main building is a four-story brick, 60 x 150 feet in size. The next building is the foundry, and then comes the grinding and polishing rooms, 40 x 110 feet. The blacksmith shop is 40 x 150 feet in size, in which are employed three large trip-hammers. There are also three drop-hammers, a large rolling machine and two bull-dozer. The engine-room is thirty feet square, and the engine is of one hundred and sixty horse power. The company employs a force of two hundred hands, and the weekly pay roll amounts to \$1,800. The trade is very large and extends all over the Southern States. The officers at this time are, Elias Haiman, president, and S. Landauer, secretary and treasurer. Under the management of these gentlemen this institution has become one of the leading manufacturing enterprises in the Southern States.

The Atlanta Cotton Seed Oil-mills was founded in 1882, with a capital of \$75,000. The factory is three miles out of the city, on the line of the Georgia Railroad. Here four buildings are occupied—press and boiler rooms, linter



and huller rooms, engine-room and storage building, all of which cover an area of four acres. The machinery is of the latest and most approved designs, and is driven by an engine of one hundred and twenty-five horse power. Seventy-five hands are employed, and the transactions of the company amount to over \$100,000. The products are crude cotton-seed oil, oil-cake and oil-meal. The officers of the company are, Albert E. Thornton, president; Paul Romare, vice-president; and William J. Montgomery, secretary and treasurer.

The Exposition Cotton Mills Company was organized in 1882, the following gentlemen being the incorporators: Richard Peters, R. D. Spalding, D. N. Speer, W. B. Cox, W. K. Hill, Robert H. Richards, E. C. Peters, W. I. Gamatt, Benjamin E. Crane, John R. Gramling, Hugh T. Inman, S. M. Inman, W. S. Inman, John H. Inman, James Swann, R. M. Clarke, W. M. Dixon, L. P. Grant, John M. Hill, T. L. Langston, George W. Parrott, James English, J. D. Turner and E. P. Howell. The capital stock of the company, which is all paid in, is \$500,000, and the surplus \$150,000. The officers are as follows: President, D. N. Speer; assistant, W. A. Speer; secretary, C. D. Tuller; superintendent, A. T. Smith, and special agent, W. C. Martin. Five hundred men are employed. The mills are located on the old Oglethorpe Park, and are in the form of a cross. There are five hundred looms in the mills, and sixteen thousand spindles. Nine thousand bales of cotton are converted annually into shirtings, sheetings and drillings, which find a market in all the Southern States, and in India and China.

The Atlanta Cotton Mills was organized as a stock company in July, 1879, with a paid up capital of \$300,000. Their factory is situated on Marietta street, and is 280 x 316 feet. The factory is six stories high. The engine rooms are three stories high and 40 x 90 feet in dimensions. The engine is of five hundred horse power. There are in operation in these mills 10,240 spindles, and 330 looms, and the capacity of the mills is 20,000 yards per day. The officers of the company at present are Rufus B. Bullock, president and treasurer, and J. Walter Kimball, cashier.

The Atlanta Steam Dye Works were founded in 1871 by James Lochrey. They began operations, however, in a very humble way, and under many discouragements. People at first were unwilling to entrust their fabrics in his hands. This is illustrated by an incident which occurred very soon after he had established the works. A lady brought to him some lace curtains which she wanted to have bleached, but would not leave them unless upon a guarantee that if the bleaching process should prove a failure no charge should be made, and also that if in the process they should be in any way damaged, Mr. Lochrey should pay the damage. Mr. Lochrey made a success of the bleaching process, and the news of this success soon spread far and wide. The result was that he soon had a greater amount of work than he could do with his limited facilities. In 1872, therefore, he erected a three-story brick building on





Pryor street between Loyd and Hunter streets, and to the new works custom came from every State south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River. This enterprise was looked upon as a valuable addition to the industries of Atlanta. This establishment is still in existence, the business being conducted by Mrs. Hattie Lochrey, widow of the former proprietor.

The Trowbridge Furniture Company was first started in 1874, as the firm of John Trowbridge & Son. In 1886 the company, as at present named, was incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, and with privilege of increasing it to \$100,000. The incorporators and the officers upon organization were as follows: John Trowbridge, president; Henry Trowbridge, manager; and G. C. Powers, secretary. The factory has always been where it is now, at Nos. 3 to 11 Fort street. All kinds of furniture are manufactured by this company. The number of hands employed varies from fifty to one hundred, and the annual value of the manufactured goods amounts to about \$150,000.

The Fenley Furniture Company is the successor of the W. L. Fenley Furniture Company which was established in 1881 by Wilson L. Fenley, who had been engaged for some years previously in the manufacture of furniture in Atlanta. The company was composed of W. L. Fenley, John A. Donovan and Frank T. Gather. This company was succeeded about January 1, 1888, by the Fenley Furniture Company, which was then incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The principal incorporators of this company were W. L. Fenley and W. R. Ware. Some months after the incorporation Mr. Ware bought out the interests of all the other stockholders, and has since then been the sole proprietor. The factory is located on Fourth street, near Ponder street. The annual value of the manufactured product is from \$60,000 to \$75,000. It is the present design of Mr. Ware to erect a new two-story and basement brick factory early in 1889, and thus increase his facilities for the manufacture of fine furniture, for which he finds a market in all of the Southern States.

The Boyd & Baxter Furniture Company was organized in 1884. Messrs. Boyd & Baxter at that time bought out the plant of Messrs. Hinman & Son and commenced the manufacture of furniture on a moderate scale. But with the large supply of excellent timber of all the varieties required in the manufacture of furniture, walnut, cherry, ash, etc., and the inexhaustible supply of fine marble in north Georgia, they found accessible to their hands the best material for the purposes for which their business had been established. They therefore erected a large factory building 256 x 50 feet in size and five stories high, fronting on Marietta street, and extending back to the Western and Atlantic, the Georgia Pacific, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads. The factory is supplied with the latest improved labor-saving machinery, which is propelled by a one hundred and twenty-five horse power Hamilton Corliss engine; about one hundred and fifty hands are employed; two million feet of



lumber are worked up into furniture annually, and the pay-roll foots up about \$1,500 per week. Isaac S. Boyd is president of the company, T. W. Baxter, secretary and treasurer, and F. S. Burns, superintendent.

The Atlanta Furniture Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1888. Following are the officers of the company: C. P. Miller, president; P. H. Miller, vice-president; H. J. Fear, general manager, and George B. Hinman, superintendent. This institution is the successor of the "Pioneer" Furniture Manufactory of Atlanta, first established by George Hinman in 1879. Afterward the firm became Hinman & Son, and the latter is now the superintendent of this company. The factory is situated on Marietta street just inside the city limits, and the lots numbered from 529 to 537 inclusive. It is equipped with the latest improved machinery. The company was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$100,000, and since the incorporation of the company business has so largely increased that the original stock of \$10,000 has been largely increased. This company tolerates only first class workmanship, and with its advanced, chaste and original designs, and with prices even lower than were formerly charged for ordinary furniture, together with the thorough business methods employed in this factory, there is no reason for wonder or surprise that this company occupies its present enviable position among the many thoroughly reliable manufacturing firms of Atlanta.

Louis Gholstin & Co., manufacturers of woven wire springs, spring beds, cots, mattresses and bedding, commenced the manufacture of these goods February 1, 1888. Mr. Gholstin had been engaged since 1880 in the manufacture of flour, as one of the proprietors of the Arlington Flouring Mills. In these mills however, which he established, he was alone until 1882, when he took into partnership W. I. Zachry to whom he sold out in the fall of 1887. During the height of the prosperity of these mills they made two hundred barrels of flour per day. They are now owned by Zachry Brothers & Co., and are the only mills left of five separate establishments of the same kind of a few years ago. The reason given for the closing of the other four mills is that the farmers of upper Georgia have for many years been raising less and less wheat, and consequently the wheat ground into flour in Atlanta has had to be purchased in Tennessee and other States, thus increasing the freight to such an extent that it has become cheaper to ship flour into the Atlanta market than to ship in the wheat. The firm of Louis Gholstin & Co., is composed of Louis Gholstin and E. C. Guthman, the latter having been engaged for several years in the manufacture of the same goods in the manufacture of which the firm is now engaged. They commenced in the building at the corner of South Forsyth street and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, Nos. 23 and 25. Their business soon required an enlargement of their quarters, and hence they erected a new building north of the old one. They now occupy three buildings, Nos. 17 to 25,



...sive, on South Forsyth street, where they employ somewhat more than fifty hands, and manufacture about \$75,000 worth of goods per annum.

The Atlanta Glass Works Company was incorporated in 1887, the incorporators being S. M. Inman, E. P. Howell, D. W. Curry, A. G. Candler, J. L. Pinson, Theodore Schuman, H. G. Hutchinson and J. W. Rankin. The officers of the company are J. W. Rankin, president; H. G. Hutchinson, vice-president; J. L. Pinson, secretary and treasurer, and A. E. Finkel, superintendent. The capital stock of the company was authorized to be \$50,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$100,000. Since the organization the capital has been increased to \$60,000. The factory is outside the city limits on South Pryor street, where are employed one hundred and fifty hands, the weekly pay roll amounting to \$1,500, and the weekly output of bottles and chimneys amounts to about \$3,000.

The Atlanta Pianoforte Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1887, with an authorized capital of \$200,000. R. A. Halliday is president of the company; G. H. Halliday, secretary; and J. W. Cooper, superintendent. The factory of the company is at the intersection of Bourne street and the Georgia Railroad. It is in the form of a T, the main part being three stories high, and the other parts being two and one story. The building is of brick, and cost about \$20,000. The machinery cost \$7,000. When running at its full capacity the factory is capable of turning out twenty pianos per week. The piano made is of the J. W. Cooper patent, for which is claimed several important improvements, both in the construction of the frame and of the piano itself. The main improvement is what is called the tone governing pedal, by which the tone of the piano can be graduated at will from that of a full piano to one that is scarcely audible. In connection with the soft pedal this piano has a duplex touch by which the pupil is enabled to gain strength in the fingers and the muscles of the arm. The principal improvement in the case consists in supporting the wires on a heavy barred skeleton, which is hinged at one end of the instrument, and is thus easily opened and closed. The plate and skeleton can be detached from the case, which renders the handling of the piano a matter of ease and convenience.

The Pemberton Medicine Company was established as the J. S. Pemberton Medicine Company. It was at first a copartnership, and consisted of Dr. J. S. Pemberton and Ed. Holland. It was established for the purpose of manufacturing Pemberton's French Wine of Coca, Pemberton's Indian Queen Hair Dye, and Pemberton's Globe Flower Cough Syrup. In 1884 the copartnership was changed to a stock company, and the name was at the same time changed to the Pemberton Chemical Company. The president of this company was D. D. Doe; the vice-president, Ed. Holland; the secretary, F. M. Robinson; and the superintendent, Dr. J. S. Pemberton. Their manufactory was at No. 107 Marietta street. This company continued three years, and was



succeeded by the Pemberton Medicine Company. This was a copartnership, the parties interested being A. O. Murphy, E. H. Bloodworth, J. C. Mayfield and Dr. J. S. Pemberton. This copartnership lasted until October, 1888, when a charter was obtained for the company, which had an authorized capital of \$50,000. An organization of the corporation was effected about January 15, 1889. They have added to the articles manufactured as enumerated above, Pemberton's Orange and Lemon Elixir, and now manufacture all four of the articles named.

The Swift Specific Company was incorporated June 13, 1879, with the following incorporators: H. J. Lamar, president; C. T. Swift, vice-president; L. W. Hunt, treasurer; and J. W. Rankin, secretary. The capital stock was \$10,000, which has not been increased, though the privilege was granted in the charter of increasing it to \$100,000. The surplus is now, however, \$90,000, thus making the capital and surplus together equal to \$100,000. The only medicine manufactured by this company is the famous S. S. S. remedy, or Swift's Specific for the blood. In 1883 the present laboratory at the corner of Hunter and Butler streets was erected. It is a three-story brick structure, and in this building all the manufacturing is carried on. About forty-five hands are employed, ten of whom are females. A depot has recently been established in London, England, and a manager placed in charge. The Specific finds a large sale both in the United States and in foreign countries.

The Walter A. Taylor Company was organized June 23, 1888, with a paid up capital of \$15,000. The present officers are F. B. Palmer, president; H. A. Gregory, secretary; and Walter A. Taylor, manager. The business consists of the manufacture of chemists' supplies and perfumery. The articles manufactured are Taylor's Premium Cologne; Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein for coughs, croup and consumption; Dr. Biggers's Huckleberry Cordial, the great Southern remedy for bowel complaints, and children teething. The business of the company amounts to about \$60,000 per annum, and extends throughout the Southern States. From twenty to twenty-five girls are employed in the manufacture of the goods, and several salesmen besides. McKesson & Robbins, of New York, are general agents for the United States.

The Gate City Coffin Company was organized and chartered in the spring of 1887, the corporators being E. E. Rawson, C. E. Boynton, and W. C. Rawson. The organization was effected by the election of E. E. Rawson, president; C. E. Boynton, vice-president, and W. C. Rawson, secretary, treasurer, and manager. The authorized capital of the company is \$100,000. During the same year a three-story brick building, 100 x 135 feet, was erected at a cost of \$20,000, and the company commenced business in January, 1888. They have in their employ sixty-five men, and have a capacity of three hundred coffins per week.





The Atlanta Coffin Factory (L. H. Hall & Co.) was established in 1876, at which time a building was erected on Marietta street, near the present location of E. Van Winkle & Co.'s Works, the office and finishing shop being at No. 36 Decatur street. The present buildings, at the corner of Elliott and Newton streets, were erected in 1879. One building is 60 x 140 feet in size, and three stories high, and another is 50 x 80 feet, and three stories high likewise. Besides these there are boiler rooms, bending rooms and dry kilns. The entire plant occupies three acres of ground, and the number of hands employed varies between fifty and seventy-five. The company is composed of L. H. Hall and J. H. Ellsworth, and transacts a large amount of business, their coffins finding a market in all of the Southern States.

The George W. Scott Manufacturing Company.—This company was established in 1868 by George W. Scott, the present president of the company. The business of the company is the manufacture of gossypium phospho, cotton and corn fertilizer, which has acquired a reputation second to no other fertilizer known to planters throughout the Southern States. The works are situated at Edgewood on the Georgia Railroad. They have a capacity of eight thousand tons per annum, and furnish employment to forty hands in the different departments. George B. Scott is the vice-president of the company, and Thomas L. Cooper, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock of the company is \$250,000.

Besides this company there are several other companies engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers, among them the Atlanta Guano Company, with a capital and surplus of \$46,000. Of this company John M. Green is the president, and Clifton F. Mansfield, secretary and treasurer. This company manufactures high grade guanos and acid phosphates. They also import materials for fertilizers. The Pendleton Guano Company has a capital of \$105,000, William M. Pendleton is the president and manager of the company, and Edward A. Werner, treasurer. They manufacture several kinds of fertilizers, the works being located at Kirkwood. The Southern Phosphate Works are located on Houston street at the northeast corner of the R. & D. Railroad. Robert F. Maddox is president of this company, William L. Peel, secretary and treasurer, and John C. Clarke, general manager. Besides these there are several other manufacturers and dealers.

O. A. Smith's Chemical Works were erected in 1882, and were located just outside the city limits on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. They were destroyed by fire on the morning of July 14, 1888. Since that time Mr. Smith and Mr. A. Leyden have formed a partnership and have erected superior chemical works about four miles from the center of the city on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The Georgia Pacific, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads also run past the property. They have purchased twenty five acres of land at this point, upon which they have erected



the following buildings: A chamber house, 144 x 34 feet in size, and three stories high; a burner house, 28 x 34 feet; a nitric acid house, 50 x 50 feet; a platinum house, 25 x 40 feet; a boiler house, 16 x 30 feet; a steam pump house, 10 x 12; a niter storage house, 20 x 30; an acid storage house, 16 x 16; a water tower, 20 x 20, and 50 feet high; an office, 16 x 30; eight family cottages, and a foreman's house. Besides these buildings they have a water storage pond with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. The capital invested is \$25,000. The works will go into operation about February 1, 1889."

The Atlanta Manufacturers' Association.—Toward the latter part of 1872 it was thought that the interests of manufacturers would be enhanced by the formation of an association whose special duty it should be to look after these interests. Accordingly about January 10, 1873, a committee was appointed to consider the question of organizing such an association. A majority of the committee held a meeting on the 17th of January, which majority reported in favor of the proposed organization. In order to effect this organization, a large meeting was held in Manufacturers' Hall on the 22nd of the month. J. J. Toon, from the committee on organization, reported in favor of there being the following officers: A president, two vice-presidents, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, and a treasurer; and also that there be appropriate standing committees. The organization of the association was effected January 28, 1873, by the election of the following officers: J. C. Peck, president; S. C. Hitchcock and James Ormond, vice-presidents; G. W. D. Cook, recording secretary; J. S. Peterson, corresponding secretary, and J. M. Willis, treasurer. The executive committee was composed of B. F. Longley, R. Winship, Jacob Elsas, A. T. Finney, and G. W. Hall. A committee on constitution was appointed, consisting of W. Goodnow, J. J. Toon, J. J. Ford, H. Lewis, and J. S. Peterson. All manufacturers and all persons interested or engaged in manufactures or in the mechanic arts, and all interested directly or indirectly in the promotion of these interests were invited to join the association.

At the same meeting at which the organization was effected, the following remarks in substance were made by one of the progressive spirits present: Manufactures are not established in any city merely to benefit that city. The city of Atlanta was not offering sufficient inducements to manufacturers to influence them to come here. Without water power, and with coal at the price it was then commanding, from twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel, it was impossible for Atlanta to become a manufacturing city. Water power could not be had; that was out of the question. It would cost more than it would be worth. The only hope for Atlanta to become a manufacturing city, therefore, was the securing of cheap coal. Without cheap coal the idea of making Atlanta a manufacturing city might as well be abandoned. The first and greatest effort, therefore, of Atlanta, should be to obtain cheap coal. This could be done by building the Georgia Western Railroad to the coal fields of





JAMES J. ENGLISH

J. M. English



Alabama, and the speaker urged upon Atlanta the importance of seeing that this enterprise was carried to a successful conclusion. It was estimated that with this railroad completed, coal could be brought to Atlanta and sold at from twelve and a half cents to fifteen cents per bushel. And at these prices for coal, and with exemption from taxation for a term of years, manufacturing in Atlanta was possible.

About the same time these remarks were made to the Manufacturer's Association, the following suggestions were made to the city council by G. W. Adair: He said that up to that time manufacturing had received but little encouragement in Atlanta. All admitted its necessity in order that the city's prosperity might be assured, but few sustained their opinion by any practical steps. The monied men were for the most part brokers, and preferred to use their money at a high rate of interest. Adventurers were always ready to borrow money at a high rate of interest, and capitalists, instead of fostering public enterprises and assisting meritorious projects at a moderate rate of interest, preferred the high rates, and thus drove these commendable enterprises away. For this reason and others which were considered equally valid, the city council was earnestly advised to grant immunity from taxation to any *bona fide* manufacturer that was then in the city or who might afterward be induced to establish himself in the city, for a period of twenty years. There was, he said, plenty of capital in Atlanta, plenty of operatives, and coal was cheap. In his opinion there were manufacturing enterprises that might be established here in which from twenty per cent. to thirty per cent. could be readily made on the capital invested. In order to prove the correctness of his views, and at the same time to give encouragement to any one having money which he might possibly be induced to invest in some kind of manufacturing business, he gave an account of the success a friend of his had met with in such an enterprise. This acquaintance, after trying in vain to dispose of a valuable water power, at length determined to utilize it himself. He therefore put up a cheap building, bought a set of second-hand machinery from a firm in Paterson, N. J., on credit, and commenced the business of manufacturing cotton yarns. The entire outlay for his building and machinery was only about twenty dollars, and at the time of the relation of the circumstance, the individual referred to was clearing about \$1,200 per month. In his opinion cotton factories could be run cheaper in Atlanta by steam than by water power, and he advocated the building of three such factories here. He said that one great trouble with the Southern people was that every man who put his money into such an enterprise wanted to be president or secretary or some other officer of the company, and draw a big salary for his services. His plan was for a number of monied men to subscribe to the stock of the company, and then put one competent man at the head of the business, and thus have but one salaried man about the institution, and then there would be a chance of





there being a dividend to the stockholders. This he said was the plan followed in the Northern States, and it was usually a success.

Notwithstanding the obvious benefits to be derived by concerted action on the part of the manufacturers of Atlanta, yet new members came into the association very slowly. At a meeting of the association held on February 11, 1873, the question of the possible success of home manufactures was quite earnestly discussed. The opinion seemed to be generally entertained if home manufacturers could make and sell articles as cheaply as Northern manufacturers could make and ship their articles down to the Southern States, the people of these States would certainly patronize home manufactures in preference to those in other parts of the country. The question seemed to be "How could the people be induced to take an interest in home manufactures?" As a proposed solution to this question, Mr. L. L. Parkham offered a series of resolutions, as follows:

WHEREAS, There is not as yet that interest manifested in the Manufacturers' Association of Atlanta, so desirable to the manufacturers of this city, and

WHEREAS, There is a misunderstanding with some of them as to the real objects of the association, therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare an address to the manufacturers of Atlanta, setting forth the objects to be attained by this association, and such other matters as they may deem politic, and that said address be reported at the next meeting of this association.

Mr. McBride thought it practicable to prepare an address to the Legislature, then in session, on the subject of extending aid and sympathy to the manufacturers of Georgia, and on his motion, a committee consisting of McBride, Ashley, Hitchcock, and Peterson, was appointed to prepare an address to the Legislature on the subject. This association adopted a constitution on the 17th of the month. The main features of this constitution were as follows: By section 1 the name of the association was declared to be "The Manufacturers' Association of Atlanta." By section 2 the objects of the association were declared to be to promote the manufacturing interests of Atlanta, and to co-operate with similar institutions of the State, and to keep a faithful watch over all questions affecting their industrial and financial condition, and thus secure the adoption of such a policy and such laws as would be promotive of their prosperity; and to co-operate with similar associations in the State having the same ends in view.

On the 3d of March following the association took hold of the question of lessening the burdens of manufacturers, in good earnest. They adopted a memorial to the city council, asking them to exempt from taxation all manufacturers in the city, and they also asked the Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with them in accomplishing this object. Colonel W. C. Webb, in speaking of the value of manufacturing establishments to Atlanta, said that pig iron



could be made in Atlanta cheaper than in the mountains, and J. M. Willis said that hickory poles were being cut and shipped North over the Air Line Railroad, there manufactured into ax helves, and then re-shipped back to Atlanta, and here sold. It would therefore seem that it ought to be possible to manufacture ax helves in Atlanta, from the same hickory poles, and sell them here cheaper than they were being sold, for thus the freight would be saved both ways.

In this way the association did what it could to advance the manufacturing interests of the city. It kept up its meetings until some time in 1875, but they became less and less frequent and less interesting, until at last they were entirely abandoned. There was then no organization of the kind until August, 1887, when the association was reorganized under its old name. Its affairs were placed in the hands of Colonel Edward Hulbert, a historic character in Georgia, and an able financier and statistician. Of this association most of the leading merchants, bankers and manufacturers of the city were members. The existence of this association continued until the death of Colonel Hulbert, when it was permitted to lapse. A brief account of its work is introduced below.

The Manufacturers' Association was again reorganized in December, 1888. A meeting was held December 11th, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association for that purpose. Colonel D. N. Speer was made chairman of the meeting, and M. F. Amorous secretary. S. M. Inman, president of the previous organization made a short speech, in which he said that during one year of that association's work, from October, 1886, to November, 1887, it established and built up one excelsior factory, one glass factory, one spice-mill, one furniture factory, one bridge and axle works, one manufacturers' investment and land company, and one cotton seed oil works. The old association had died a natural death from want of support, having been, however, first sadly crippled by the ill-health of its secretary. Colonel Hulbert, H. W. Grady, John T. Glenn, E. P. Howell, H. I. Kimball and G. W. Adair made speeches in favor of the proposed reorganization, and a committee was appointed consisting of H. W. Grady, A. E. Buck, S. M. Inman, John T. Glenn and J. W. Rankin whose duty it was to report a board of twenty directors for the new association. This committee reported the following names: D. N. Speer, J. C. Peck, R. B. Bullock, W. W. Boyd, E. P. Howell, N. C. Kiser, C. W. Hunnicutt, George Winship, T. W. Baxter, H. I. Kimball, M. F. Amorous, W. B. Miles, E. P. Chamberlin, L. J. Hill, R. J. Lowry, Elias Haiman, J. R. Wylie, Hoke Smith, J. W. Rankin and S. M. Inman. This report was unanimously adopted.

These gentlemen met at the office of the *Constitution* on December 13th, and organized by the election of E. P. Howell, president, and J. W. Rankin, D. N. Speer, C. A. Collier, W. B. Miles and L. J. Hill, vice-presidents. On



the 18th of December James R. Wylie was elected secretary and treasurer. Three separate departments were adopted the manufacturers' loan association, the real estate bureau and the advertisement department. The initiation fee was fixed at ten dollars and annual dues, five dollars. The selection of a location for the exhibition room was entrusted to President Howell, secretary Wylie and C. W. Hunnicutt. The next meeting was set for December 27, 1888, too late for further reference in this work.

The entire number of manufacturing establishments in 1886 was 303; the capital invested was \$6,500,000; the number of hands employed was 6,674; the amount of wages paid was \$2,425,000; the value of the raw material manufactured was \$6,460,520, and the value of the manufactured product was \$10,221,600. This is a very remarkable showing taking into consideration the fact that for some time there had been quite a depression in business, which had been felt all over the country. It is everywhere realized that the future growth and prosperity of the city depends largely upon the manufacturing establishments that she is able to induce to locate here, and that to a large extent this depends on the demand for the manufactured goods that she can aid in developing, for without a market all such enterprises must necessarily experience a hard struggle for existence. This market which she needs and desires can only be developed by the intelligent development of the agricultural interests of the State.

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

### INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXHIBITION.

ONE of the most important events in the history of Atlanta, and perhaps the most far-reaching in its beneficent results to the entire South, was the International Cotton Exhibition of 1881. The idea of holding such an exhibition in the South was first suggested by Edward Atkinson of Boston, Mass. In August, 1880, Mr. Atkinson wrote a letter to a New York journal, in which he discussed the great waste incident to the methods then in use in the gathering and handling of the cotton crop, and advised the gathering together of those interested in the production of this great Southern staple at some point in the South for the purpose of devising some means to remedy this evil. The *Atlanta Constitution* republished the letter and urged the importance of some action thereto. A few weeks after the publication of this letter it was announced that Mr. Atkinson was about to make a Southern trip for the purpose of putting the suggestion in form. Mr. H. I. Kimball being impressed with



the importance of the enterprise, and personally acquainted with Mr. Atkinson, invited him to Atlanta to address the people on the subject. This invitation Mr. Atkinson accepted, and at the solicitation of many prominent citizens of Atlanta he delivered, on October 28, 1880, an address in the Senate chamber, in which he advocated Atlanta as the proper place in which to hold a cotton exhibition, such as would result in devising improved methods in the cultivation of the cotton as well as to be as a stimulus to the entire industrial development of this section. Early in December following James W. Nagle and J. W. Ryckman came to Atlanta to ascertain what action the citizens proposed to take in the matter. At their suggestion several preliminary meetings were held. A committee consisting of Governor A. H. Colquit, Mayor W. L. Calhoun, ex-Governor R. B. Bullock and J. W. Ryckman was appointed to prepare a plan for preliminary organization, which resulted in the formation of such an organization and the election of Senator Joseph E. Brown, president; S. M. Inman, treasurer, and J. W. Ryckman secretary.

In February, 1881, the matter was again agitated, and after holding a few informal meetings at the Chamber of Commerce, sufficient interest was manifested by the citizens of Atlanta to determine them to effect a permanent organization. A corporation was organized under the general law, and a charter was obtained from the court. The Atlanta incorporators were: Senator Joseph E. Brown, Samuel M. Inman, H. I. Kimball, R. F. Maddox, Benjamin E. Crane, Evan P. Howell, M. C. Kiser, Robert J. Lowry, Sidney Root, Campbell Wallace, J. F. Cummings, W. P. Inman, J. C. Peck, L. P. Grant, W. A. Moore, G. J. Foreacre, Richard Peters and E. P. Chamberlin. Associated with them were citizens of several other counties in Georgia, and of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Rhode Island, and of London, England. Thus equipped the new enterprise commenced active operations.

At first it was only contemplated that the exposition should be confined to cotton and all pertaining thereto, in its culture, transportation, manufacture, etc. The capital stock of the corporation was originally fixed at \$100,000 in shares of \$100. As the work advanced, however, and as the country became interested in the subject, it was decided to open its doors for the admission of all products from every section, and the capital stock was therefore increased to \$200,000.

The management of the business and affairs of the corporation according to its charter was principally confined to an executive committee composed of twenty-five members. The following named gentlemen were elected members of this committee: H. I. Kimball, B. E. Crane, R. F. Maddox, W. A. Moore, M. C. Kiser, L. P. Grant, John A. Fitten, J. G. Foreacre, Richard Peters, E. P. Howell, Sidney Root, B. F. Abbott, T. G. Healey, W. C. Neff, John L. Hopkins, John T. Henderson, J. F. Cummings, F. P. Rice, J. C. Peck, and E. P.





Chamberlin, all of Atlanta, and Edward Atkinson, Boston, Mass.; Cyrus Bussey, New Orleans, La.; Richard Garsed, Philadelphia, Pa.; John H. Inman, New York, and J. W. Paramore, of St. Louis, Mo. This committee selected as officers of the exposition Senator Joseph E. Brown, president (subsequently resigned and was succeeded by Governor Alfred H. Colquitt); Samuel M. Inman, treasurer; J. W. Ryckman, secretary, and R. J. Lowry chairman of the finance committee. Subsequently Messrs. Rice and Foreacre resigned from the executive committee, and J. R. Wylie and R. D. Spaulding were elected. H. I. Kimball was elected chairman of the committee.

To secure the necessary funds to carry on the exposition was the first duty of the executive committee. It was believed that if Atlanta subscribed one-third of the amount required, other cities interested in the success of the enterprise would contribute the balance. A canvass of the city was made, and in one day the amount apportioned to Atlanta was secured. Atlanta's prompt and decided action in this respect gave a most wonderful impetus to the enterprise. Mr. Kimball was authorized to visit Northern cities and endeavor to interest them in the undertaking. He visited New York and secured subscriptions to two hundred and fifty-three shares of stock; Boston took sixty shares; Baltimore, forty-eight; Norfolk, Va., buying twenty-five; Philadelphia, forty-three; Cincinnati, seventy-nine. The gratifying result of Mr. Kimball's work in the North and the apparent interest manifested by the whole country caused the executive committee to take immediate steps to put the whole work of organizing, preparing and conducting the enterprise in hand.

For the more efficient conduct and management of the exposition the executive committee created the office of director-general and chief executive officer, to whom was given the supervision and control of the operations and affairs of the exposition. To this important trust the committee wisely selected Mr. H. I. Kimball, who, from the first intimation of the exposition, had taken a deep interest in its success.

Oglethorpe Park was selected as the site of the exposition. It belongs to the city and is located two and one-half miles northwest from the railroad depot, and on the line of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. This park was originally laid out and improved under the direction of Mr. Kimball, in 1870, for the use of agricultural fairs, but the work of adapting the grounds and erecting the necessary buildings for the exposition was not an easy task. The work was begun under Mr. Kimball's direction, and rapidly pushed to completion and made ready for exhibitors in ample time for the opening of the exposition.

The main building was constructed after a general model of a cotton factory, as suggested by Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, the form being a Greek cross, the transept nearly half the length, the agricultural and carriage annexes extending along the southern side, and the mineral and woods department forming an annex at the extreme western end of the building. Its extreme length was



seven hundred and twenty feet, the length of the transept four hundred feet, and the width of the arms ninety-six feet. The dimensions of the remaining principal buildings were as follows: Railroad building, 200 x 100 feet; railroad annexes, 40 x 60 and 40 x 100 feet; agricultural implement building, 96 x 288 feet; carriage annex, 96 x 212 feet; art and industry building, 520 x 60 feet; judge's hall, 90 x 120 feet; horticultural hall, 40 x 80 feet; restaurant, 100 x 200 feet. There were several other buildings, as the Florida building, press pavilion, police headquarters, etc., all built by the exposition, while in addition to the above quite a number of individuals or collective exhibitors erected buildings for themselves.

The exposition was opened on October 5, 1881, and the occasion formed a memorable day in the history of Atlanta. The civic and military parade, held in honor of the event, was under the direction of Captain Henry Jackson, chief marshal of the day, and consisted of the Fifth Artillery Band, Gate City Guards, Governor Colquitt, president of the exposition, Director-General H. I. Kimball and the executive committee in carriages; Fifth Artillery; orators of the day, bishops, United States judges, United States senators, members of Congress, governors of States and other guests; Fifth Artillery Company; Supreme Court of Georgia, ex-governors of Georgia, State officers, president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia, mayor, council and city officers of Atlanta, commissioners of Fulton county, mayors of other cities, citizens' exposition committee, representatives from the press, vice-presidents, shareholders, and other invited guests.

At the exposition grounds addresses were made by Director-General H. I. Kimball, Governor Colquitt, Senator Z. B. Vance, Senator D. W. Voorhees, and an exposition ode, written by Mr. Paul H. Hayne, of Georgia, was read by Hon. N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta.

The exposition was a success in every way. The entire number of exhibits was 1,113, of which the Southern States contributed more than one-half, New England and Middle States, 341; Western States, 138; foreign, 7. The gross receipts of the exposition were \$262,513, and the total disbursements, \$258,475. The average daily attendance was 3,816 for the seventy-six days the exposition was open. The largest number of admissions on any one day occurred on December 7th, Planters' Day, when there were 10,293.

The exposition closed on December 31, 1881, with appropriate ceremonies. It had been a financial as well as an artistic and industrial success. During its progress it had been visited by thousands of strangers from all parts of the country. Novel and valuable agricultural processes, side by side with weighty, economic theories, were demonstrated, and through the agency of the press spread broadcast. Its potent effect for good had been felt throughout the South, and from it has sprung the most important factors in the wonderful material development of Atlanta within the last decade. The men who had



control of it were nearly all citizens of Atlanta, and although they were aided and assisted by residents of other cities and States throughout the country, it was in reality almost entirely an Atlanta enterprise, and its success demonstrated their public spirit, energy and far-seeing business sagacity. Upon H. I. Kimball rested most of the responsibility and the entire management of this novel enterprise in the South, and to his perfect adaptability to the great task must always be given the largest share of individual credit for the result attained.

*Piedmont Exposition.*—The exhibit at the Atlanta International Exposition in 1881, of the mineral, woods and agricultural resources of this section, was a revolution to the people and naturally stimulated the desire for a similar exhibition. In obedience to this desire the Piedmont Exposition Company was formed in July, 1887, with the following officers: C. A. Collier, president; H. W. Grady, vice-president; R. J. Lowry, treasurer; and W. H. Smyth, secretary. The directors were, J. T. Cooper, D. M. Bain, E. P. Chamberlin, M. C. Kiser, J. W. English, T. D. Meador, John A. Fitten, G. W. Adair, C. D. Horn, J. Kingsbury, J. R. Wylie, S. H. Phelan, W. L. Peel, W. W. Boyd, T. L. Langston, E. Rich, P. H. Snook, R. B. Bullock and S. M. Inman. An executive committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed: J. T. Cooper, J. K. Wylie, S. H. Phelan, C. D. Horn, D. M. Bain, E. P. Chamberlin and R. B. Bullock.

The object of the exposition was to collect together the evidences of the resources of the Piedmont region of the Southern States, including Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, to show their great increase over 1881, both from subsequent discovery and actual workings; to exhibit the progress and improvement of this section in its machinery, manufactures, its flocks and herds, and its methods and results of agriculture, and to gather from every source within or without its territory, for comparison and instruction, all the best and most recent labor-saving devices and machinery for tilling its soil, reaping its harvests and changing its crude products into useful and beautiful fabrics.

On October 11, 1887, within one hundred and four days after the inception of the enterprise, the necessary buildings had been erected, and the exposition was opened. Governor Gordon and Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, delivered addresses. The most important event during the exposition was the visit of President Cleveland and party, which occurred on October 19th. The exposition closed on October 22d, and it was estimated that over 200,000 persons had visited the grounds. It was a success in every way and reflected the highest credit upon all connected with its management.

*Parks.*—The first park in Atlanta was known as the "City Park." It was bounded by Pryor, Lloyd, Decatur and Alabama streets. The ground was given to the city about 1850 by Mr. Mitchell for railroad purposes. It was





R. H. Richards





laid out by William Gabbitt, and named by him. During the war it was freely occupied by Confederate soldiers, and for some time after the destruction of Atlanta there remained but little sign of its ever having been a park. Soon after the completion of the Kimball House in 1870, by an arrangement with the Mitchell heirs, it was subdivided and sold for business purposes, and at the present time it is covered by some of the finest business buildings in Atlanta.

In 1854 the city bought the block bounded by Hunter, Mitchell, McDouough and Collins (now Washington) streets, containing about five acres of land. Upon this block the old city hall and court-house were built, and the block itself was called the "City Hall Park." After the war the ground was nicely graded and planted with shade trees through the influence of Daniel Pittman. It was for a number of years a beautiful and popular place of resort, but it was at length given by the city to the State of Georgia for a location for the new capitol building, which now occupies it, and which is nearly ready for occupancy by the Legislature and various State officers.

Some years after the war, through the influence of Hon. B. C. Yancey and others, the State Agricultural Fair was located in Atlanta, and in order to accommodate this fair the city purchased some fifty acres of land lying on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, about one mile beyond the city limits. This piece of ground was named Oglethorpe Park, and under the auspices of H. I. Kimball it was carefully graded and suitable buildings erected upon it. State fairs were held here and at Macon alternately until 1881, in which year the great International Cotton Exposition was held in this park. At the close of the exposition the land and buildings were sold to the Exposition Cotton Mills Company, and Oglethorpe Park is now occupied by an extensive cotton factory.

Various efforts have been subsequently made to secure for Atlanta a public park, but all were unavailing until 1882, when Colonel L. P. Grant proposed to donate one hundred acres of land to the city for that purpose. In 1883 the general council authorized the appointment of a park commission by the mayor, to consist of six persons, three of whom were to be members of the council and the other three citizens of Atlanta. A deed of the land was made by Colonel Grant to the city upon the condition that the land should always be used for park purposes, a violation of the condition to result in the forfeiture of the title. In honor of the donor this park was named the "L. P. Grant Park." In May, 1883, an accurate topographical map of the ground was made by Charles Roesch, an accomplished civil engineer, and the work of improving the park was commenced. More than \$15,000 have been expended in the improvement of the grounds, and the arrangement and grading of its avenues, drives and walks, construction of pavilion, rustic bridges, etc., are all in excellent taste and tend to render the park one of the most pleasant resorts to be found anywhere



in the South. Since 1883 Sidney Root has been president and general superintendent of the park, and Colonel L. P. Grant has been vice-president.

Within the limits of the park is Fort Walker, a most interesting relic of the war. It occupies the most elevated portion of the grounds, and thus commands a fine view of Atlanta and the surrounding country. It is the intention of the park commission to restore the old fort to its original state, and to erect in the center a statue to peace. One of the most notable curiosities in the park is the bronze sun-dial, manufactured by the eminent optician, H. Waldstine, of New York, and presented to the Park Commission by W. F. Herring, a former citizen of Atlanta. The dial is thirty-three inches in diameter. It shows Atlanta sun time, and upon its outer edge are indicated fifty of the largest cities of the world showing their air-line distance from Atlanta. Another attractive feature of the park is the lake, which is named Abana. It is seven hundred feet long, and two hundred feet wide.

Peters Park was laid out in 1884. It is intended as a pleasure resort, and also for residence purposes. It contains about two hundred acres of land, and lies on the west side of Peachtree street. Several thousand dollars have been already expended upon the grounds by the company owning the property, and it will eventually become an attractive place. The Technological School is located on a portion of the grounds.

Piedmont Park is a recent enterprise. It is the result of a general desire for a driving park as a place for the Inter-State Exposition of the products of the Piedmont regions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. Two organizations—the Piedmont Fair Association and the Driving Park Association, had charge of the matter originally, but they have since been consolidated as the Piedmont Park Association. The grounds consist of two hundred acres of land known as the Walker place, which has a frontage of twenty-five hundred feet on the main line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and runs westerly to within one-fourth mile of Peachtree street. The Piedmont Exposition was held on this ground in 1887.

*Cemeteries.*—The first cemetery owned by the city was on Peachtree street, near the present residence of Hon. N. J. Hammond. It was used as a burial place until 1850, when Oakland Cemetery was secured by the city. It comprises about eighty-five acres of land situated on the eastern side of the city at the head of Hunter street. Here are interred the remains of several thousand Confederate soldiers, and a large monument has been erected to their memory. The grounds have been tastefully laid out, and many costly monuments and burial vaults have been built.

West View Cemetery is controlled by a stock company organized in 1884. It is located about four miles from the city, on the Green's Ferry road. Over two thousand five hundred burials have been made here. W. J. Garnett is president of the company; T. J. Hightower, vice-president; E. P. McBurney, secretary, and J. T. Orme, treasurer.



*Street Railways.*—The idea of introducing street railways in Atlanta took shape in 1871. During that year the Atlanta Street Railway Company was organized. The most prominent men in the movement were Colonel G. W. Adair, Richard Peters, John H. James, and Major Benjamin E. Crane. The first officers of the company were Richard Peters, president; Colonel G. W. Adair, secretary and treasurer; J. H. James, J. R. Wylie, Benjamin E. Crane, and W. M. Middlebrook, directors.

The first line built was completed in September, 1871, and is known as the West End Line. Starting at the railroad crossing on Whitehall street, it extended out Peters street and terminated at Camp's Spring. Owing to the increasing number of steam railroad tracks at Peters street crossing the tracks on Peters street were taken up in 1882, and connection was made with the Whitehall Street line by passing through a tunnel built under the Central Railroad. This line is three miles in length.

The Marietta Street line was first operated January, 1872. It first ran from the junction of Marietta and Peachtree street and extended out Marietta, terminating at Rolling Mills. In 1880 it was extended to the Cotton Exposition grounds, and in 1888 a branch track was built to Peachtree street, passing the Technological School. The length of this line is two and one-half miles.

The Decatur street line was built from the junction of Marietta and Peachtree streets, out Decatur street to Oakland cemetery, and first used in May, 1872. It was extended to the boulevard in 1884, and now represents two miles of track.

The Peachtree Line was first operated in August, 1872. It then extended from the railroad crossing on Whitehall, out Peachtree street to Ponce de Leon Circle. It was extended to Ponce de Leon Springs in June, 1874, and to North Atlanta and Piedmont Park in 1887. It is four miles in length.

The Capital Avenue line originally extended from the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, out Alabama and Washington street and Capital avenue. It was extended to Georgia avenue in 1888, and is now two miles long.

The Whitehall line was first operated in February, 1874. It then extended out Whitehall street to McDaniel. Connection was made with the West End line in 1882, and it is now three miles in length.

The Gate City Street Railroad Company was organized in 1881. In 1884, L. DeGive, L. B. Wilson, A. M. Reinhardt and John Stephens built a line, which starting in front of the Kimball House, on Pryor street, passed through Pryor, Wheat and Jackson streets to Ponce de Leon Springs. The line was operated by the original builders until January, 1887, when it was purchased by J. W. Culpepper and E. C. Peters, and by them leased to the Atlanta Street Railway Company. In October, 1887, the direction of the road was changed so as to run out Jackson street to Ponce de Leon avenue and then to the Springs. A branch was also built to Piedmont Park. This line is three miles in length.



The Atlanta Street Railway Company was managed and controlled by the original officers and directors until 1878, when Col. Adair's interest in the company was purchased by Richard Peters, who now owns about four-fifths of the entire capital stock of \$300,000. Since 1878 the officers of the company have been Richard Peters, president; J. W. Culpepper, secretary and treasurer, and E. C. Peters, superintendent, and the company now owns eighteen miles of track, and fifty cars, two hundred and fifty horses and mules, and gives employment to about one hundred men.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company was organized in 1882. Its officers were J. W. Rankin, president; W. L. Abbott, vice-president; W. A. Haygood, secretary. Directors: Jacob Haas, L. P. Grant, W. A. Haywood, W. L. Abbott and J. W. Rankin. This company has two lines in operation, one named the Pryor street line, which commences on Pryor street at the Union depot, runs on Pryor to Fair, on Fair to Pulliam, thence to Clarke on Washington, thence to Georgia avenue, on Georgia avenue to Grant Park. It also has a branch from Georgia avenue and Washington, thence by Ormond and Pryor to Clarke University.

The other line is known as the Park line. It branches off from Pryor at Hunter, and extends on Hunter to Frazer, thence to Fair, passing the cemetery and terminating at Grant Park.

In June, 1888, a new company, of which Aaron Haas is president and W. H. Patterson is secretary and treasurer, purchased this road. They have since laid new rails along the entire routes, and now employ dummy engines in propelling their cars.

The West End and Atlanta Street Railroad Company was incorporated in 1883. This company now have street cars in operation on the following routes: From Marietta on Broad, south to Mitchell, thence to Thompson, thence to Nelson, thence to Walker, thence to Peter, through Jamestown to West End and West View Cemetery. The officers of the company are: T. G. Healey, president; T. J. Hightower, vice-president; J. A. Scott, secretary and treasurer, and B. F. Curtis, superintendent.

*Gate City Guards.*—This military company, the oldest in the city, was organized in 1855, with George Harvey Thompson, captain; W. L. Ezzard, first lieutenant; J. H. Lovejoy, second lieutenant; C. R. Hanleiter, third lieutenant. The membership included the best young men in the city, among them being George and Robert Winship, W. L. Ezzard, J. H. Lovejoy, G. H. and Joe. Thompson, W. L. Ballard, Ed. Holland, N. A. McLenden, J. H. Neal, E. Holcomb, P. M. Sitton and S. M. Jones. The company soon became noted for proficiency in the manual of arms and company movements. The annual parades, balls, etc., were the only excitement until the fall and winter of 1860-61, when the political horizon began to darken with the clouds of war. When the first drum tapped the tattoo of the terrible conflict between





the States the guards, eighty-four strong, under the command of Captain Thompson, stepped to the front and volunteered in the service of their native State, and was attached to the 1st Regiment of Georgia Volunteers. The officers at the time of enlistment were George H. Thompson, captain; W. L. Ezzard, first lieutenant; H. M. Wylie, second lieutenant; C. A. Stone, third lieutenant; A. Leyden, ensign; T. C. Jackson, orderly sergeant.

In Florida under General Bragg, and afterwards in Virginia under General Garnett, the guard did gallant service. In the memorable retreat from Laurel Hill they formed the rear guard, and at Carrick Ford received the first shock of the Federal army. Not long after the death of General Garnett, the term of enlistment of the company expired, and it became merged into the general army of the Confederacy. During its period of enlistment the guard left thirty-two of its numbers dead upon the battle field, while a far larger number brought back the scars of honorable and most active service.

When discharged, almost without exception, the members of the company returned to the ranks and fought until the war closed. After the war several attempts were made to reorganize the company, but every effort failed until July 25, 1876, when the guard was reorganized, and the following officers chosen: A. Leyden, captain; J. T. Dabney, first lieutenant; Pink West, second lieutenant, and John W. Butler, third lieutenant. Since then their progress has been marked by unprecedented success. Their proficiency in drill has become proverbial, but their soldierly bearing, military courtesy and patriotic course has won for them an even greater reputation.

Captain Leyden did not long remain in command, but resigned, and Captain Joseph F. Burke was elected to succeed him. Under Captain Burke, an officer of unusual ability, the guard rapidly advanced in proficiency, and when he retired from command in 1882, no company in the State or the entire South stood higher as a military organization. In 1878 the guard made a tour through South Carolina, and everywhere they were the recipients of the warmest welcome, while their soldierly bearing and discipline received the highest praise.

In October, 1879, occurred a trip by the guards to several Northern cities, which aside from its pleasures was of national benefit. The officers of the company at this time were: J. F. Burke, captain; W. C. Sparks, lieutenant; E. W. Rhinehardt, J. H. McGahee, E. W. Hewitt, W. M. Camp, sergeants; C. E. Sciple, J. H. Hollingsworth, S. A. Swearinger and J. S. Jackson, corporals. The cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Lawrence were visited, and in each the citizens and soldiers received them with a warm-hearted welcome. Their journey was a series of ovations; the press of the North printed extended notices of their movements, and everywhere their advent was hailed as the harbinger of good feeling between the extreme sections of the country. Upon their return home,



after three weeks absence, the *Constitution* said: "In the story of their triumphal march and the conquest of the good opinion and confidence of our fellow citizens of the North our people find nothing out of accord with the popular feeling here at home. There was not a word spoken to them and not a response made by them that does not invite the heartiest amens from every man in Georgia and the South. They have truly and magnificently represented their section, and in their intercourse with the patriots of the other section have done a marvelous work in restoring mutual respect, confidence and amity. They have sown the seeds of brotherly love in fallow places, and years will come and go before men will cease to date their renewed faith in the safety and perpetuity of the union of the States from the visit of the Gate City Guards of Georgia."

The handsome armory occupied by the Gate City Guards was erected in 1881, and is an ornament to the State. Here every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the company has been provided. A large drill room, which can be used for public meetings and other gatherings, affords an excellent place for social meetings.

Mr. Henry Jackson succeeded Joseph F. Burke as captain of the guards, and remained in command until a short time ago, when he resigned and the present Captain C. L. Anderson was elected. The other officers are W. C. Sparks, first lieutenant; A. M. Green, second lieutenant; and Hooper Alexander, junior second lieutenant. The guards now number eighty members.

Atlanta Greys.—This company was organized in 1859, with Alex. M. Wallace, captain; George H. Daniel, first lieutenant; Berkley M. Smith, second lieutenant; George S. Thomas, first sergeant; L. H. Clarke, second sergeant. In 1861 Captain Wallace resigned to accept a captaincy in the First Georgia Regulars, and Captain Thomas Cooper took command of the Greys. In 1861 the Greys joined the Eighth Georgia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bartow, who fell at the first battle of Manassas. The company lost nearly all of its officers during the war. It participated in all the general battles fought in Virginia under General Lee to the surrender at Appomattox Court House. After the war but few of the original company remained, and for several years no organization was maintained. The company was reorganized in 1879, and in 1880 was made Company A of the Atlanta Grey Battalion. The officers at this time were Joseph Smith, captain; W. M. Mickelberry, first lieutenant; L. S. Morris, second lieutenant; W. F. Bass, first sergeant; H. M. Clarke, second sergeant; Max Marcus, third sergeant; W. D. Webb, fourth sergeant. Company B of this battalion was composed of forty-seven men, and officered as follows: J. M. Hunnicut, captain; H. T. Gatchell, first lieutenant; M. M. Turner, second lieutenant; C. G. Loeller, first sergeant; R. L. Griffin, second sergeant; C. O. Bradbury, third sergeant; John Holbrook, fourth sergeant. The battalion officers were as follows: W. I. Heywood,



lieutenant colonel; staff, I. E. Mann, adjutant; T. F. Monroe, sergeant-major; J. T. Cooper, quartermaster; J. L. Crenshaw, paymaster; M. C. Martin, surgeon. This battalion became an efficient body of citizen soldiery, and was maintained until a short time ago when it was disbanded.

The Governor's Horse Guards is composed of sixty mounted men. It was organized in 1883. Its officers are John Millege, captain; E. F. May, first lieutenant; C. W. Smith, second lieutenant; John A. Miller, junior second lieutenant.

The Atlanta Artillery Company was organized in 1886. The present officers are J. F. Jones, captain; G. B. Forbes, first lieutenant; A. W. Perkerson, second lieutenant.

The Atlanta Rifles was organized in 1886 and now number one hundred and twenty-five men. Its officers are A. C. Sneed, captain; Macon Spencer, first lieutenant; Wm. F. Kuhn, second lieutenant; and Charles Winship, junior second lieutenant.

The colored military companies in Atlanta are the Georgia Cadets, Governor's Volunteers, Washington Guards, and Atlanta Zouaves.

*Societies*—Prior to and during the war between the States it was a difficult to obtain much information relative to the social, literary and benevolent associations which existed in Atlanta. The exciting events from 1861 to 1865 destroyed all inclination to even maintain the societies which then had an existence, and in the general demoralization of social and business affairs attendant upon war they were almost completely lost sight of. But from the close of the war to the present so numerous has been the organization of societies that it might be appropriately termed an era of associations. Outside of purely educational and religious institutions and the more utilitarian partnerships, combinations and corporations for business ends, great activity has manifested itself in the establishment of societies and organizations for literary, social and benevolent purposes.

*Masonic Order*.—Some branch of this great order has sprung up wherever civilization has obtained a permanent foothold, and as soon as Atlanta, or Marthasville as it was then called, contained a few hundred inhabitants, efforts were put forth to establish a lodge of Freemasonry. This was accomplished on October 26, 1847, when Atlanta Lodge No. 59 was chartered. It was incorporated January 22, 1852, the worthy master, senior warden and junior warden in office being made a body politic and corporate.

Masonic interest seems to have become thoroughly awakened at even this early date in Atlanta, and one month after the charter was granted to the Atlanta Lodge, Mount Zion Royal Chapter No. 16 was chartered. These two branches have continued to exist ever since, but for several years after they were established there was very little activity among the craft. In 1855, however, Jason Burr Council was organized; Fulton Lodge No. 216 in October,



1857, and in May, 1859, the Cœur de Lion Commandery was chartered. All of these branches of the order since their establishment have had an uninterrupted existence.

The fraternity had grown to such proportions in Atlanta the latter part of the fifties that a Masonic Hall building grew to be a necessity. To supply this want the Masonic Hall Company was incorporated December 19, 1859, with David Mayer, president; Luther J. Glenn, J. A. Hayden, B. M. Smith, W. T. C. Campbell, directors. S. B. Hoyt was secretary of the company. Previous to the organization of this company, however, considerable progress had been made toward the erection of the building. A site on Decatur street had been secured. Work had already been commenced. The corner-stone of this building was laid August 11, 1859, the ceremonies being conducted by H. W. Williams, grand master, assisted by David E. Butler, deputy grand master, Samuel Lawrence, deputy grand master and John Harris deputy grand master, Joseph E. Wells, Simri Rose and officers of the grand lodge.

The Masonic Hall was dedicated June 19, 1860, the committee taking part in the ceremonies was composed of John W. Leonard, Thomas L. Cooper, Lewis Lawshe, C. R. Hanleiter, William Mackie, S. S. Wing, W. P. Harden, L. J. Glenn, J. I. Whittaker, David Mayer, William Barnes, M. L. Lichenstadt, T. M. Davis and John Boring. An oration was delivered by A. M. Wood.

On the destruction of the city by the Federal army in 1864, Masonic Hall was preserved from the flames by Masonic brethren of the Union army, but on the first day of May, 1866, it was destroyed by accidental fire. The site of the present Masonic Hall, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, was then purchased. The erection of the building was immediately begun from designs prepared by Fay & Corput of Atlanta. The corner-stone was laid on September 25, 1870, by John Harris, grand master of Georgia, but the building was not completed until February 22, 1871, when the dedication services were held, the address upon this occasion being delivered by Samuel Lawrence, M. W. G. M.

Georgia Lodge No. 98 was chartered in 1869, and still maintains an active existence. Porter King is the present worthy master and Samuel Bradley secretary. This lodge and those already mentioned with Gate City Lodge No. 2, comprises a list of all the lodges in the city. They are all in the most harmonious and prosperous condition, having a large active membership.

The system of Freemasonry known as the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, which is by far the most widely disseminated over the globe of all systems or rites of Freemasonry, received no notice from the fraternity here until within a comparatively recent date. Hermes Lodge of Perfection No. 4, however, is now strongly established. The present officers are H. C. Stockdell, thirty-second degree, S. W.; Acting Ven. Master Thomas W. Chandler, thirty-third degree, acting secretary.







*Gen. St. Alexander.*



*Independent Order of Odd Fellows.*—The first lodge of this order in Atlanta, Central Lodge No. 28, was organized October 7, 1848, and is still in active existence. Empire Encampment was organized in 1860, but the war breaking out soon after, this lodge did not get upon a permanent basis. Capital Lodge was chartered in 1870, and has grown to be a strong and vigorous branch of I. O. O. F. Besides the lodges already mentioned the following branches of this order have been established in Atlanta: Barnes Lodge No. 55; Schiller Lodge No. 71; Atlanta Lodge No. 14; and Atlanta Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 11.

*The Knights of Pythias* is one of the strongest secret orders in Atlanta. The order was founded in 1864, and although its introduction in Atlanta occurred but a few years ago it has taken firm root in the Gate City. There are three lodges here, organized in the order named: Atlanta Lodge No. 20; Capital City Lodge No. 33; and Red Cross Lodge, No. 34. The uniform rank in the Knights of Pythias was created in 1878. There are two divisions of this branch here, the Calantha Division No. 2, and Capital City Division No. 5. The Endowment Rank is an insurance feature of the order. There is but one section in Atlanta known as Section No. 228.

*The Independent Order of Good Templars* was first introduced in Atlanta in 1867, when Atlanta Lodge No. 1 was organized. Gate City Lodge No. 15 and Floral Lodge No. 2 were both chartered in 1870, but after a short existence they were disbanded. The first branch of this order which gained a permanent footing was Georgia Lodge, No. 1, which was organized in 1871, with the following officers: J. G. Thrower, chief templar; Mrs. Ann Cox, vice-templar; W. H. Frizzell, secretary, and J. B. Cox, treasurer. This lodge is still in working order and has quarters in Good Templars Hall on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. The office of the grand lodge is located in Atlanta; J. G. Thrower is grand secretary.

*The Knights of Labor* are represented by the following assemblies in Atlanta: Atlanta Assembly No. 2516; Belmont Assembly; Cotton Operative's Assembly No. 4455; District Assembly No. 105; Enterprise Assembly No. 3209; Eureka Assembly 3854; Friendship Assembly; Fulton Assembly No. 2992; Gibraltar Assembly No. 4335; Oglethorpe Assembly; Peters Street Assembly; Piedmont Assembly No. 5778; Rising Star Assembly.

The locomotive engineers and firemen are represented by two labor organizations, Division No. 207 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Atlanta Division No. 247 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The other organizations in the interest of labor are the order of Railway Conductors and Atlanta Typographical Union No. 48. The other secret societies which have branches in Atlanta are the Catholic Knights of America, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of the Golden Rule, Royal Arcanum, Atlanta Turn Verein, Red Men and American Legions of Honor.



In the cities of the South prior to the war there was never such a demand for benevolence and charity on account of destitution as in the northern and eastern sections of the country. The absence of beggary was a noted fact till war and its devastation brought their changes. Organized public charities therefore have been of comparatively recent origin. But the poor and the suffering have always been properly taken care of in Atlanta, and the humanitarian and philanthropic labors of its citizens have always been conducted on the most generous scale.

Hibernian Benevolent Association.—This association was organized as the Hibernian Society, under the presidency of B. T. Lamb, in 1858. In August, 1863, it was reorganized as the Hibernian Benevolent Association with B. T. Lamb, president; M. Mahoney, treasurer, and Joseph Gatens, secretary. Its officers in 1869 were John H. Lynch, president; Timothy Burke, vice-president; Owen Lynch, treasurer, and William Dowling, secretary. The general object of the association is to promote friendly intercourse, and to advance the temporal welfare of its members and their families. The present officers are: T. Burke, president; William M. Dowling, vice-president; Thomas Nunan, secretary, and James Welch, treasurer.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society was chartered in 1870, and has been the means of accomplishing much good among poor Jewish families. In 1878 its officers were: Mrs. J. T. Eichberg, president; Mrs. D. Rich, secretary; Mrs. L. Lieberman, vice-president. The organization is still maintained, and is an efficient factor in the benevolent work of Atlanta.

Atlanta Benevolent Association.—In January, 1874, through the active efforts of Mrs. W. H. Tuller and Mrs. J. A. Hayden and others, was organized this association. The object at that time was to provide a temporary "home for destitute and helpless women and children." For a time the ladies carried on this benevolent work on a comparatively small scale. After most persistent effort they succeeded in raising \$4,000, with which they purchased a building on East Alabama street, where they greatly enlarged their sphere of operation. In March, 1881, they turned over their property and the entire management of the institution to a board of trustees, composed of Henry H. Tucker, president; John Milledge, vice-president; H. Cranston, secretary; David Mayer, treasurer; John H. Fitten, G. T. Dodd, S. M. Inman, and John Flynn. The property purchased in 1881 has since been sold, and a building, No. 81 Waverly Place, has been secured. The principal object of the association is to provide a home for the aged and infirm, and in this direction much good has been accomplished. The present officers are H. H. Tucker, president; John Milledge, vice-president, and Mrs. Mary Irby, matron.

Besides the associations and societies named, which are engaged in benevolent and charitable work, there are innumerable smaller organizations devoted to the same object. Connected with every church or religious denomination



are one or more similar bodies, devoted to the work of providing for the sick and destitute of their own church or society.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was organized in 1876, by Miss Louise King, of Augusta, aided by Mrs. George R. Black. Under its operation several prosecutions which have occurred have led to improved treatment of dumb brutes. Through the efforts of the society, several drinking fountains have been erected through the city, the largest one being the present of the late Hon. John P. King.

Young Mens' Library Association.—During July and August, 1867, about a dozen young men of Atlanta, especially active among whom were D. G. Jones, E. Y. Clarke, Henry Jackson and W. H. Parkins, met with the view of organizing a library association. On August 12 a constitution was adopted which declared the name of the association should be "The Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta," and that its purpose should be "to facilitate mutual intercourse, extend our information on subjects of general utility, promote a spirit of useful inquiry and qualify ourselves to discharge properly the duties incumbent upon us in our various professions and pursuits," and in furtherance of these objects, to "collect a library, establish a reading-room, and organize a system of instruction by lectures." At the next meeting the constitution was signed by forty-seven members. The following board of directors for the first year was then elected: Henry Jackson, president; Darwin G. Jones, vice-president; C. P. Freeman, secretary; W. D. Luckie, treasurer; E. Y. Clarke, A. R. Watson, H. G. Phillips, E. B. Pond, Albert Hape, F. O. Reidy, W. M. Williams, J. R. Barrick, and L. H. Orme, directors. Two rooms were secured in the Granite Block on Broad street, owned by L. W. Lee, and these were used until the new library building was completed in 1880. The first donation to the library consisted of "Appleton's Cyclopedia," and was made by Colonel L. P. Grant, a gentleman who has ever since extended generous aid to the association, and was justly elected its first honorary member. For the first year the struggle for existence was a hard one, and taxed to the utmost the exertion of the managers. But it grew gradually, however, into popular favor, and in December, 1869, the number of volumes had reached eight hundred, besides being well supplied with daily newspapers and the current literary monthlies. Each succeeding year the association continued to increase in membership and power for usefulness. In 1871 it had four hundred members and more than two thousand volumes.

In 1880 the present building occupied by the association on Decatur street, was dedicated. At that time the number of members exceeded eight hundred, and some ten thousand volumes were upon its shelves. The present membership is six hundred; number of volumes twelve thousand. The officers of the association are, Howard Van Hips, president; A. H. Cox, vice-president; George B. Forbes, secretary; B. M. Fowler, assistant secretary; W. T. Turnbull, treasurer, and Miss L. A. Field, librarian.





The Catholic Library Association was organized in 1877. Its first officers were J. F. Burke, president; R. D. Spalding, vice-president; A. C. Ford, treasurer; John M. Graham, secretary, and John H. Flynn, E. Van Goidsnoven, P. J. Moran, W. B. Cox, John Stevens, M. H. Dooley, John Doonan, and Joseph Gatens, directors. The object of the association is the dissemination of Catholic literature and knowledge generally. Library rooms are located on the southwest corner of Loyd and Hunter street. The present officers are, J. J. Doonan, president; P. A. Lynch, secretary; J. J. Lynch, treasurer, and A. Bolsius, librarian.

Union Hall and Library Association was organized in July, 1884, and has quarters at 49½ South Broad street. Its officers are: J. Taylor Cooper, president; S. H. Shaw, librarian; M. T. LaHatte, secretary, and J. O. Perkins, treasurer.

*Musical Societies and Associations.*—It was not long after the war before the attention of those who had been foremost in musical circles before the war began to be directed to their favorite art. There was also new talent in the city, among the first of the new teachers and professors being Professor Carl Harmsen, a wonderful and gifted pianist. His specialty was music of a high grade; he, however, remained here but a few years, being compelled to go away on account of ill health. From 1868 to 1878 Atlanta was quite prominent as a musical center. The first musical organization after the war was the Beethoven Society, which was organized in 1871. This society flourished for a number of years, was a part of the time very strong, having as many as seventy-five members, and did much to popularize music in the city. W. H. Parkins was the first president of the society. Subsequently the Rosini Musical Society was organized, which embraced some of the talent of the Beethoven Society and others, making up a creditable organization.

In the meantime some very talented musicians located in Atlanta, among them being Professor Hart Denck, one of the most gifted pianists yet produced in this country. Professor Alfredo Barili located here soon afterward, and by his excellent piano playing and his ability as a teacher brought music up to a high standard. Professor and Madam Von Der Hoya Schultze opened a conservatory of music in 1880, and gave some elegant receptions and concerts. Their long residence here has resulted in educating and developing some of the best musical talent in the city.

The Mendelssohn Society was organized in 1884, and under the directorship of Professor Barili it has made a creditable record in the cultivation of the musical art. Then came, in 1885, the organization of the Atlanta Musical Association, which bid fair to outdo all previous efforts. Professor Sumner Salter, of Syracuse, N. Y., was engaged as musical director, which engagement was coupled with that of organist for the First M. E. Church South. Mr. Salter's wife, Mrs. Mary Turner-Salter, a dramatic oratorio singer of wide reputation



in the North, was also engaged as soprano in the church. This association never received the active support of those singers who were expected to benefit by it. Only a few of those whose assistance was expected ever gave the association any aid. In spite of this fact, however, the organization grew from about eight at the first rehearsal to about seventy-five at the end of the second season, when financial support failed and the association was given up. The reason for this failure seems to have been that it was impossible to harmonize upon the selection of a musical director from among the numerous individuals qualified, who had long been residents of the city, and a director was therefore selected who was a comparative stranger. This selection made matters worse than before. The association gave seven concerts between March, 1886, and June, 1887, besides which Mr. Salter has given several organ recitals, and under his direction the Cecilia Ladies' Quartette, composed of four of the finest voices in the South, has given three concerts in the opera-house.

In 1885 a most valuable addition to the musical forces of the city was made by the engagement of Mrs. Weston Katzenberg, a Boston artist of wide reputation, as soprano in the Central Presbyterian Church. The failure on the part of the church to sustain an excellent choir resulted in her subsequent departure to New Orleans. In the fall of 1886 Constantine Sternberg, an eminent concert pianist and composer, was engaged by Mrs. Ballard to succeed Professor Barili in the charge of the musical department of her school. Under Mr. Sternberg's direction a series of drawing-room concerts were given, and in May, 1888, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Salter and other eminent local artists, Professor Sternberg gave a Wagner festival. Professor F. L. Freyer, a long time resident of Atlanta, has given Atlanta audiences some of the best solos on the violin ever heard in the city.

Church music has made wonderful advances. St. Philip's Church choir was the first to bring out good church music, their leading soprano being Mrs. P. H. Snook. This beginning of fine music in the churches has had a most happy effect, so much so that to-day Atlanta has as fine church music as any Southern city.

Professor Wurm's orchestra is one of the recognized musical institutions of the city, playing at balls, at theaters, and at other entertainments, and also at several of the different watering places every year. In April, 1888, a Gilmore jubilee was given for the benefit of the Woman's Industrial Home. Five performances were given in the Piedmont Exposition building, in which a local chorus of four hundred voices, trained by Professor Sumner Salter, participated.

*The Atlanta Philosophical Society* grew out of the reading of a manuscript review of a lecture delivered by the Rev. Dr. Deems, entitled "The Superstitions of Science," before a number of gentlemen called together by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Armstrong, of Atlanta, for that purpose. The discussion of this paper proved so interesting that those present resolved to organize a society



for the discussion of philosophical subjects. The result of this movement was the permanent organization of the Atlanta Philosophical Society on the 16th of January, 1888. Under the rules adopted the membership of the society is limited to thirty-five. The text-book at this time is Herbert Spencer's "First Principles." The society meets fortnightly in the Young Men's Library Association building, the exercises consisting of the continuous reading of chapters from Herbert Spencer's works, and the free and formal discussion of questions growing out of the text.

This society has already attained a commanding position in the South, and it is exercising a very beneficial and liberalizing influence upon the intellectual status of the city. It has already had before it as lecturers some of the most distinguished scholars and scientists in the country, and gives assurance of a bright, prosperous and useful career.

*The Camera Club*—The Atlanta Camera Club held a meeting October 15, 1888, and selected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Sumner Salter; vice-president, C. H. Behre; general secretary, F. J. Paxon; corresponding secretary, Miss E. M. Lindley; treasurer, F. O. Stockton; executive committee, J. P. Field, C. A. Lane, Orion Frazee, George Crafts and W. P. Downing.

*The Capital City Club* is the chief social organization in the city. It was organized in 1883 by some of the leading citizens of the city, and at present has a large list of active members. It also has many non-resident members in many of the largest cities of the country. Its local members represent many of the leading capitalists, business and professional men of Atlanta, and they have made the club an important factor in the social life of the city. The club rooms, at the corner of Peachtree and Ellis streets, have been recently purchased. They are elegantly furnished and thoroughly adapted for the uses intended. The present officers of the club are, Major L. Mims, president; ex-Governor R. B. Bullock, vice-president; and H. C. Stockdell, secretary and treasurer.

*The Concordia Association* was organized in June, 1866. It was originally composed of Germans, and its object was the intellectual advancement of its members, and the formation of dramatic, literary, social and musical amusements. It commenced with thirteen members, but at present has a large membership and is in a flourishing condition. In 1869 its officers were, S. Well, president; C. Beerman, secretary; M. A. Eiseman, corresponding secretary; L. Mansbach, financial secretary; and Isaac Steinheimer, treasurer. This association has given many entertainments of a literary and social character, and is recognized as one of the leading German organizations in the city. The present officers are, J. Hirsch, president; Isaac Lieberman, vice-president; M. Teiltbaum, secretary; and Henry Wellhouse, treasurer.

*The Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association* was organized in May,



1888. Its object is for social reunion and to render aid to the wounded and destitute Confederate veterans. Captain W. A. Wright was its first president. The present officers are, W. L. Calhoun, president; H. H. Colquitt, vice-president; John F. Edwards, secretary; and Amos Fox, treasurer. It has a membership of about three hundred.

*Post O. M. Mitchell, No. 21, of the Grand Army of the Republic* is the only branch of this order in Atlanta. It was organized in 1870, with George B. Chamberlin as post commander. Meetings are held in Good Templars' Hall, on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets. It is a branch of the department of Tennessee and Georgia, and embraces within its membership nearly all the honorably discharged Federal veterans in the city. Its present officers are, S. C. Menly, post commander; C. R. Haskins, senior vice-commander; A. Mattison, junior vice-commander; Antoine Bolins, quartermaster; Dr. J. W. Stone, chaplain.

*The Ladies' Memorial Association* was organized May 7, 1868. Its primary object was the collection and proper re-interment of the remains of the Confederate dead, and the erection of a monument to their memory. The officers in 1869 were, Mrs. John B. Gordon, president; Mrs. John Gannon and Mrs. John M. Johnson, vice-presidents; Mrs. W. Clayton, treasurer; Mrs. W. S. Walker, corresponding secretary; and Miss Cordele Meredith, recording secretary. Since its existence the members of this association have had taken up nearly three thousand bodies of the Confederate dead. These bodies were removed from their rude graves in the vicinity of Atlanta, and placed in Oakland Cemetery, where about five thousand Confederate soldiers lie buried. The association has had the portion of the cemetery allotted to this purpose graded and beautified, and here a substantial monument has been erected out of Stone Mountain granite.

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## PART II.

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### BIOGRAPHICAL.

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**A**DAIR, COLONEL GEORGE W. For more than three decades, no citizen has been more prominently identified with all the agencies which have been conducive to the growth and development of Atlanta, than George W. Adair. Progressive, indefatigable, aggressive and of unlimited resource, his varied line of efforts have touched almost every material and social interest of the city. Such a career naturally furnishes much of interest and abounds in striking incidents.

He is of Irish and French ancestry. His paternal progenitors were natives of the north of Ireland. In 1711, three brothers, James, John and William landed at Charleston. James traded with the Indians in company with the celebrated Galphin, for forty years, and was the author of a learned and celebrated book on the origin and history of the North American Indians, published in London, in 1776, and was the ancestor of the Cherokee Indian family of that name. William emigrated to the blue-grass country with Daniel Boone, and from him descended the Kentucky Adairs.

John lived and died at Laurens, S. C., and was the great-grandfather of John F. Adair, the father of the subject of this sketch, who married Mary Slavin, a lady of French descent, and a representation of an old Virginia family.

George W. Adair was the child of these parents, and was born in Morgan county, March 1, 1823. His father was a wheelwright by trade, but in 1825 moved with his family upon a farm in De Kalb county, about six miles from Atlanta. Here the early childhood of the boy Adair was passed, and in that time of pioneer settlements he had only the most limited educational advantages.

His mother died in 1835, and a few months after her death he was sent to Decatur to work in the store of Green B. Butler, an old friend of his father's. Here the naturally bright and winning ways of the boy, and his industrious habits and quick business aptitude soon attracted attention, and in 1840 Colonel J. M. Calhoun, William H. Dabney, Hon. Charles Murphy and Dr. Ephraim M. Poole advanced the necessary money to send him to school. With their assistance he attended the Decatur Academy for two years, and pursued the advanced studies of that institution. He then went to Covington, Ga.,



and began the study of law in the office of Judge John J. Floyd and General J. N. Williamson, and at the end of two years was admitted to the bar. He now found himself with a profession, but not only without means to pursue his calling, but with a debt of several hundred dollars, incurred by his four years of study. His obligations he desired to discharge, and with no immediate prospects of earning money in the legal profession, he turned his attention to whatever avenue of employment chance might offer. With the assistance of J. Edgar Thompson, then chief engineer of the Georgia Railroad, he secured the position of conductor on that road between Social Circle and Augusta. At this time Richard Peters was general superintendent of the road, and the warm friendship which was soon established between him and Colonel Adair, has never been interrupted from that time to the present. Colonel Adair remained in that position about four years, and during that time, in 1845, he had charge of the first train that ever entered Atlanta.

After leaving the employ of the railroad company, he went to Covington, Ga., and clerked in a store; afterwards he moved to Charleston, S. C., and was salesman in a large wholesale house until 1854, when he permanently located in Atlanta. Here his first business venture was in the mercantile line, under the name of Adair & Ezzard, in which he continued for two years, when he entered upon a general trading and real estate business. Marked success followed his efforts in this direction, and when the war between the States began he had accumulated a handsome fortune.

Colonel Adair was originally a Whig in political faith, and when the question of secession began to be discussed, he vigorously opposed the idea. So pronounced were his views that he was defeated as delegate to the State Secession Convention of 1861. But when the war began, and the question of the rights of the States was submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, he unhesitatingly arrayed himself on the side of the people of the South; and during the four years of war the Southern cause had no more loyal, steadfast friend. No other course would have been consistent with his ideas of fealty to the place of his birth, ties of home and kinsmen, or the dictates of manly honor.

In 1860 he established the *Southern Confederacy*, a daily journal, in the editorial management of which he was assisted by J. Henly Smith. It was issued until the battle of Chickamauga, and during this period of doubt and gloom, in the history of the South, it was unwavering in its defense of the Southern people. During the last year of the war, Colonel Adair was a volunteer aid on the staff of that intrepid Confederate cavalry leader, General N. B. Forrest, and rendered him valuable services in the organization of some 7,000 men in Western Tennessee, just after the battle of Chickamauga. He remained with General Forrest until after his surrender, and the close and intimate relations he bore to this brave and gallant soldier during this period, ripened into warm and mutual friendship, which continued unabated until the death of General Forrest.



After the war closed, no man was more ready to accept, in a manly way, the results of the unsuccessful struggle, than Colonel Adair. He realized that if the Southern States were to become prosperous, and assume the place in the reunited republic, which nature intended they should occupy, the people must acquiesce in the changed conditions of affairs the appeal to arms had brought about, and in honest work must find the panacea for sorrow and useless regret. He returned to Atlanta after the final surrender at Appomattox, to find his home destroyed, and the result of years of toil well nigh swept away. With a brave spirit, he began again, almost at the bottom, to retrieve, by hard work, the ruin war had wrought. In partnership with William M. Clayton and I. Purse, under the firm name of Clayton, Adair & Purse, he opened a general commission house, but at the same time began to deal in real estate. At the expiration of one year he retired from the commission business, and has since confined himself to real estate operations, and since 1865 has been an active real estate dealer and auctioneer. He is among the pioneers in these branches of business in Atlanta, and for more than twenty years has been the most extensive real estate operator in the city. He inaugurated the plan of subdivision in Atlanta, and as auctioneer has conducted large sales, not only in this city, but in Birmingham, Sheffield and Chattanooga. He is careful and conservative in all business matters, and the best proof of his unerring judgment, painstaking accuracy, and the care with which all his business transactions are managed, is furnished from the fact that in the innumerable transfers involving many millions of dollars, conducted by him since 1865, not a dollar was ever lost through irregularity of procedure or defective title.

But great as has been the extent of his operations in this regular line of business, it represents but feebly the capabilities and resources of Colonel Adair. He has been at the head and front of all the great enterprises which have made Atlanta the most thriving and progressive of Southern cities. His time and his energies have been freely given to the advancement of every project that promised good to the city, or would promote the material welfare of the South, and help solve all the perplexing problems left after the red heel of war. He saw the important part railroad communications were to play in the development of the city, and by personal advocacy and active canvass here and elsewhere, when many doubted and some opposed, he worked with tireless energy for the building of all the roads now running into Atlanta. With equal zeal and energy he labored for other public enterprises, that have fixed the permanent prosperity of the city, and have added to the comfort and happiness of the people.

Wherever his active energies have been directed he has been a potent factor for good. He was the promoter of the building of the Atlanta street railway in 1870. He was vice-president and superintendent of this enterprise, associated with Richard Peters, one of the principal owners. He had invested in



this road all of his available fortune and considerable borrowed capital. The financial panic of 1873, followed by the resumption of specie payment in 1878, and a decline of all securities caused widespread financial distress in the South, and in the general disaster Colonel Adair was forced to make an assignment of all his property to his creditors. This he did to their entire satisfaction. With undaunted spirit he concentrated all his energies, and with the support of his friends and the unlimited confidence of the public in his integrity, he again commenced at the bottom, and by close attention to business, was soon placed upon a sound financial standing, and by the almost uniform success of his business ventures since, has accumulated a handsome competency.

Among the numerous business projects with which Colonel Adair has been prominently identified may be named the Atlanta Cotton Factory, of which he was one of the original promoters. He was also one of the directors of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, director and vice-president of the Kimball House Construction Company, president of the Georgia Western, now Georgia Pacific Railroad, director of the Piedmont Fair, and is at present president of the Tallapoosa Land and Mining Company. He has also taken a warm interest in educational matters, and was one of the promoters, and now a director of Mrs. Ballard's Female Seminary.

In politics, since the downfall of the Whig party, Colonel Adair has been a Democrat. He has never been a seeker after political honors, but takes a natural interest in State and national affairs. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and in the management of local affairs has been a city councilman, a member of the board of water commissioners, and of the board of county commissioners of roads and revenues.

So much for a merely bare outline of the career of Colonel Adair, which leaves wholly untouched his striking personality, his method of thought and work, his inner relations and his social life. Much of this cannot be adequately described, but something may be said that will give a degree of personal acquaintance with one who, for more than thirty years has woven an influence for good in the busy life around him.

It is needless to say that he is a tireless worker, for in his earnest, ceaseless activity, is chiefly to be found the secret of his success. Originally gifted with the strong sense and clear foresight, which have ever characterized the Irish descendants, his business career has been of logical growth. He possesses remarkable executive ability, and his mind is so adjusted as to be at once concentrated and broad in view.

With a capacity for details constantly exercised, he never loses sight of the relations of facts, the influence of collateral conditions, or of the necessary forecast of business events. Far-sighted, quick in discernment, and sound in business judgment, he is probably more often consulted for advice on every conceivable enterprise than any other man in Atlanta; and when public







*Geo W. Adair*



projects are contemplated, this is surely the fact. No man more cheerfully responds to this drain upon his time and energies, or takes a more unselfish interest in the success of his friends. It is a pleasure to him to see others share in any venture in which his clear vision has seen the certainty of success. He is a ready and fluent speaker, quick at repartee, has an easy command of language, and the power to express his ideas, clearly, concisely and forcibly on any subject upon all occasions.

No citizen of Atlanta is so often called upon for the expression of his views at public gatherings, and his remarks, always apt and pointed, are listened to with attention. He is a natural wit, and his quickness of repartee in conversations and in public addresses has made him widely known.

As a writer he is terse, pointed and direct; he has an analytical mind, and his conclusions are the result of careful, logical reasonings. He is thus naturally a man of positive, well-grounded convictions, and is open and candid in his avowal of them. His position on any question of public policy, social, or moral movement, is never one of hesitancy or doubt. He is a firm believer in the Christian religion, and for many years has been a member of the Trinity M. E. Church, and largely contributed to the building of the present church edifice, as well as to the maintenance of various other Christian denominations. He is without bigotry or prejudice in his religious views, and has due respect for the convictions of others, and the utmost veneration for all agencies which tend to make men lead better and purer lives. His business career, his private and public life are above reproach, and his honesty is of a character that needs no profession, but makes itself felt upon all with whom he comes in contact. He has a heartiness of disposition, a genuine love of humor and pleasure, and a social side which leads him to seek and take delight in human association. His extensive knowledge of men, the rebuffs of fortune and the asperities of life have not soured his nature, but have broadened his views and sympathies, and made more enthusiastic his faith in finding some good in every one. He reasons, since "God is a sun," there ought to be sunlight in the lives of His covenant children. In a cloister he would be stifled, but out in the busy world he lives happily, because he finds much that is good and has no fear of the bad. He is the broadest and most cheerful of optimists. His nature is mirthful, and he believes in getting and giving good as he goes along. His charity is not bounded by creed or sect, but is extended to the alleviation of suffering and distress wherever found. For his friends and intimates he has a frank, warm and loyal attachment—as warmly and loyally reciprocated. Hale, hearty and well-preserved, the cares and anxieties of business life are yet lightly borne, and he is as full of energy as when in the flower of his manhood.

Such in brief are some of the most marked characteristics of Colonel Adair, who, by his progressiveness and striking personality, has been for many years



one of the best known and most popular private citizens of Georgia. He has been with Atlanta from struggling youth to stalwart manhood, and during all these years the city has had no more sincere friend, and that he occupies a position of honor and influence is but the natural result of a life of honorable toil under the incentive of high motives and worthy ambitions.

Colonel Adair's domestic life has been singularly congenial and happy. He was married in 1854 to Mary Jane Perry, a daughter of Judge Josiah Perry, a cousin of the famous naval officer, Commodore Perry. They have had four sons and three daughters. The sons, in order of birth, are Robin, Jack, Forrest and George, all of whom are connected with their father's business. Their oldest daughter is the wife of G. A. Howell, of Atlanta, and the others, Sallie and Annie, are living at home.

Colonel Adair's residence for the last twenty years has been in West End, where he owns several acres of land, most of which is now in the city limits. Here he has a pleasant home in one of the most desirable locations in the city, where he delights to entertain his friends in a whole-souled, generous way, typical of true Southern hospitality.

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ALEXANDER, DR. J. F. No medical history of Atlanta would be complete that failed to give prominent and worthy mention of the labor of Dr. James Franklin Alexander, who, for nearly forty years, has led a life of eminent usefulness in his profession, such as has secured for him the grateful esteem of this community. He was born in Greenville, South Carolina, May 28, 1824, and is a son of Thomas W. and Martha (Maker) Alexander, both of whom were born in South Carolina. His father was a physician, and for several years practiced his profession in Greenville, but in 1830 removed to Lawrenceville, Guinnette county, where he was engaged in professional work until his death in 1847. His wife died at an advanced age in 1870.

Dr. Alexander, the subject of this sketch, received his preliminary education at the Manual Labor Institute at Lawrenceville, and at Midway, near Mill-edgeville. He began the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Gordon, of Lawrenceville, and in 1847 entered the Augusta Medical Institute, from which institution he graduated in 1849. Immediately after graduation he located in Atlanta, where, with the exception of a short period of service during the war as a military surgeon, he has continuously followed his professional calling. At the time of his arrival in Atlanta a smallpox epidemic was prevailing, which caused the greatest consternation. Several had died from the effects of the malady, and many were stricken with the disease. The medical skill of the unfortunate community seemed unable to cope with the plague. Young Dr. Alexander, full of ambition and youthful enthusiasm, undertook the apparently hopeless task of saving those stricken with the disease. The first three persons he attended all recovered, and from that time, he found his time and hands



fully occupied. So successful was he in his treatment of this disease, that his reputation as a skilled physician became firmly established, and during the first few years of his residence in Atlanta, no physician ever worked harder, or met with more gratifying success.

May 1, 1861, he was made surgeon of the Seventh Confederate Georgia Regiment, and served in that capacity until January, 1862, when he returned to Atlanta, and during the remainder of the war acted as hospital surgeon. He is a member of the State and American Medical Association, but the demands of his profession have not permitted active participation in the affairs of these organizations.

He was married in 1855 to Georgia Orme, daughter of Richard Orme, of Milledgeville, Ga. One child, a daughter, the wife of J. P. Stevens, of Atlanta, was born to them. Mrs. Alexander died in 1876, and in 1878 the doctor married Miss Ada Reynolds, daughter of Permedas Reynolds, of Covington, Georgia. They have had two children, a son and a daughter.

To his profession Dr. Alexander has given himself with undeviating attention. He has not allowed other lines of labor, or any of the allurements of public or political life, to come between him and it. He has practiced in all the lines of the profession, making no specialty of any kind his choice. He has cultivated a family practice, making office work of secondary consideration. He has his hands full; has been very busy all his life, and is yet engaged every moment of his time, although of an age that might be made an excuse for rest and ease. Still he is one of the few men who do not grow old. With a strong body, a mind as keen and active as ever, a thorough knowledge of his profession, he stands among the leading medical men of Atlanta, and has a reputation that has been nobly earned. His professional life commenced almost with the settlement of Atlanta, and its history in many respects is his history. Generations have been born under his eye and his professional attentions, and the same generations have passed away, receiving to the latest moments of life the best treatment that his large experience and strong active intellect could give them. It would be almost impossible to faithfully depict the scenes, hardships and toil through which Dr. Alexander passed in the earlier years of his practice. He never drew back, never shirked or evaded, but met the duties, toils and privations of his position with a manly energy which overcame all obstacles. He has ever been ready to render assistance whenever called upon. None, however poor, have been turned away, and the lives of few physicians have been more full of disinterested labors and active benevolence. Personally he is of a pleasant, genial disposition, and during the long years of his identification with Atlanta, has borne a reputation of unsullied honor and honesty.

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**B**ROWN, SENATOR JOSEPH E., was born in Pickens district, South Carolina, on the 15th of April, 1821. Descended from sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors, on the fraternal side, the subject of this sketch inherited a full share





of the rugged virtues for which his progenitors and their countrymen have always been noted.

In the old world the Browns were an aggressive family. They adhered to the fortunes of William and Mary in times that tried men's souls, bearing themselves like true patriots and brave soldiers. A picturesque story might be made of their heroic trials and sufferings in the stirring epoch previous to their departure from their native land, but these matters are too remote to be considered here.

Mackey Brown, the father of the senator and railway magnate, went through the War of 1812, and in Tennessee married Sally Rice, a young lady of English descent. The young couple moved to Pickens district, South Carolina, where in the course of years eleven children came to gladden their lives, the eldest being Joseph. Before Joseph reached the years of manhood the family moved to Union county, Georgia, settling near the Gaddeston Valley. Like most of the farmer boys of those days whose parents were in moderate circumstances, Joseph enjoyed few educational advantages. Until he was nineteen he did the hardest kind of farm work, going to school only at rare intervals. The youth made the most of his rude apprenticeship. He learned the frugal economy of rural life, strengthened his muscles, mastered the rudiments of an English education and grew up one of the brightest, most industrious, temperate and moral young men in all that region.

He was not without ambition. At this period of his life, when he drove his bull, now a famous figure in history, to Dahlonga, the nearest market town, where he sold vegetables, he was quietly maturing his plans for the future. Finally his parents equipped him with a rustic outfit and a yoke of steers and sent him to the Calhoun Academy, in Anderson county, S. C. The steers went for board. The schooling was charged to the youth's account. A college education was not to be thought of under the circumstances, and for some years after young Brown's return to Georgia he taught school at Canton. After discharging every penny of the liability incurred for his education he studied law, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar, making his maiden speech with distinguished success at that term of the court. But the young lawyer was not satisfied with his equipment. With the assistance of his devoted friend, Dr. John W. Lewis, he was enabled to pass a term at the Yale Law School. Without waiting for his diploma, but leaving it to be sent to him, he hastened home in 1846 to be ready for the fall business in the courts.

Slowly but surely Brown made his way. The first year he earned \$1,200, and made a steady increase each year. He made no pretensions to genius, but he knew that judgment, economy and hard labor would carry him a long way and gradually he forced ahead. His investments all turned out well. He bought a piece of land for \$450, and afterwards a copper mine thereon netted him \$25,000, which he straightway invested in good farming land, a step



which was in reality the beginning of his large fortune. When he married, in 1847, Miss Elisabeth Gresham, the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Gresham, a Baptist minister of South Carolina, he completed the preliminaries most essential to his happiness and success in life. This estimable lady has lived to share the distinction of her husband, and to watch over the large family whose members have for years been conspicuous in social, professional and business circles.

In 1849 Mr. Brown was elected to the State Senate, serving in a legislature composed of such notables as Andrew J. Miller, David J. Bailey, A. H. Kenan, W. T. Wofford, Thomas C. Howard, Harrison Riley, Charles J. Jenkins, Linton Stephens, and Lucius J. Gartrell. He was a new man, but his pluck, audacity and ability soon made him the leader of the Democrats. In 1855 he was elected judge of his circuit over David Irwin. On the bench his clear head, legal knowledge and nerve soon made him famous. In 1857 he was unexpectedly nominated for governor by the Democratic convention. He received the news while tying wheat in a field near Canton, and accepted the new and unlooked for responsibility with his usual imperturbability. In the campaign that followed he was elected over the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, the candidate of the American party, by a large majority. Governor Brown was renominated and re-elected in 1859, in 1861, and again in 1863, a brilliant succession of gubernatorial triumphs entirely unprecedented in Georgia.

Governor Brown's several terms of office covered the most critical period in the history of the commonwealth, from its foundation down to the present time. His warlike preparations and prompt measures before the secession of the State, his determined stand for State rights, his active solicitude for the soldiers in the field, his differences with President Davis, have been so widely discussed that they need not now be touched upon. The collapse of the Confederacy brought Governor Brown's fourth term to an abrupt close. He was arrested, carried to Washington and confined in a military prison. An interview with President Johnson led to his release in a few days and he was allowed to return home on parole. Accepting the situations in good faith he went to work in earnest to promote the speedy habilitation of his State and her people. During the reconstruction era his course was misunderstood, and the mistaken resentment of his fellow citizens for a long time was directed against him, but the subsequent turn of affairs vindicated his wisdom, patriotism and the purity of his motives. Under Governor Bullock, Governor Brown was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of twelve years, a position in which he won golden opinions from friends and foes, until his resignation in 1870 to accept the presidency of the company that had leased the Western and Atlantic Railroad for the term of twenty years.

At this point begins the career of Governor Brown as a railroad man. He was by no means a novice in this line of business. During his four gubernatorial terms his duties as executive rendered it necessary for him to familiarize



himself with all the details of the management of the Western and Atlantic, as it was the property of the State, and required a large share of his attention. So well did he succeed in his plans for the improvement of the road's status, that he increased the State's receipts from that source from \$43,000 to \$400,000 in a single year. With this experience Governor Brown accepted the presidency tendered him by the lessees of the road, with the confident expectation of paying the \$300,000 annual rental, and having a large margin of profit left for the company. In this expectation he was not disappointed. The line of the road runs from Atlanta to Chattanooga, a distance of one hundred and thirty-eight miles. It was completed in 1850 and has the support of a thickly populated and highly productive section. The new president found that the road bed and rolling stock needed extensive repairs and additions, and steps were taken from the outset to place this great line of travel and traffic in a condition worthy of its value and importance. From time to time vast expenditures have been made for new engines, handsome cars and steel rails, until by degrees the road has been brought to a point of excellence that will challenge comparison with anything of the kind north and west.

The efforts of the Louisville and Nashville combinations a few years ago to obtain the entire control of the Western and Atlantic will be recollected as one of the most brilliant schemes in Southern railroad annals. The Louisville and Nashville joined hands with the powerful Central system of Georgia. Then it purchased a majority interest in the lease of the Western and Atlantic, but the full fruition of its purpose was baffled by the far-seeing judgment of President Brown, whose forethought had caused a provision to be inserted in the lease requiring the control to be kept in the hands of the original lessees, and making the forfeiture of the lease the penalty of discrimination in rates. Thus this comparatively short line of railway owned by the State of Georgia has continued under the absolute control of President Brown and his original associates, without being seriously affected by the intrigues and combinations of immense systems and grasping monopolies. The management has been from first to last progressive and liberal. The wise policy of building up local interests has been constantly kept in view. During recent years the president's son, Mr. Joseph M. Brown, has filled the post of general freight and passenger agent, and his efforts to improve and popularize the line have made the "Kennesaw Route," as it is known by the traveling public, a household phrase all over the country.

But President Brown has matters of vast importance besides railway affairs to claim his attention. His appointment in 1880 by Governor Colquit to fill the unexpired term of General Gordon in the Federal Senate was endorsed by the election of the legislature, and in 1884 he was re-elected. The senator's course is a part of the history of the day. His success in securing appropriations for Southern harbors and rivers, his speeches on the Mexican Pension



Bill, against Mahone, and on the Mormon question make up a splendid record. The senator also devotes some of his time to the duties devolving upon him as president of the Dade Coal Company, president of the Walker Iron and Coal Company, president of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, and to his large private business interest. In the midst of this busy life, he has continued for many years one of the most zealous workers in the Baptist Church. He finds time to devote to the educational interest of the people, and all his life has been a liberal giver, exercising his charities judiciously, and in a quiet way.

At the age of sixty-four Senator Brown retains all his faculties in the superb plenitude of their powers. His elastic constitution enables him to bear what would fatigue a much younger man, and whether at his desk in the Senate, or his office in Atlanta, or inspecting the road in his private car, he is always the same quiet, thoughtful, keenly observant personage, calmly surveying the situation through his kindly eyes with the air of a man who has all the world's time and a large share of its resources at his disposal. All his life he has made haste slowly. He has always planned wisely and executed promptly. A clearer headed man, a man more thoroughly practical does not live. The comprehensive sweep of his mind takes in, grasps and holds everything to which his attention is directed. His mental processes are quick, but they are not the flashes or intuitions of genius; they are the evolutions of a logical and trained intellect. No man was ever more master of himself, and this is one of the secrets of his mastery over others. His influence has been dominant in the affairs of Georgia longer than that of any statesman or popular leader, and bids fair to continue. Although a South Carolinian by birth, he is, in the best sense of the phrase, a typical Georgian, and all Georgians, whether they agree with or differ with him, are proud of him. He will go down in history as one of the greatest Southerners of his day and generation.<sup>1</sup>

**BULLOCK, EX-GOVERNOR.** Rufus Brown Bullock was born in Bethlehem, Albany county, New York State, March 28, 1834. When six years of age his parents moved to Albion, Orleans county, in the same State, where his education was completed, so far as graduation from the then celebrated Albion Academy. Just at the time of his graduation the electric telegraph was being constructed and operated through the State. He became interested in the intricate and scientific apparatus of the House printing telegraph system; he rapidly gained the mastery of this process, and although only seventeen years of age, took a leading position as an expert. We find in "Prescott's History of the Telegraph," and in Reid's "The Telegraph in America," extended notices of Mr. Bullock as an expert operator and successful organizer. It is said he was the first operator to be able to read by sound. From the

<sup>1</sup> Pascal J. Moran, in *Dixie*, September, 1885.





operating department his special ability as an executive officer soon forced him to the front, and we find him at Philadelphia in charge of a rival line, which soon broke down the monopoly and brought about competition and a more general use of the telegraph in business and social intercourse. So marked had been the efforts of Mr. Bullock in presenting the new telegraph schemes to the public that the attention of the managers of the express service was attracted. His services were secured by Mr. Dinsmore, the president of the Adams Express Company; he was assigned to a department in the South under Mr. H. B. Plant, and made his headquarters at Augusta, in this State, before the late war, and before he was old enough to exercise the rights of a voter. Prior to the opening of hostilities between the sections the Southern Express Company was organized, with Mr. Plant as president and Mr. Bullock as secretary. This new company purchased all of the Adams Company's interests in the Southern States, and conducted the business during the war and since. By reason of a severe domestic affliction and impaired health, Mr. Plant was compelled to seek rest and relaxation in Europe. Early in the war and until after the surrender the active control of express affairs devolved upon Mr. Bullock. Under his direction telegraph lines were constructed by the express company on interior routes, primarily to promote the efficient management of that service; but when the regular routes of the telegraph were captured along the coast by the Federal forces, these interior lines, established by the foresight of Mr. Bullock, proved of great value to the Confederacy. It was over these wires that communication was kept up between President Davis, Generals Lee, Beauregard and Johnston, and it was over these lines that the restraining order was telegraphed from General Sherman, after the surrender of Johnston, to the Federal forces in Georgia, which were marching to destroy Macon and Augusta. Under Mr. Bullock's order the express company, through its agents all over the South, took charge of contributions of food and clothing for General Lee's army in Virginia. These contributions were forwarded free and distributed to the persons to whom directed. In the charge and prosecution of this work Mr. Bullock was, under an order of the War Department, assigned to duty as an acting assistant quartermaster-general, and as such was paroled at Appomattox in April, 1865. After the close of the war he resumed active duty in reorganizing and systematizing the express service and other matters looking to the rehabilitation of the South. We find in the *Planter's Journal* of April, 1884 quite an extended biographical sketch of Mr. Bullock, from which we copy as follows:

"It was perhaps due to his experiences in telegraph and express enterprises that he became deeply imbued with the spirit of internal improvement; and this has proven the mainspring of his subsequent career. His first act after the war was one looking to the general welfare of the State of his adoption, which happened after this wise: After the surrender the States of South Carolina and



Georgia were left absolutely moneyless, which indeed was the case almost everywhere in the South, as most of us remember with lamentable distinctness. The land, however, was left, and crops were in the ground; but business stood stock still for lack of a circulating medium. In this dilemma Mr. Bullock came to the rescue of his city and section by going at once to New York, where he secured capital, and thence to Washington, where he obtained a charter for a national bank—a task far more difficult then than now—which was soon organized and ready for business. Thus did Augusta, which was then his home, gain a vantage ground over rival towns by having five hundred thousand dollars in bank notes put in circulation within a few months from the day the war was over—and it is probable that this good fortune gave to Augusta the boom that has resulted in placing her in the front rank of Southern industrial centers.

"Mr. Bullock ere long became president of the Macon and Augusta Railroad, but its affairs were in such a state of prostration that he could do little or nothing in the way of rehabilitation without money, and so he once again repaired to his moneyed friends at the North to secure the indispensable requisite. By this time, however, President Johnson and Congress had got at loggerheads about the method of Southern reconstruction, and the prevailing sentiment in financial circles was one of opposition to investments in the South until this difficulty should be solved. Said the capitalist of New York to whom Mr. Bullock applied: 'We prefer not to put our money in a country where there is no stable government. In fact, from our standpoint, Georgia is not yet back in the Union. If you will go home and bring Georgia into the list of well ordered States *within the Union*, you can have all the money you want.' And this was the occasion of Governor Bullock's embarking upon the sea of politics. From the lights before him, the quickest way to bring about the result suggested by the Northern capitalist was to enlist under the standard of 'the powers that be.'

"With no other end in view except the hastening of Georgia's recovery from the effects of the war, he aligned himself with a number of progressive men and proceeded with the Herculean task of reconstruction. A constitutional convention was called, and of course he took an active part in its proceedings. The foremost idea in his mind at that time was to provide for State aid to railroads with a view to speedy development of Georgia's resources. The new constitution being adopted, he was put forward as the candidate of the Republican party for governor, and was of course elected. As the chief executive of the State it was no more than consistent in him to use his utmost efforts to carry out the provisions of the constitution, which he had been in great measure instrumental in framing; especially that section of it encouraging the construction of railroads, of which, in a short time, about four hundred miles were built.

"And right here it may not be amiss to state that the increase of value to



real estate, resulting directly from the construction of these lines, has sufficed to more than reimburse the State for the obligations she incurred in building them.

"In the high tide of party animosity there was no man in Georgia more heartily hated by the good people of that State, who held different political views, than Rufus B. Bullock, but his subsequent career has been such as to turn hatred into esteem. Not that he ever came with a whine of repentance on his lips, not that he has ever cried *peccavi*, but because he has demonstrated his consistency, and under the light of rigid scrutiny showed that he had the common good at heart.

"How it came about would make a long story, but suffice it to say two indictments were found against Governor Bullock, so soon as his political opponents came into partial power. One of these was for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the State, the other was for failing to account for certain bonds which it was alleged had been placed in the executive department

"For seven years Ex-Governor Bullock endeavored to have a trial before a jury on the aforesaid indictments, because he felt that so long as they remained untried, and that, too, on the merits of the case, a cloud would hang over his fair name. He could mingle in the thickest of the fight on mere political issues, nor did he shrink from mere political aspersions, but when his fair name and his personal integrity were assailed every other consideration sank into insignificance until these were vindicated. He was always ready when the cases were called, but for seven years a trial he could not get. Finally, however, when the causes that had led to the inflamed state of party feelings ceased to exist, the inflammation itself subsided, and better and cooler counsels prevailed. People then forgot the political lion and saw only the brother man who was asking simple justice.

"When the facts came to be considered before a fair-minded jury it transpired in the case charging conspiracy to defraud the State that so far from there having been, as alleged, any payment of money under the governor's direction to 'a bogus corporation for imaginary cars,' that the corporation that got the money in question was a highly respectable and *bona fide* enterprise, having among its managers such men as Major Campbell Wallace, one of the present railroad commissioners of Georgia; and instead of 'imaginary rolling stock' the most substantial cars had been actually delivered, and that, too, to an extent in excess of the money paid on this account, so that if anybody had been defrauded it was the car company and not the State.

"On the indictment for failure to account for bonds deposited in the executive department, it was proven that the bonds in question (which covered that



part of the purchase money for the State capitol building and grounds that the city of Atlanta had donated) had never found their way into the executive department at all, much less into Governor Bullock's hands, but in truth and in fact had been delivered by the mayor of the city directly to the person to whom they were due and payable; this was no other than H. I. Kimball, the man who had sold the property in question and was rightfully entitled to the bonds, and this whether they came through the channel of the executive department or from the hands of the mayor of the city which had issued them and had them to pay.

"Thus was Governor Bullock's integrity completely and publicly vindicated by a formal verdict in conformity with the above facts. But it is a well-known fact that he was, long before, vindicated by the verdict of public sentiment, for there were few of even his fiercest political enemies, who, after the first white-heat of party passion had died away ever for a moment harbored a thought of his guilt.

"The writer knows Governor Bullock well and has been much in Atlanta since Georgia ceased to be the scene of political contention and took her place in the industrial procession as the Empire State of the South, and from a knowledge of the man, and from what his neighbors say of him, it is hard to realize that there ever was a time when even an allegation of malfeasance could have been made against him. One can hardly bring himself to believe that the genial gentleman who makes every stranger with whom he comes in contact feel so comfortably at home in the 'Gate City'—that a man with such a kindly countenance (and there is a good likeness of it on the front page of the *Planters' Journal*), a man whose comings in and goings out evince on every hand so much genuine appreciation on the part of his fellow townsmen—we say, one cannot see these things and realize that this is the same man who, a few years ago, was an object of universal antipathy, not only in Georgia, but all over the South.

"For a number of years past Atlanta has been Governor Bullock's home—so selected doubtless because he foresaw in it at no distant day one of the great metropolitan cities of the South, a position which it is no exaggeration to say Atlanta has already succeeded in reaching.

"It will be remembered that the Atlanta Exposition resulted in an immense increase of manufacturing industries in that city and a large addition of desirable population. Although all the Atlantans, with scarce an exception, made the most of that occasion with a view to such a result, yet few of them were so fortunately situated for making a favorable impression on strangers as Governor Bullock. In the first place, the extent of his acquaintance was only equaled by the cordiality of his manners, and then the very fact that he was a native of New York carried a certain conviction whenever he spoke to North-





ern men. Thus it transpired that his influence and efforts led to various important investments in the city and State. He was at that time treasurer of the Atlanta Cotton Mill, and since the mills changed ownership he has been the president of the new company. He has ever taken the liveliest interest in cotton manufacturing, and his views on this subject carry weight with them wherever expressed, as was evidenced by the prominence accorded him in the convention of cotton manufacturers, lately held at Augusta, Ga.

"Governor Bullock is fifty years old; much younger than most persons who have only heard of him without knowing him would be apt to suppose him to be. To those who know him, however, it is a difficult task to consider him as other than a young man physically as well as mentally, for there is an activity in his step, a bouyancy in his every movement that points to a vast amount of future successful work. It is a fortunate thing for Atlanta that she has a kind of lien on the life-work of such a man, especially in view of the fact that he is heart and soul in the cause of enterprise and progress."

Mr. Bullock was elected governor by the people under the reconstruction laws, and was inaugurated July 4, 1868. The opposition having carried the State by an immense majority in the elections of 1870, he resigned the office in November, 1871. Since that time he has taken no active part in politics, but has never failed to defend his administration when assailed in the newspapers. The features of his administration which have been most criticised were his policy of State aid to promote the construction of new railroads; the maintenance of the right of colored men to hold office, and the taking of the State's railroad out of politics by leasing it for twenty years for a net revenue to the State of six million dollars. All these measures have now been acquiesced in and approved by the general public, and the modifying influences of time are having a salutary effect. Ex-Governor Bullock socially and commercially stands high in this community. For years he has been in official relations with his church and with all leading social events. He was one of the projectors of the Cotton Exposition, director of the Piedmont Exposition, and is sought for and found willing to aid in any enterprise for the benefit of his city and State. The city of Atlanta has been largely benefited by the steady support which she has received from Ex-Governor Bullock. In every measure for her promotion he has been foremost since he cast his lot with us to the present day, and much of her progress and prosperity is due to his personal efforts and encouragement. His prophecy of 1882, that within ten years our population would reach 100,000, seems about to be fulfilled.

CUNNINGHAM, HON. JOHN D., one of the most prominent members of the Atlanta bar, was born at Oak Bowery, Chambers county, Ala., on the 28th day of March, 1842, to which place his father, Colonel Joseph H. Cun-





*Am. J. Cunningham*



ningham, a wealthy planter and a distinguished military officer, had moved a short time previous from Fayetteville, Ga. Receiving a common school education at Chunnenugee Male Academy, near Union Springs, Ala., and a liberal collegiate education at the Western Military Institute, Nashville, Tenn., and Emory and Henry College, Va., he at the early age of seventeen selected the law as his profession. Under the skillful tuition of Hon. David Clapton, now a justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and Ex-Governor Robert F. Ligon, in whose office he studied law, his progress was so rapid, that after a rigid and creditable examination, he was admitted to the bar in the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, sitting for Macon county, on the 3d day of September, 1860. On the 8th day of May, 1860, he was married to Miss Cornelia Dobbins, of Griffin, Ga., a daughter of Miles G. Dobbins, esq., who was afterwards one of the most prominent bankers of Atlanta. Mr. Dobbins's friendship and confidence in Judge Cunningham was shown in many acts of kindness during twenty-seven years of his life, and at his death he left him executor to wind up one of the largest and most valuable estates in North Georgia. His marriage was blessed with seven children, the oldest of them, Mr. John D. Cunningham, jr., is probably one of the brightest and most prominent fruit planters of Georgia. Judge Cunningham was enjoying a lucrative and fast increasing law practice at Tuskegee, Ala., when the tocsin of war sounded. Then, although devoted in love for the Union, and believing that secession meant ruin to everything he held dear, still when the blood began to flow, like the Indian whose remonstrances had availed not at the council fires to keep his tribe out of ruinous war, he shouldered his musket in defense of his home and kindred. In August, 1865, when he resumed the practice of law at Montgomery, his father's large estate had been swept away, and nothing remained but the land, barely sufficient to support his sister and parents. Without a library or suitable office furniture, too poor to buy citizen's clothing, he struggled on until he numbered among his clients the wealthiest and best people of the city, and when appointed to the bench in 1868, left a practice of eight thousand dollars a year.

Always opposed to a dissolution of the Union, Judge Cunningham favored the earliest restoration of the States on the best available terms. Avoiding the extremes of the radical on one side and secession Democracy on the other, he was selected on account of his well known ability, probity and conservative political sentiments to fill one of the most honorable and responsible judge-ships of the State of Alabama, that of the judge of the city court of Montgomery, a State law court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, while the judge at the chambers exercised power of granting remedial judicial writs throughout the State. Although only twenty-six years old when placed in this high and responsible judicial office, and surrounded by the demoralization resulting from war and reconstruction, his administration was so fair, just and energetic,



that he soon brought order out of chaos, and won the confidence of all law-abiding people, and the respect and fear of the law-breakers. As an illustration of the demoralization of the times, in a celebrated suit involving about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, between a prominent State officer and a United States judge, at the solicitation of the jury, Judge Cunningham ordered a mistrial entered in the case, and after a full investigation of the facts, put the sheriff, a juror and the State solicitor in jail for the full term allowed by law, for tampering with the jury. This was followed by an attempt to annoy Judge Cunningham by prosecution in the Federal court under the enforcement laws, but the good citizens, without regard to party, raised such a storm of indignation, that not only did the prosecution cease, but its authors were covered with shame. At the termination of six years service on the bench the members of the Montgomery bar, one of the ablest and largest in the South, called a meeting, at which Judge David Clapton (his old preceptor) presided, and passed resolutions unanimously endorsing Judge Cunningham's entire administration, on account of his ability, impartiality and integrity as a judge, and after having the resolutions spread upon the minutes of the court, sent Judge Cunningham a copy certified on parchment. In 1874 Judge Cunningham commenced the practice of law at Atlanta, where, by his integrity and ability as a lawyer, he soon enjoyed a lucrative, first-class practice, which he has held to this day. Caring little about politics, but always acting on the belief that a good man will make a good officer, he always looks to the personal integrity and ability of the candidate, and cares little about his politics. For about twenty years he has been a most zealous and active temperance worker, advocating the cause of prohibition always and under all circumstances. He is opposed to internal revenue tax and all special tax on liquor, believing that they tend to make the government a partner in rum selling, and keep the traffic in existence by making it bear the burdens of taxation. Having on his large fruit plantation about 10,000 bushels of excellent peaches too ripe for shipment, he at first refused \$3,000, and then an offer of \$5,000, for them to be distilled into brandy. He sent word to his neighbors, that they could have as many as they wished for their hogs free, saying to the distillers, "you can have my peaches for nothing, to make hogs out of pigs, but you cannot buy them at any price, for the purpose of making hogs out of men." Judge Cunningham wrote and had printed the first general local option law ever presented to the General Assembly of Georgia. This bill was handed to a member from Fulton county, and although very mild in its terms, only seeking to give the qualified voters of each militia district the right to say whether or not they would prohibit bar-rooms in their districts, failed to get support. Few men in Georgia have done more for the temperance cause. He was one of the five men who met at his office and worked up the call for the first Georgia State Temperance Convention. Judge Cunningham has found time in the midst of his professional labors to make his mark as a finan-





cier, and also to become one of the largest fruit-growers in the Southern States. In one season he shipped from his Orchard Hill plantations, containing about twelve hundred acres, with all the available high land planted in fruit, about forty thousand crates of fruit, besides losing about the same amount for want of adequate transportation, and sometimes employed in gathering and packing fruit about four hundred hands. In order to provide transportation for these immense fruit crops, he and a few friends organized a refrigerator car company, which is still in existence, and has paid a steady dividend of twelve per cent. per annum, on its stock ever since it began operations.

Of late years he has turned over his fruit-growing and planting to his son, Mr. John D. Cunningham, jr., and now confines his attention entirely to the practice of law. Some years since Judge Cunningham was employed as an attorney to settle a disputed and vexed question of account involving about 400,000 pounds sterling, between the Union Bank of London, England, and an American client, and this rendered it necessary for him to remain in London for some months. During this time he was the recipient of many acts of courtesy from that great American, Mr. J. L. Motley, who was then the United States minister at the court of St. James, whereby he was enabled to see the queen and royal family, and become acquainted with some of the most distinguished statesmen and judges of Great Britain. Judge Cunningham is emphatically a man of strong mind and fixed convictions, caring little for the opinions of mankind, except they are based on correct estimates. He is self-reliant in his business, and independent in his politics. No man is a more sincere advocate of law and order, and more punctual in the performance of his duty as a citizen, nor more ready to yield to others every consideration which he demands for himself. To those who are dependent upon him, he is kind and indulgent. It is a favorite theory of his, "that every good woman should be a queen in her own home," and that "nothing at home is too good for the children." Adopting the rule that true charity consists in enabling people to help themselves, he is always ready, by counsel and pecuniary aid, to encourage the unfortunate to stand up, and again resume the battle of life.

Fidelity to trust is the principle of his life. Acting on the proverb that when we injure others, we injure ourselves, he yields voluntarily to every man what is justly due. He has never failed to pay dollar for dollar, with interest on every debt, and even labored in want and poverty, when the war was ended, to pay debts contracted before the war, when he was rich, and which he had forgotten to settle.

A firm believer in blood, he with pride refers back through old Virginia, Scotland and Ireland to a race of honest men and noble women, his ancestors, who have all lived and died without a stain upon their integrity. Caring little for popularity and applause, his aim in life is to do his duty, and leave the world better for his having lived in it. When lately asked about his politics he re-



plied: "My political ambition is to see the last bar-room in the United States wiped out of existence by the strong hand of the law."

**C**OLLIER, C. A. Among the early lawyers of North Georgia, John Collier was one of the most prominent. He commenced the practice of his profession in DeKalb county, which at that time embraced the present county of Fulton. For some years the young attorney had to fight against adverse circumstances. The people, as a rule, were poor, and large fees were almost unknown. There were no railroads, and the highways leading to the various justices' courts in the country were rough country roads.

Young Collier belonged to a family of sturdy pioneers, and he was not accustomed to allow slight obstacles to stand in his way. His library contained only a few books, but he mastered them. As it was not always convenient to secure a horse when he was going to a distant court, he overcame the difficulty by walking to his destination. As he was a man of superb physical as well as mental powers, he did not consider this much of a hardship, and his frequent pedestrian trips through the country enabled him to become more intimately acquainted with the people.

In the course of time Mr. Collier's practice began to rapidly increase, and it occurred to him that it would be to his interest to establish himself in a growing town. Naturally his attention was directed to Atlanta, which was then enjoying its first boom as a railroad center, and after some deliberation he moved to this city and opened his office. Success attended him from the start. His clients continued to increase, and he made investments in real estate which turned out profitably. He was held in such high esteem that the people elected him to various positions of honor and trust. He was sent to the State Senate, and was made Judge of the Superior Court. In all of his official positions his ability, industry and integrity impressed the public most favorably, and among the older residents of the place who are now living, no man stands higher in the regard of his fellow-citizens than Judge John Collier.

Charles A. Collier, the subject of this sketch, was born in Atlanta, July 19, 1848, shortly after his father, Judge Collier, moved to the young and growing town. From early boyhood he enjoyed the best educational advantages that the place afforded, and it did not take long for his teachers and others to discover that he was a boy of unusual promise and a diligent student. At the University of Georgia Mr. Collier more than fulfilled the anticipations of his friends, and when he completed his education and was admitted to the bar, in 1871, it was generally conceded that he was one of the best equipped young men in the profession.

On the 7th of January, 1875, Mr. Collier was married to the daughter of the late William A. Rawson. From this date his real career may be said to have commenced. Happily married, and enjoying the full confidence of his neigh-





*Chas. A. Loomis*



bors and friends, Mr. Collier engaged in various important business enterprises, conducting them all with signal ability and success. While many temptations were held out to him to enter political life, he declined every offer, and pursued the even tenor of his way. One position he could not very well decline. The people put him forward as a candidate for alderman, and he was elected by a large vote. In this position, which he holds at the present time, he is mayor *pro tem.*, and chairman of the finance committee of the city council. He is also the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Fulton county, and in discharging the duties of these offices, he is necessarily compelled to devote much of his time to public affairs. As a municipal legislator, and as the presiding officer of the county Democracy, his clear head, legal knowledge, and business ability, have been universally recognized. Besides this, Mr. Collier is a man of tact. He is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the day, and he rarely makes a mistake in his conclusions. At present he is a director in the Bank of the State of Georgia, a director in the Capital City Bank, president of the Gate City Gas Light Company, and president of the Refrigerating Construction Company.

One of the most notable enterprises that Mr. Collier was ever connected with was the famous Piedmont Exposition of 1887. Some time in the month of June of that year, several gentlemen, who had met in a casual way in the office of the *Constitution*, engaged in a discussion of State fairs and expositions in general, and one of the number in a moment of inspiration, suggested the Piedmont Exposition. The idea pleased every one. A company was organized, with Mr. Collier as president, and the work was at once commenced. The Exposition was to be opened in October, and everything had to be done within about one hundred days. Suitable grounds had to be selected and surveyed. A virgin forest had to be cleared away, and there were numerous substantial and expensive buildings to be erected, a race-track to be constructed to say nothing of many minor points. It was necessary to advertise the enterprise thoroughly, and the services of experienced traveling agents were required, in order to enlist the sympathy and aid of all the States in the Piedmont region. To organize these various departments, secure exhibits, and provide for the construction of the buildings, was a tremendous task, and it would have appalled most men. President Collier was fully aware of the difficulties in the way, but he resolutely went to work, day and night, with the determination to make the affair a success.

It is safe to say that nowhere in the world was such a great amount of work ever accomplished in such a short period. The exposition opened on the day originally set for it, and the magnificent grounds were a revelation to the spectators, while the spacious buildings were filled with a wealth of exhibits, such as had never been seen before in the South. The Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was the orator of the day, and the enthusiasm of the assembled





thousands was almost boundless. The following summary of President Collier's speech, which appeared in the *Constitution*, is so full of interest that it can not be omitted in this sketch :

"President Collier gave a short sketch of the organization of the Piedmont Exposition, stating that 104 days ago the enterprise was unknown, even in Atlanta, and that it had originated among a few gentlemen who had assembled in the office of the Atlanta *Constitution*; that it had grown beyond the expectations of its projectors, beyond the limits set for it, until the opening day, when it stood without a rival in everything that it claimed as an exposition of the wealth, products, resources and industry of the Piedmont region.

"Many things, according to President Collier, had occurred to make the Piedmont Exposition a success. The untiring energy, the devoted unselfishness of the officers and directors, who had worked for it by day, and thought of it and for it by night, had been a potent factor of the enterprise. But there were other aids that he could not afford to pass unnoticed in this hour, when credit was being accorded; and to the press of the State and country, and especially to the local press, was much praise and credit due. And the unparalleled liberality and generosity of the railroads to the exposition had been of great assistance, and all the praise and credit possible should be accorded to them.

"President Collier declared that the exposition, if it had done nothing else, had already been valuable beyond comparison to Atlanta, in that it had brought the people of a once divided city together again, shoulder to shoulder, hand to hand, and heart to heart, in the work of advancing the city of Atlanta, aiding her progress and extending her influence and fame.

"The work of the exposition management in preparing the grounds and erecting the buildings was detailed. It was wonderful. Only 104 days ago cotton was blooming on the very spot where the speaker stood; behind him, and beyond him, where magnificent buildings stood, weeds were growing, and virgin forests were undisturbed by the woodsman's ax, thus proclaiming the wildness of the spot. The transformation had been complete, and it was with natural and commendable pride that the management threw open the gates to the world.

"Exhibits had been turned away, said President Collier, in quantity and in numbers to have started an exposition equal to the cotton exposition of 1881. The management could have filled over double the space it had provided, had the time been sufficient. President Collier related many other circumstances connected with the work of the exposition that interested his audience, and impressed the crowd with the fact that the undertaking, though stupendous, had been bravely met, and successfully performed. President Collier was interrupted frequently with cheers and applause.

"It is regretted that the speech is not presented in full, but there was no



manuscript copy, and the speaker was too much fatigued after the day's exercises, to give a report.

"Mr. Collier's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and as he concluded the remarkable account of the organization and completion of the Piedmont Exposition, cheers loud and long were given. President Collier then introduced Governor Gordon."

The country is well acquainted with the results of this famous exposition. The visitors probably numbered 200,000. After all expenses had been paid, there remained a clear profit of \$56,000. The Piedmont region was so well advertised by it that a steady stream of immigration set in from the Northwestern States, and the possibilities of this movement cannot even now be estimated. One great feature of the exposition was the visit of President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland. These distinguished guests were royally entertained, and they formed a lasting friendship for President Collier, whose thoughtful kindness and courtesy made their stay in the city thoroughly pleasant from first to last.

Mr. Collier, although one of the busiest of men, does not give his whole life to business. He is interested in literature, science and art. He has traveled extensively, and there is very little concerning his own country and its affairs that he is not familiar with. Possessing an ample fortune, he values money only as a means to secure the happiness of himself and others, and his liberality to public enterprises and charitable objects is so well known that it does not require more than a passing mention. With the modest and moderate ambition of a private citizen, and with the tastes of a man of culture and refinement, the future career of Mr. Collier will doubtless come up to the full measure of his wishes and aspirations. His special hobby is Atlanta, and it is likely that for many years to come his efforts and energies will be given without stint to such enterprises, as, in his judgment, appear to be best calculated to promote the progress and prosperity of his city. Such men constitute the best part of the the real wealth of a community, and their works live after them.

ENGLISH, HON. JAMES W., of Atlanta, was born in the State of Louisiana, parish of Orleans, October 28, 1837. His father, Andrew English, a planter, died when he was quite young, but his early boyhood was spent at home, where he received but limited educational advantages. At the age of ten he went to live with an uncle in the interior of the State, but soon after went to Covington, Ky., and began an apprenticeship at the carriage trade. In May, 1852, he came to Griffin, Ga., where he worked at his trade, and speculated in real estate until the beginning of the war. On April 18th, 1861, he enlisted in Spaulding's Grays, which afterwards became a part of the Second Georgia Battalion, General A. R. Wright's brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. This command served solely in the Army of Northern Virginia, and participated



in all the important battles fought by Lee's Army, and was particularly noted for daring and bravery. Soon after joining this battalion Mr. English was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant and served in this capacity through the war, but had the command of the company during the last two years of service. He was wounded five times, but was never disabled for duty, and fought at the head of his company in every engagement in which it took part. He was paroled at Appomattax Court House April 9, 1865, after four years of almost constant and continuous service in the field.

After the war he returned to Griffin, but in May, 1865, came to Atlanta. At this time no one could have had a poorer start for the success he has since achieved than Mr. English. In a strange city, without money, friends, or influence, he bravely began the struggle for a simple livelihood. Work at his trade it was impossible to find, but he did not hesitate to accept the first opportunity to work which chance offered. The rebuilding of Atlanta had just begun, and he secured his first employment at carrying bricks, at fifty cents a day. But he was not disheartened and with that same energy and determination to succeed which has marked his course, he continued in such employ until something more congenial and remunerative could be obtained. He became a clerk in a store, and afterwards in a hotel. He was industrious, economical and saving, and his accumulated savings he invested in real estate. With keen business foresight he saw what the future had in store for Atlanta. His early investments, although small, netted large returns, and it was only a few years after his coming to Atlanta until he had gained considerable capital. He continued his speculation in real estate and general trading, and soon devoted his whole time to it. Marked success followed his judicious and well directed efforts, and it is now several years ago that Mr. English passed the point of having accumulated a comfortable fortune.

About a year after his arrival in Atlanta, July 26, 1866, Mr. English was married to Miss Emily A. Alexander, daughter of J. L. Alexander, of Griffin, Ga. They have had six children, five of whom are living, three boys and two girls, all of whom were born in Atlanta. Mr. English and wife are both members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Fertile in resource, and with a capacity for large enterprises, in 1883, Mr. English organized the Chattahoochee Brick Company, of which he has since been president. The growth of the business of this company has been wonderful. To-day it is the largest concern of its kind in the United States, having a capacity of 200,000 bricks per day. The yards are located on the Chattahoochee River, about seven miles from Atlanta, where from three hundred to four hundred men are employed. The production consist of fine oil pressed and ornamental brick, which are sold all over the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida. This enterprise has greatly reduced the cost of constructing buildings in Atlanta, and has been a potent factor in the city's prosperity.



Since April, 1885, Mr. English has been largely interested in railroad construction, having completed extensive contracts on the Georgia Midland and Gulf, Atlanta and Florida, Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroads, and within the last seven months has completed one hundred and forty miles on the Columbus Southern. The latter is the longest line of railway completed within the time ever built in the Southern States. Mr. English and his associates contracted to build this road within a specified time, and upon failure to do so were to forfeit \$125,000. Few believed the contract could be fulfilled, but the enterprise has been successfully carried through, although it severely taxed the energies of Mr. English and associates. It necessitated the employment of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and the completion of this road within the time specified, has been one of the most remarkable results in railroad building in the South. Mr. English is admirably qualified for extensive enterprises of this character. He has wonderful executive ability, quick grasp of details, and the power to utilize to the best advantage large bodies of men. Another strong element in his character is the unconquerable spirit of persistence with which his plans are pursued. To do what he has undertaken to do, being convinced that his course is right, he is lastingly pledged by the resolution of his nature to pursue it. It is impossible to vanquish such men, and this has been strikingly shown in all the encounters with misfortune which Mr. English has undergone.

Mr. English has always been a Democrat in political faith, but his taste and disposition do not run toward public station nor official life. But it is not strange that one who has been so eminently successful in the management of his private business, and whose career had been so honorable should be strongly pressed to assume political positions, and in deference to such requests he has on several occasions waived his personal preferences, and accepted public duties that were laid upon him. He was a member of the city council in 1877 and 1878, and during this period was chairman of the finance committee. At this time the city had a large floating debt, upon which was being paid interest at the rate of ten to eighteen per cent. per annum. He immediately undertook the task of reducing this heavy expense, and before his term had expired succeeded in making arrangement whereby interest on the city debt was reduced to seven per cent., and subsequently, as a result of his persistent labors, before the citizens' committee, the entire floating indebtedness of the city was converted into bonds bearing six per cent., and the methods creating such debts he also succeeded in abolishing.

His work in behalf of economical government and admirable handling of the city's finance won the approbation of the people, and in 1881, in a hotly contested election, he was chosen mayor of the city. His course as mayor was characterized by fearless discharge of duty and sincere devotion to the best interests of the city. He revised the tax collecting system, and inaugurated the present methods of collecting taxes whereby a much larger city revenue has





been secured, based upon the enforcement of just and equitable laws. The loose methods which had prevailed in the management of city finances were corrected, all unnecessary expenses were stopped, and sound business principles were applied to municipal affairs. So sound did the financial reputation of the city become during his term, that the first five per cent. city bonds ever issued in the South were readily sold, and netted the city par value. He waged a vigorous warfare against gambling, and did his utmost to secure the enforcement of the laws of the city. During his administration was inaugurated the first public improvement of any magnitude in street paving, the first granite block pavement being laid during the first year of his term. This greatly needed work was prosecuted with great success. In fact, it is not too much to say that from the assumption of Mayor English's control, as chief magistrate of the city, may be dated the commencement of the real and substantial growth and prosperity the city has since enjoyed. That he was largely instrumental in bringing about this gratifying result, no one, acquainted with the earlier and present history of the city, will, for a moment, honestly deny.

At the close of his term in January, 1883, the *Atlanta Constitution* gives expression to the general verdict of the people, when it said: "It is seldom that any officer retires from a trust, so universally honored and esteemed, as does Mayor English, this morning. The two years of his rule have been the most prosperous years the city ever knew, much of which is due to the fact that he has been the best mayor within our memory.

"In every sense his *régime* has been successful. He has put under control a lawless element that has heretofore defied city officials. He has restricted gambling to a few secret corners, if he has not driven it out altogether.

"In a financial sense the result has been quite as happy. The English administration closes its year without having one dollar of debt or a single bill payable. It leaves a sinking fund of \$95,000 in the treasury, where it found only \$40,000 two years ago. It has spent \$101,200 on permanent improvements, such as \$53,000, waterworks; \$28,000, fire department, and \$10,000 for a new school-house. It has spent \$70,000 on the streets, besides a levy of \$60,000 on citizens against \$40,000 a year ago. It has maintained every department efficiently besides achieving the above results.

"Under Mayor English, a permanent system of good streets has been started, and two streets finished. A paid fire department has been established and a fire alarm system built. The system of assessment and tax paying has been so amended and enforced that, without increasing the burden, the volume of income has been largely increased. Altogether, we may say that in the last two years the foundation has been laid for another order of things, and the start fairly made for a higher and better growth. If his work is only supplemented it will be well with Atlanta. It may be claimed that Mayor English had the two best years to work on. We grant that, and claim for him that



the man and the occasion met. He leaves office without a blot on his name, or a stain on his record, and will have the confidence of the people."

Mr. English took a prominent part in the movement, relative to securing the permanent location of the State capitol at Atlanta, in 1877. After a long and weary struggle the issue, whether this city should remain the capital city of Georgia, went to the people for final adjudication. In speaking of this struggle the *Constitution* said: "A terrible prejudice was arrayed against our brave city, and it was certain she had a desperate fight before her. The most careful and thorough organization, and the most exhaustive and sagacious cunning were necessary if Atlanta wished to maintain her supremacy. Besides the loss of prestige that would follow if Atlanta was beaten, it was estimated that her defeat would take twenty-five per cent. off the value of her entire property, or destroy at one blow \$3,000,000. It was necessary to find some citizen who would consent to take charge of this desperate and momentous campaign. It was very difficult to find such a man. There were dozens who were willing to serve on the committee in subordinate capacities, but none who were willing to take the labors and responsibilities of leadership

"At length Captain English consented to take the place, with its thankless and strenuous labors, and do the best he could to so handle it that the city would be protected from the assaults of its enemies. He forsook his private business, and gave all his time and energies to the details of the campaign. It was a fearful struggle. Over one million circulars, letters and addresses were to be circulated throughout the State. Speakers were to be provided for every section. Local prejudices were to be met and local committees to be organized. It was necessary to use money in the legitimate expenses of the campaign, and it was equally essential to protect Atlanta's honor and purse by seeing that none was expended in an illegitimate way. All these affairs Captain English attended to with rare fidelity. He displayed a marvelous shrewdness and sagacity, and showed himself possessed of rare executive powers. Everything went through, compact and organized, and Atlanta scored the most brilliant victory of her life." The people were full of grateful appreciation of his labors and exertions. They presented him with a fine silver service, and the council passed resolutions of thanks to him. Since Mr. English's retirement from the office of mayor, he has held no public office, except as member of the police board.

Progressive and public spirited, Mr. English has borne a leading part in all the enterprises which have aided the upbuilding of Atlanta. He is a large property holder in the city, and all his interests are linked with the city's welfare. He was a director in the first cotton factory established here, and was one of the original promoters of the Atlanta Female Institute, and under him, as chairman of the building committee, the school was built and equipped. He also contributed toward the erection of the Kimball House, and to the



various expositions which have been held here. In the various enterprises with which he has been connected, he has been remarkably successful, and in that success Atlanta has been enriched in numerous ways. In business and financial management he has proven himself to be a force in this community, while the integrity of his course, both publicly and privately, command respect and esteem.

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AUSTELL, ALFRED. Conspicuous among the ablest financiers of Georgia, stands the name of General Alfred Austell, who, for many years, was one of the most prominent and widely known citizens of Atlanta. He was born in Jefferson county, East Tenn., January 14, 1814, and was a son of William and Jane W. Austell. He was reared on a farm, and was trained to manual labor, acquiring a practical knowledge of farming, a pursuit to which he was ardently devoted in after life, and which he successfully prosecuted, as he did whatever he undertook. Like most country boys of that day, he attended the old field school and gained some knowledge of the elementary branches of learning. Yet the educational advantages and opportunities of young Austell were small and limited, and his boyhood and early youth were chiefly spent in work on the farm. The mode of life, however, gave him a robust and vigorous constitution, and inured him to habits of diligent and patient labor that clung to him during his whole subsequent career. But his naturally ambitious nature did not permit him to be content with the slow, plodding life of a farmer, and before he had attained his majority he left home to seek his fortune.

We come now to an event that displayed the strong personality, the inborn spirit, high aspiration and firm resolve of the young man, and constituted a turning point in his life. This was a determination that he formed and carried into execution, to leave his father's house, forsake a course of labor on the farm, and embark in some other pursuit, with a view of promoting his own interest and fortune more rapidly and prosperously than he was likely to do at home.

The Rev. J. H. Martin relates the following: "Some years ago I met with an Ohio lady, who related an incident in the early manhood of the prominent politician of that State, the Hon Benjamin F. Wade. He was poor, but aspiring and ambitious. He felt the promptings of a stirring impulse within. His occupation was that of a woodcutter. One day he threw down his ax, declaring that he was born for a higher employment and position, vowing that he would quit that kind of work, go to school, get an education, and endeavor to gain eminence and honor. As a parallel case of the workings of an ardent, earnest soul, fettered by its surroundings, and throbbing with desires and aspirations for a wider theater of action and the accomplishment of greater things, I immediately adduced the example and related the story of young





Engraved by J. H. Smith

Alfred Austin





Austell, which I had heard from his own lips. One day he cast down his hoe with which he was at work in a field, went to the house, put on his best suit of clothes, and told his father that he was going away in search of other employment. He went to Dandridge, presented himself to an old merchant of the place, made known his desire and plan, and asked for a situation as clerk in his store. Although he failed in securing immediate employment, yet he inflexibly adhered to his purpose and went to Spartanburg, S. C., and here began his business career as a clerk, etc."

He went to Spartanburg, S. C., and here began his business career as a clerk in the store of his brother William. After a few years his brother retired from business, and in 1836 young Austell was obliged to seek new fields of activity for his energetic and enterprising nature. He left South Carolina and migrated to Georgia, locating in Campbellton, the county seat of Campbell county. Here he embarked in business as a village merchant. Substantial success rewarded his efforts, and his increase in capital he invested in lands. In a few years he became the owner of several plantations, and raised extensive crops of cotton. In 1858 he moved to Atlanta, where he already possessed property. At this time he had accumulated a large fortune, and was regarded as a shrewd, careful business man of rare ability. In the comparatively young city of Atlanta he soon became a marked figure in financial affairs. He became connected with a bank, and in its management displayed that rare business judgment and tact which, in later years, gained for him such wide distinction. At this period the war feeling was at its height, and General Austell, without equivocation, arrayed himself on the side of peaceful measures. He vigorously opposed secession, and by voice and vote did all he could to prevent the fearful catastrophe of war. During the struggle, which his clear foresight easily foresaw would end in the overthrow of the rebellion, he remained in Atlanta until the evacuation of the city by order of General Sherman.

Emerging from the war with a largely reduced estate, General Austell embarked with characteristic resolution, courage and energy in the work of repairing his losses, rebuilding and advancing his business interests. He possessed the unlimited confidence of President Johnson, and during the early part of the reconstruction period rendered invaluable services to the State by his intercession with the president. He was often called upon for advice and counsel, where his thorough knowledge of the needs of the State and the temper of the people did much to secure their favorable consideration at Washington.

September 1, 1865, he organized the first national bank ever organized in the Southern States, known as the Atlanta National Bank. Of this institution he was elected president, a position he held without interruption up to the time of his death. In the management of this bank he took especial pride,



and through all the years of his connection with it no financial institution in the South enjoyed more fully the confidence of the business public. Through all the financial revulsions which occurred after the war, its standing was never shaken.

He also established, in connection with William H. Inman, a cotton commission house, in New York, under the name and style of Austell & Inman, that subsequently expanded into the well-known firm of Inman, Swann & Company, the largest cotton dealers in the world.

Railroad building was another enterprise in which successfully were directed the energies of this active business man. He was connected with the construction of numerous railroads as a heavy stockholder, but was especially prominent in the building of the Air Line road connecting Atlanta and Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Spartanburg and Ashville roads. Having, when a young man, left the valley of East Tennessee, crossed the Alleghany Mountains to Spartanburg, and thence removed to the section of Georgia in which Atlanta is now situated, he was desirous of seeing constructed a railroad from this city to Spartanburg, and thence to East Tennessee, so that he might travel back to his birthplace in a railway passenger car, following, in reversed order, the same general route that he then pursued. This was a favorite and cherished scheme of his mind. This desire and plan were almost realized before the close of his life, and has since become an accomplished fact. In aiding and forwarding these plans, General Austell was earnest and persistent, and thus became an invaluable factor as a promoter of the commercial interest of the entire State, and particularly of Atlanta.

As a business man, General Austell was noted for his sound, practical judgment, prudence, sagacity and diligence. Connected with these qualities were the traits of justice, integrity and absolute fidelity to every obligation. He was kindly in disposition, but reserved in manner. His ways were gentle and winning, while he was a man of remarkable decision and firmness of character. Few men, in a quiet and practical way, took greater interest in the welfare and advancement of young men, and it is no exaggeration to say, that to no single individual, who has ever lived in Atlanta, are more men indebted for their start in life, than to General Austell. His devotion to his friends was loyal and steadfast. A friend once said to him: "General, I have heard you were unerring in your actual business transactions, and seldom incur a loss, except when your friendship is involved." "That is true," he replied; "but I prefer the feeling without the money, than the money without the feeling." This was typical of the innate kindness of the man. He never made any parade of giving, and bestowed his charities in an unostentatious way. He possessed a warm, affectionate nature, was a pleasant, genial companion, fond of the society of his friends, lively and entertaining in his conversation, and was described in a journal, at the time of his death, as a "man of many lovable



traits, strong in his attachments to friends, without vindictiveness towards those with whom he may have had differences. He was self-sacrificing in his love for, and devotions to, his family, providing them always with every luxury their tastes desired."

But it was as a business man that General Austell was best known. His achievements as such place him among the ablest financiers Georgia has ever had. He had wonderful executive ability and the power to forecast business events. By his admirable judgment and sagacity he accumulated one of the largest private fortunes in the State, but by purely legitimate business generalship. He held the leadership in financial matters in Atlanta, through all the ups and downs of latter-day finance, by the mere force of superior and well-recognized ability. He was implicitly trusted, and he never disappointed or lost the confidence of any man with whom he had business relationship. The thousand and one temptations that beset men of fortune and capacity had no power to even tempt the rugged honesty of his character. He was scrupulously honest in all things, and connected with many of Atlanta's most important enterprises he came out of each with a record above criticism or reproach.

He had no taste for political life, and beyond discharging the duties every private citizen owes to the public, he took no part in political affairs. He was for a time a member of the board of education, elected by the common council to manage the system of public free schools in the city of Atlanta at an important period in the history of popular education. His name was often mentioned in connection with politics, and he was at one time prominently proposed as a candidate for governor of Georgia, but he never figured in the political arena by asking for an election to any civil office. His military title was acquired as commander of militia.

He was ever a friend to churches, and from the time of settling in Atlanta a regular attendant at the First Presbyterian Church, but it was not until the latter end of his life that he made a public profession of religion and became a member of the church named. He contributed largely to the building of the present church edifice of this denomination, and assisted the various schemes of benevolence connected therewith, as well as being generous to the Third Presbyterian Church, the Bible Society, Theological Seminary and the building of a colored Presbyterian Church. He also aided in building churches in other parts of the country, both in Georgia and Alabama, as well as in Tennessee.

General Austell was in the very prime of his usefulness when the summons of death came. He died at his home in Atlanta, December 7, 1881, and although he had been in poor health for several months, his death was not expected, and only the day preceding his fatal stroke of paralysis, had been at his place of business. He died with the armour of life upon him, his weapons of daily warfare in his hands, his face set in the direction of victory. In the



death of General Austell, Atlanta lost an active, public spirited, high minded citizen, a man of strict integrity, and whose word or personal honor could not be questioned. Numerous testimonials, both public and private, show that his worth was appreciated. The *Atlanta Constitution* expressed the general feeling of the community when it said:

"In the death of General Austell, Atlanta loses one of its best known and most prominent citizens. General Austell has, for years, been a financial leader in Georgia, and dies as one of the wealthiest men in the State. His career was an eminently successful one, illustrating the strong record of self-made men, only possible in America. Wise, prudent and sagacious he carried the enterprises, of which he was the head, through storm and sunshine, amassing fortunes for those who were connected with him, and standing as a bulwark of Atlanta's finances. Better than all this, General Austell dies in the fullness of integrity, without a blot on his name, leaving his children the legacy of an honest and stainless name."

The *Atlanta Sunday Gazette* paid his memory the following: "General Alfred Austell died at his residence on Marietta street, in this city, at 5:45 P. M. on December 7th, in his sixty-eighth year, of paralysis. For several months he had been in feeble health, and there was but little hope of his restoration, but none of his friends were prepared for the fearful shock of his sudden death. In a few minutes, without pain or previous warning, his spirit took flight. To the youth of the country his example is worthy in the highest degree of imitation. His life has been a busy one. Starting a poor boy in Campbell county, he has struggled hard, and by force of energy and intellect, accumulated a fortune second to but few in the State of Georgia, and yet leaves behind him what is better than all, the inheritance of a spotless name.

"True to his friends, true to his family, true to honor and every obligation that rested upon him, he turned his face heavenward as life's twilight gathered around him, and laying aside the implements of earthly labor, retired to his eternal rest. He was so modest and retiring that few, even of his friends, had any idea of the extent of his benevolence. How many struggling fellow-men he has lifted over rough and rugged places in life's pathway, no one will ever know.

"As founder and president of the Atlanta Bank, one of the first, not only in regard to organization, but also for unquestioned financial standing and fair dealing in all the land; as the possessor of princely fortune, as a father, a friend a Christian and as a citizen he came up to the full measure of his duty, and died as he had lived, an honest man, the noblest work of God."

General Austell took especial pride in the management of the affairs of the Atlanta National Bank, of which he was so long the honored president, giving to it all the ability, experienced labor and strength of which he was possessed. His acquaintance, his personal popularity, his good judgment, were all freely





laid at its service, and no man could have been more loyal to a delegated trust than was he to the position he had agreed to fill. That his work was appreciated and understood by his official associates is amply shown in the tribute paid by the directors of the bank on the occasion of his death. Among other things of like character, they said: "In the death of General Austell the State of Georgia and the South loses one of its ablest financiers, and one largely interested in the development of his native section. In all the relations of public and private life, as the head of a family, as a bank president, as a public-spirited citizen, and as an humble member of the church of his choice, General Austell brought into action those traits of character, honesty, fidelity, loyalty to friends, and regards for the rights and happiness of others, which were so successful in winning to himself the hearts of those about him, and in building up so many lasting friendships, which death alone could sever."

The above tribute from those who knew him best, express but feebly the strong hold General Austell had upon the admiration and affections of the people of this community, among whom he had so long resided, and with whom he had been so intimately associated. His character and success in life was in every sense unusual and remarkable, and worthy of imitation. Loved, trusted and honored, he left his earthly accounts all canceled, every obligation filled to the letter of the law, he passed to the presence of the Great Accountant, and leaves behind him the gracious memory of a wholesome, symmetrical Christian character.

General Austell was married in 1853 to Miss Francina Cameron, who still survives her husband, and resides in Atlanta. They had six children, four of whom are still living. The eldest, William W. Austell, who as co-executor has the management of his father's estate, was the organizer and president of the first refrigerator car company ever formed in the South. The remaining children are, Janie, wife of James Swann, member of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., of New York, and president of the Atlanta National Bank; Leila, wife of A. E. Thornton; and Alfred Austell.

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**B**OYD, WILLIAM WALLACE, a son of William Wade and Harriet (Brem) Boyd, was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, August 17, 1843. His father was a merchant tailor, and in 1850 moved with his family to Marietta, Ga., where for many years, in addition to an ordinary business he owned the military store, and furnished all the uniforms, etc., worn by the cadets at the Georgia Military Institute. At this military school the subject of this sketch was educated, and at the breaking out of the war, he, for a short time, accompanied his father, who was colonel of the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-fourth Georgia, but was soon after appointed quartermaster-sergeant, and assigned as acting quartermaster and commissary of the regiment. The first service of the regiment was in Flor-



ida, but after the battle of Ocean Pond it was ordered to Virginia, and took a prominent part in all the memorable battles of the Virginia campaign, to the siege of Petersburg. Mr. Boyd was captured at High Bridge, Prince Edward county, Va., April 7, 1865, and after the surrender of Lee was paroled at Farmville, Va.

After the war Mr. Boyd located at Thomasville, Ga., speculated there for a while, and then went to Charlotte, N. C., and secured a position as a bookkeeper with Brem, Brown & Co., and to learn the mercantile business. At the end of a year he removed to Atlanta, Ga., where his parents then resided, and here engaged in various speculations. In 1868 he removed to Mobile, Ala., where, for six years, he served as bookkeeper. He returned to Atlanta and engaged in trading, following a general speculative career, marked with shrewd business foresight, which resulted in success. In 1880 he purchased a half interest in the machinery works of E. Van Winkle, which has since been continued under the firm name of E. Van Winkle & Co. Since his connection with this enterprise Mr. Boyd has devoted his whole time and attention to its promotion, and has been particularly identified with its financial management. The growth of the business and the high financial standing of the firm, have been due to the watchful care and management of both partners. Mr. Van Winkle devotes himself almost exclusively to the supervision of the mechanical department, for which by practical experience, inventive genius, and education he is so admirably adapted, while the office details fall upon Mr. Boyd. This combination of trained capacity, with the perfect harmonious relationship which have ever existed between the partners, have resulted in putting this manufacturing establishment among the most successful in the South.

Mr. Boyd was married in March, 1868, to Jeanie E. Sadler, of Charlotte, N. C. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living—three boys and four girls.

By residence and business interest Mr. Boyd has become thoroughly identified with Atlanta. He has helped to bring about the era of prosperity the city now enjoys, and is relied upon to promote every public enterprise which may be conducive to the city's material growth. He has no inclination toward public position, and although often solicited to become a candidate for official station, he has steadily declined such honors. His reputation as a careful, honorable and conservative business man is well established, and no citizen enjoys more fully the confidence and respect of Atlanta's business community. A man of the most exemplary habits, he leads a consistent Christian life, and for several years has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Few men are more domestic in their tastes, or more thoroughly attached to their homes. He finds his chief enjoyment within the family circle, where after the business hours of the day he is always to be found. During the last few years he has applied himself very closely to his business, and his application has met substantial and well merited reward.



COKER, FRANCIS MARION, banker of Atlanta, Ga., was born in Elbert county, Ga., and is a son of John and Nancy (Bellinger) Coker. His paternal grandparents were of Welsh and Holland descent, while on his mother's side he represents Scotch ancestry. When he was fifteen months old his parents moved to Coweta county, Ga., where they lived about four years, when they again moved to Upson county, Ga., about five miles south of Barnesville. Here young Coker passed his earlier boyhood, and his first distinct recollections pertain to this locality. Here he began and carried on his studies at school, principally under the instruction of an old English gentleman, David G. Pugh, who proved to be his great benefactor, and from whom, first and last, he received the most of his education; most of it gratuitously, and often including both board and clothing. He looks back to this old friend and preceptor with due love and gratitude, as the best friend he ever had, and considers he owes more to him than to any one else, except his own wife, for what success he has attained in life. While residing in Upson county, when not at school, young Coker labored on the farm.

In the winter of 1842-3 his parents moved again to Plains of Dura, Sumter county, Ga., arriving there on the first day of January, 1843, and carrying the effects of the family in an ox-cart, his father having suffered reverses in the financial crash of 1837, and being subsequently reduced by borrowing money, upon which he was compelled to pay twenty per cent. But they left their old home with no unpaid debts behind them; took no homestead, and his mother had no more than his father. At Plains of Dura he labored on the farm, and went to school alternately, as necessity required or opportunity offered.

On the 10th day of April, 1846, he bade adieu to his father's home, and went to work in a new field, going to Americus, Ga., and beginning his business career as a clerk in the store of White & King, then the largest merchants in the place. His duties covered the entire range of business: he slept in the store, swept out in the morning, sold goods during the day, and kept the books at night. His wages for the remainder of his first year were ten dollars a month and board, and for the next three years he received \$150 a year and board. His wages, until he was twenty-one years old, went to the credit of his father's account. As business grew better he obtained better wages. On the first day of October, 1854, he began keeping books for McBain & King (the latter his first employer), in the first warehouse ever established in Americus. The Southwestern Railroad had just reached the town.

On the 17th day of May, 1855, he was married to Miss Sallie A. R. Johnson, daughter of Dr. Green Johnson, of Putnam county, Ga. At that time he was receiving a salary of one thousand dollars a year, without board, and considered himself abundantly able to support a wife.

On the first day of October, 1857, he began banking as agent for the



Bank of Savannah, at Americus, and soon thereafter had his first experience with a financial panic—that of 1857—in which all, or most of the banks North, as well as South, suspended specie payment; exchange on New York, for quite a time, selling as high as three per cent., or thirty dollars per thousand premium. He continued banking in this position until the war between the States was in full progress. In the winter of 1861 he resigned the agency of the Bank of Savannah, closed up his business affairs as best he could, and prepared to enter the Confederate service. On the 2d day of April, 1862, he left Americus for the army in Virginia, entering the Confederate service as senior first lieutenant of Company B, of the Sumter Artillery, Colonel A. S. Cutt's battalion. He was subsequently made adjutant of Colonel Cutt's Artillery division, in which capacity he served till the close of the war, being at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. His command, however, not being surrounded, did not surrender, but fleeing to the mountains managed to escape. With a squad of his own command he made his way to Lincolnton, N. C., the understood rendezvous for Lee's army, but finding that place in the hands of the Federals, continued on to Augusta, Ga., where they received orders to go home and await developments. He arrived at home on the 3th day of May, 1865, having evaded capture on the route. Finding the war at an end and his family in want, he soon supplied them, and spent the summer in repairing his home and making a crop. In the latter part of August, 1865, as the business season approached, he re-entered his old banking office and put forth his sign as "Banker and Broker," but without a dollar in money. Up to the time he entered the Confederate service, he had accumulated about fifty thousand dollars, which he left in first-class condition, but the most of which he found, on his return, either gone in worthless notes, or in Confederate money. During the next seven years he worked as few men ever work—very often sixteen and even eighteen hours a day; and during that time fully illustrated the correctness of the words of the renowned phrenologist, Prof. O. S. Fowler, in closing an examination of his head: "You are able to do the work of two or three men. You are perfectly honest, and have extraordinary business ability. You should be known in your community for force of character, perfect reliability, an upright and conscientious discharge of your duties, energy, persistence, self-reliance, independence of spirit, the ability to work your own way, find your own channels for business, and then for filling your place, whatever it may be, manfully and well."

In the fall of 1870 he established the first bank in Southwest Georgia—the Bank of Americus—which is still flourishing, and the leading financial institution in that part of the State. He was elected its first president, which position he held, and only resigned after his removal from the State, in 1872, up to which time he had accumulated about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, not by speculation, but in legitimate business and by hard work. Such a re-







*J. H. Cohen*



sult shows the boundless business sagacity of the man, his wonderful resources and energy. The terrible and unrelenting labor and confinement of those years having broken his health, and brought on a very unpleasant affection of the eyes, and his wife and children being frail, he resolved to seek a new field and a climate he hoped would restore them all to robust health.

In July, 1872, he left Americus with his family, and settled in St. Paul, Minn., resolved, under the solicitation of old friends then living there, to try that climate. The remainder of the summer and fall he busied himself in trading and preparing to establish a new business, as well as trying to recuperate his health. By midwinter he had obtained a charter and established a national bank with two hundred thousand dollars capital, and was ready to begin business when the great January storm of 1873 fell upon that region, freezing several hundred people to death, in the State, and fully convincing him that the climate of St. Paul was not one in which he would like to make a permanent home, especially in the winter time. Coming to this conclusion he at once transferred his banking interests, left his other matters, and returned to Georgia, arriving in Atlanta with his family in February, 1873.

He at once set about establishing a new business, and obtaining a bank charter that suited him; he organized the Bank of the State of Georgia, opening and beginning business on the 1st day of April, 1873. He was made its president in the organization, which position he has held continuously ever since. With what rare ability and business sagacity he has managed this institution, the people of Atlanta and of his State are fully aware, and bear most willing testimony to his efficiency.

During the more than thirty years of his banking experience he has passed through many periods of great financial depression, "panics," stringency, and rough places, but has grown continually stronger from the beginning. The reverses he experienced from the war came near destroying all his pre-war earnings, and, of course, was a heavy misfortune, but he was soon on his feet again and moved forward.

As a business man, few men are better posted and equipped than Mr. Colter. His progress has been of logical growth; every advance has prepared the learner for the step beyond. Starting a poor boy (he has plowed many a day barefooted), without money or influential friends, studying bookkeeping while at school, and learning as he passed through grades, changes and avocations, he became familiar with every phase of business and was always ready to fill any place, or for anything that chance offered. While clerking he served two or three years as clerk of the Superior Court of his county in place of the incumbent who was disabled. He has been a great reader as well as a hard worker, employing his spare time in that way. At school he was able to get only a substantial English education, but it was a thorough one. What he knows of languages, outside of his own, he learned after he left school. Al-



though he has had so little spare time, his reading has been of a wide range. In early life he studied both law and medicine, but never practiced either save in his own affairs, but knows that he has derived vast benefits from both. He is well versed in history, English literature, theology, the sciences, law, medicine, phrenology (of which he is very fond), physiology, and, in fact, almost every subject in the ordinary range of knowledge. He is very fond of music and poetry, and can repeat from memory, by the page, productions of the greatest of American and English poets.

In matters of religion Mr. Coker is hardly orthodox. He was raised in the Methodist faith, but repudiates the doctrine of endless punishment. He believes that the Great Power that created all will take care of all. To him the idea of an Infinite Creator inflicting vengeance and eternal torment on his own creatures, for any cause whatsoever—they having no power or knowledge save what he gave them in their creation, is simply horrible. While holding these views, he has been from boyhood a constant attendant at church. His parents were Methodists; his wife and children are Methodists, and he has always attended the Methodist Church with his wife. He never tries to lead others to adopt his views, being content to let each and all think and worship as they like.

In politics Mr. Coker has always been a Democrat, though he has a hatred and contempt for politics and political methods—without much regard for politicians. One glow of honest patriotism, one thrill of genuine independence with peace and love at home are to him of more value than all the "fame and glory" ever won by fraud, trickery, hypocrisy and purchased votes. He has never held or asked for a civil office of any kind, except when quite young he served for six years as judge of the Inferior Court of his county, (Sumter) which office was bestowed upon him by the people without his solicitation. He cares nothing for parade or display, dislikes publicity and has the utmost aversion to anything which partakes of ostentation. He loves his wife, children, home and friends. His earthly paradise is home. He is exceedingly hospitable and is never happier than when he has friends in his house. He has had three children: Mattie H., wife of Judge W. W. Turner, of La Grange, Ga.; F. M. Coker, jr., cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, and India F., wife of George T. Hodgson, of Athens, Ga.

The following pen picture of Mr. Coker was written by a friend, who, by intimate and close association for more than thirty years, has had a perfect opportunity to know and judge of his character: "Looking back over the years that have intervened since our acquaintance began, early in 1854, and which soon ripened into friendship and esteem, I find that my estimate of his character then and now is the same. He had then won for himself position both in business and social circles. In the first by his close attention to his duties, in the latter by his quick intelligence and gentlemanly demeanor, and I may add,



his love for literature and music. The same year, 1854, I made the acquaintance of his father's family, then living at the Plains of Dura, nine miles west of Americus. His father was then on the shady side of fifty, a man far above the average of farmers of that day in intelligence and love of books, spending his time in reading when not looking after his farm, and giving nothing more than an 'otiose assent' in the pursuit of the 'almighty dollar,' the curse of so many of that day, as well as of this. His mother, then past middle life, was still vigorous and active, looking well to her household, frugal and full of energy, who no doubt contributed largely to the competency that they had laid up for a rainy day. He inherited his father's love for literature and the beautiful as well as mental endowments. He inherited his mother's energy and frugality; a sound mind in a sound body, integrity, sobriety, and undomitable perseverance. His idiosyncrasy consisted largely in his self-reliance, self-sufficiency for any and all emergencies or vicissitudes of life. In business he was ever on the alert, sagacious and quick to perceive the strong points, at the same time cautious to an eminent degree; circumspect in all his dealings with his fellow men, giving them all he promised and exacting the same in return. His life so far is the well rounded life of a manly man."

From boyhood Mr. Coker's study has been to make the most of himself and how to get the most pleasure and good out of life, honestly and innocently. To do this he has studied the laws of life, and how best to preserve and economize his strength and health. He has tried to make business a pleasure, so while working hard he might be happy. That his life, though one of struggle and hard work, has been a happy one is evidenced by his desire to go back and live it over again, and then to repeat that process indefinitely. Those who have been dependent upon him, and the many who have received his aid outside of his own household, as well as in it, all unite in declaring him to be a most devoted, affectionate and indulgent husband and father, and a true and faithful friend. His father died the year in which Mr. Coker was married, (1855) and his mother some twenty years later. They both sleep in the cemetery at Americus, Ga., and over the grave of each Mr. Coker has erected handsome monuments.

To the patience, fortitude, love, devotion and faith of his wife, that never faltered, as well as her untiring energy and attention to his interests he accords more credit than to all else besides. A noble, lovely woman, with rare intellectual endowments, culture and refinement, as well as sincere piety and conscientious convictions. Marrying her only a few months after her graduation from Madison Female College, they have climbed the hill together, and being rarely ever separated except during "the war," she has been to him, in fact as well as name, a helpmeet and companion. He could have paid her no higher compliment than when he said, "We have trod the same path for more than thirty years, and I never knew her to neglect a duty of any kind. If she has





a fault as wife or mother I could hardly point it out; and if I could now change her in any way, it would simply be to give her more physical strength and vigor."

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GOODWIN, JOHN BENJAMIN, was born in Cobb county, Ga., near Marietta, September 22, 1850, and is a son of Williamson H. and Lucinda (Page) Goodwin. His father was born in DeKalb county, Ga., near Peachtree Creek, and his mother in North Carolina, both of whom were consistent and exemplary Christians, and known and respected for their moral worth and high character. His father was among the most influential men of Cobb county from early manhood throughout his life, and was at the time of his death, December 4, 1884, a member of the board of county commissioners, elected by vote of the people, and in which service he had been for several years. He died in Marietta, Ga., and his remains rest in Oakland Cemetery, Atlanta. His wife is still living, and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer by occupation, and moved with his family a short distance north of Powder Springs, when his son, John Benjamin, was only an infant, and there, on a good plantation, with comfortable surroundings, young Goodwin grew up to youth, doing farm work and attending school. By diligent study at home, and by attending the schools at Powder Springs and at Powder Springs camp ground, taught respectively by Profs. Ward, White, Carpenter and Dunton he acquired a thorough English education.

In 1868, 1869, and until August, 1870, Mr. Goodwin was a clerk in a general merchandise store in Powder Springs. In August, 1870, on attaining young manhood he removed to Atlanta, and in the following January entered the law office of Gartrell & Stephens as a law student. By diligent application to his studies and a natural partiality for the legal profession, he was well equipped for examination on the convening of the DeKalb Superior Court in September, 1871, then presided over by Hon. John L. Hopkins as judge. He was carefully and fully examined in open court by a committee consisting of distinguished members of the bar, in the presence of a large audience, and was admitted to the bar with the compliments of the judge and committee on his thoroughness and preparation. He at once opened an office in Atlanta, and entered upon the practice of law, which he pursued until the autumn of 1872, when he accepted work as a reporter on the *Daily Herald*, under the control of Alex. St. Clair Abrams. He continued with the paper in the same capacity when Henry W. Grady and R. A. Alston became connected with Mr. Abrams in its management, and was with it in those exciting days of Atlanta journalism when competition and rivalry between the daily papers became so great that each for awhile resorted to the experiment of delivering their issues along the lines of some of the railroads by special engines chartered for that purpose. Mr. Goodwin went out on the first locomotive used by the *Herald* on the Cen-



tral Railroad, the same paper having previously run one over the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. As a reporter, Mr. Goodwin was thorough and painstaking in his work, and by one of his employers was given the name of the "old reliable." He remained with the *Herald* during the greater part of the proprietorship of the gentlemen above named, but believing the law offered a more congenial and better reward for hard labor than journalism, he, early in 1874, resumed the practice of his profession, to which he has ever since adhered, and to which he has become devoted.

In October, 1873, while with the *Herald* and when but twenty-three years of age, and after a residence of only three years in Atlanta, he was, at the close of an exciting contest nominated in the Democratic primaries as one of the candidates for councilmen for the first ward, and in the election held in December following, was elected to serve one year. In the fall of 1874 he was re-nominated by a largely increased majority as a candidate for the long term of two years, and was again elected and served during 1875 and 1876. In the city election of December, 1878, Mr. Goodwin was elected to serve as alderman for a term of three years (1879, 1880 and 1881). He had against him as competing candidate for this office, D. A. Beatie, M. E. Maher and L. C. Jones, all of whom were strong and popular men, and all of whom have since been elected councilmen of the city, but so enthusiastic was Mr. Goodwin's support that he received almost as many votes as all of his opponents combined.

While serving as alderman Mr. Goodwin, at a meeting of the mayor and general council, held April 7, 1879, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment by the mayor of a committee composed of members of the general council and a number of citizens to prepare a bill amending the charter of the city so as to provide for the funding of the floating debt of the city, amounting to \$385,000, and on which a much higher rate of interest was being paid than bonds could be issued for. He was appointed a member of the committee with a number of others, Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown being the chairman of the joint committee. At a meeting of the mayor and general council held May 29, 1879, a bill was reported from this committee carrying out the objects indicated, and its passage recommended to the general assembly of the State. At a session of the latter body next following, the charter was amended as provided by the bill, and bonds covering the amount of the floating debt of the city were soon after issued. The act amending the charter was approved August 22, 1879.

No financial measure ever met more cordial approval, or conferred greater benefit to the city than this act, and having originated the measure and participated in the deliberations of the committee which matured and reported it, and having in all other respects conserved the best interests of the city, Mr. Goodwin's friends, toward the close of his term as alderman in 1881, strongly advocated his selection for mayor. He accordingly became a candidate for that



position, and in December, 1882, was elected over two popular competitors by a large majority. He served for two years (1883 and 1884), and his term was characterized by a care and attention to the city's interest that received the cordial approval of his constituents. The affairs of the city were safely and prudently managed, and under his administration the most extensive permanent street, sidewalk and sewerage improvement ever before undertaken was inaugurated.

In the fall of 1880, at the urgent request of friends, he permitted the use of his name as a candidate before the senatorial convention of the thirty-fifth district for nomination as senator, but the other counties of the district outside of Fulton had chosen their delegates before it was known that his name would be presented, and they were instructed by virtue of rotation by counties in the selection of candidate against Fulton. Under such circumstances Mr. Goodwin's popularity was such, that he received the support of one-half of the delegates throughout three days of balloting. But for the sake of party harmony and having no ambition for senatorial service, he withdrew his name in favor of a friend, Mr. Will J. Winn, of Cobb county, who was nominated and elected.

In the following July after the expiration of his term as mayor, Mr. Goodwin was elected to the responsible office of city attorney, and in July, 1887, was re-elected without opposition to the same position to serve until July, 1889. In this position he has probably made more reputation than in any other he has held. The city government and the citizens generally have uniformly commended his work in this important department. As illustrating the well-known fact that he never allows political differences, or fair and honest opposition to engender ill-feeling on his part, it may be remarked that when elected city attorney, he appointed for his assistant one of his competing opponents, Mr. John P. Pendleton, whom he has since retained in this position.

Mr. Goodwin was married September 20, 1877, to Miss Emma McAfee, daughter of W. W. McAfee, the well known contractor and builder of Atlanta. They have two children, both boys, aged respectively five and ten years.

Mr. Goodwin has long been one of the leading and among the best informed Odd Fellows of the country. He became a member of this great order in the spring of 1873, or about eighteen months after attaining his majority, and has been an active member ever since. He has for a number of terms presided over the subordinate lodge to which he belongs, and has also presided over the encampment of the same order. At the session of the grand lodge of the State held in Athens in 1875, he became a member of this body, and has attended every annual session since. At the session of the grand lodge held in Macon in August, 1878, he was elected deputy grand-master, and the following year he was elected grand-master. In 1880, on the expiration of his service as grand-master, he was elected one of the two representatives from the grand lodge of Georgia to the sovereign grand lodge of the order, and has been repeatedly



elected thereto, and is now a member of that high judicial and legislative body, and has attended its sessions held in Toronto, Canada, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Providence, Minneapolis, Boston and Denver. He is also an assistant judge-advocate-general with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Hon. John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, lieutenant-general of the Patriarchs Militant or military branch of Odd Fellowship.

Mr. Goodwin is a strong believer in the good accomplished by fraternal and benevolent societies in promoting tolerance, the cause of morality and good fellowship, and in relieving and ministering to human suffering, and not only belongs to all the various branches of Odd Fellowship, but is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Improved Order of Red Men.

He is a member of the Atlanta Bar Association and chairman of the executive committee by election of his brethren of the legal fraternity.

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**G**RANT, COLONEL JOHN T. The family of Grant, from which the subject of this sketch was descended, is of Scotch origin. The direct progenitor of the family in America emigrated from Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in the county of Hanover, Va. Here his son, Daniel Grant, the great-grandfather of John T. Grant, was born in 1716. Daniel Grant was a man of considerable literary culture, and for his day as a business man achieved marked success. He was noted for his piety and deep religious nature, and early in life became an elder in the Presbyterian Church in eastern Virginia, of which Samuel Davies was pastor. About the middle of the preceding century he removed to Granville county, N. C. Here he remained during the Revolutionary War. After the close of hostilities, he removed with his family to Wilkes county, Ga. Soon after his removal to Georgia Mr. Grant became converted to the Methodist faith and built the first church of this denomination erected in the State of Georgia. At his home the first Methodist Conference in the State was held, and no man of his day did more to extend the influence of Methodism. A letter written by him, December 9, 1779, to Miss Mary Cosby, the mother of Bishop James O. Andrews, upon the subject of this lady's joining the "Methodist Society," is published in Smith's life of Bishop Andrews. He was instrumental in building the first school-house in his section, and proved an ever warm friend of education. He had decided views against the right of holding slaves, and in his will, on record in Wilkes county, left instruction for their emancipation. This was done in the year of his death, 1796, by a special act of the Legislature, and in Mawbury and Crawford's digest the act is published. He was a man of strong character and advanced ideas; had received more than a fair education, and became a natural leader in the communities in which he resided.

Daniel Grant had but one son, Thomas, born May 21, 1757. He served





as an officer in the Revolutionary War. His fervent piety and active religious work is frequently mentioned in Smith's "History of Early Methodism in Georgia," and in the "Life of Bishop Andrews." He was in early life a land surveyor, and later a merchant in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., and was eminently successful, although his father having emancipated his slaves left him but a small inheritance. He has left a journal describing a trip from Wilkes county to New York City, on horseback, to buy a stock of goods, and relates his surprise at seeing in that city a Methodist Church that cost \$10,000.

Daniel Grant, the son of Thomas Grant, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., March 9, 1782. On June 20, 1810, he married Lucy Crutchfield, daughter of John Crutchfield, who is also mentioned in Smith's history of Methodism in Georgia, and who was, with Thomas Grant, one of the executors of the will emancipating the slaves. He afterwards settled in Greene county, Ga., and there opened and improved a plantation, and had a country store near his home called Grantville. About 1820 he removed to Athens, Ga., to which place he was attracted by the advantages it offered for the education of his children, and built there a tasteful house, which is still in good repair, near the present Episcopal Church. He was a prosperous planter, and the influence of his rigid honesty and sturdy traits of character was a strong factor in molding the useful and honorable lives of his children. While residing in Greene county, his son, John T. Grant, was born on December 13, 1813. The educational training of the latter was received at home and in the Grammar School at Athens, until his preparation for a collegiate course, when he entered the University of Georgia, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1833. After graduating young Grant began business life on his father's plantation, but remained only one year, when he turned his attention to railroad construction, then in its infancy. In this field of work he directed all his energies with an intelligence and persistence that could not fail to bring substantial success. He was a large contractor on most of the railroads built in Georgia before the war; also in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. At the time of his death he, with Colonel L. P. Grant, of this city, and the estate of his brother, James L. Grant, still owned sixty thousand acres of land in Texas, which they had received for the construction of the first twenty miles of the Southern Pacific road, now a portion of the Texas Pacific.

During the war Colonel Grant suffered the reverses of fortune which came to every material interest of the South. Not only was his business ruined, but nearly all the property his years of toil and industry had acquired had been swept away. His residences at Athens and Walton had been saved, but beyond them he had but little to commence anew the work of retrieving his fallen fortune. He had in his possession the day of his death more than \$100,000 of Confederate money, most of which had been paid him but a few days before the surrender of General Lee.





John J. Grant



Soon after the termination of the war he removed to Atlanta and resided with his son, while he improved the beautiful place on Peachtree street, at which he died. Meanwhile, from almost the day of the downfall of the Confederacy, Colonel Grant was employed in repairing some of the wrecked railways of Georgia. With no current funds but with an untarnished credit he had no trouble in procuring labor or supplies. Later he was a large contractor on the Macon and Augusta, Macon and Brunswick, Brunswick and Albany, Georgia Air Line, Georgia Pacific and Northeastern railroads, and soon regained the fortune he had lost.

Colonel Grant's career as a business man was crowned with rare success, achieved by fair and honorable methods. He ever held his honor sacred, and every obligation he assumed was faithfully carried out. No trust was ever slighted, and no duty or business laid upon him was ever evaded. He possessed a remarkably clear and well poised judgment, and was seldom in error upon any business project he had carefully investigated. He was broad and clear in his intellectual grasp, quick in decision, and wise and just in administration. Through every movement of his business and private life there shone a rigid and unflinching integrity which never yielded to any stress of circumstances, and was never misled by any plausible consideration of policy. The allurements of political life had no charms for him, and beyond the discharge of the duty every private citizen owes to public affairs, he took but little part in politics. With the exception of representing Walton county in the State Senate in 1856, we believe he never held a public office. His title of colonel was bestowed upon him on account of his having served as an aide on the staff of Governor Howell Cobb. The home of Colonel Grant was three times changed, for, in addition to the house he built in Athens and sold to the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill, and his late elegant mansion on Peachtree street, now occupied by his wife, and which is regarded as one of the most desirable residence properties in Atlanta he built a beautiful country home in Walton county.

For some months preceding his death Colonel Grant had been feeble in health, the result of old age and a long and active life. On January 18, 1887, at the evening meal he was stricken with paralysis, was assisted to his bed, and there, with his hand in the hand of his only son, fell asleep, peacefully and tranquilly, never again to awake on earth. The loss of this well-known citizen called forth genuine and heartfelt sorrow. No one has become more deeply entwined in the affections of the people among whom he had so long resided, and whose true nobility of character commanded the respect of all. He was extremely modest and retiring in disposition, and this was shown in his business, in social intercourse, and above all in his Christian character. He disliked parade, and was quiet and unostentatious in every way. Thoroughly admired by all who came in contact with him, he was intimate with few. Probably the warmest friend of his whole life was his brother-in law, the late Chief



Justice Jackson. The two were near and dear to each other, and the relatives and friends of the one were also united to the other by common ties. The death of Judge Jackson preceded that of Colonel Grant only a few days, and the loss of his friend seemed to weigh very heavily upon him and broke him down with grief, the first time he had been known to be so completely overcome. It seemed a strange fatality that their lives should end so near together. United in early life by the bond of near relationship, they continued to the last, living, working, and almost dying hand in hand. Colonel Grant had a sympathetic nature, and his pity was easily excited and never appealed to without generous response. But the extent of his benefactions, scattered with lavish hand among his fellows for more than half a century, will never be known, because they were bestowed without publicity, and in many cases without the knowledge of his family or most intimate friends. He shrank from all parade of giving in his deeds of charity, and it was only by accident when his acts of kindness were brought to light. When death closed the earthly career of Colonel John T. Grant, the words of eulogy that fell from many lips, and the warm tribute of praise to his admirable qualities of mind and heart in the public press of Atlanta attested in a measure the place this quiet and unobtrusive man held in the estimation of those who had known him longest and best. The *Atlanta Constitution* paid the following editorial tribute to his worth:

"A great man once stood by the side of a little coffin. Over the coffin, in which a boy with waxen and weary face lay sleeping, the preacher said: 'The heart that is stilled there forever never held an ignoble passion; the life ended there never wronged a human being.' The great man said: 'I would give all the honors and wealth I have won to have that said truthfully of me when I am dead.'

"If this was excellent to be said over the coffin of a child, how much more excellent when it can be said at the grave of an old man. How rare that from the struggles and temptations of a long life a man emerges so fresh and unspotted as to suggest, much less to justify, such praise. Of Colonel John T. Grant, whose death Georgia mourns to-day, these words can be spoken in full and perfect truth. In his life the ideal business man was typified. Broad, liberal, comprehensive, sagacious, of rich integrity and unswerving honesty, he justified the axiom: 'His word is as good as his bond.' Easily mastering the details of his great business, he had leisure and inclination for the gentler and more elegant phases of life, and no better type than he of the old-fashioned Southern gentleman could be found. His hand was as open as his heart, and the day of his death—indeed on the very day of his death—it was given to thoughtful and generous charity. In this, as in much else, his memory is precious and his example inspiring, in teaching the lesson that fortune may be found through better paths than those of sordidness and selfishness, and that wealth, properly won and held, will expand and enrich a noble heart, even as it hardens and contracts an ignoble one.







W<sup>m</sup> S Grant



"He lived a long life, in which good deeds were sown with unstinting hand and far-reaching arm. He died as the tired and weary man falls asleep. The end came to him in no storm or convulsion; but gently as a leaf parted from the bough in an autumnal breeze floats adown the waiting silences of the forest, his life, parting from the world, passed into the vast unknown, which men call Death. 'Earth is better for his having lived—heaven will be brighter because of his coming.'"

Some idea of the personal characteristics, native strength and genuine manhood of Colonel Grant can be gained from the above, and yet no pen picture can present the man as he was, and call him back in the full proportions held in the memories of those who knew him best. He leaves behind him a record without a blot, an example which the dust of the whirring years cannot hide, an influence whose choice magnetism will still pervade the society in which he moved, and the memory of those virtues which made his character so admirable and rendered his life so symmetrical and wholesome and worthy. As a man he was true in all the relations of life; as a husband, fulfilling to the utmost the duties which that relation imposed; as a father, kind and indulgent; as a friend he was steadfast in attachment, and generous to a fault; as a citizen he was law abiding in sentiment and conduct, patriotic in motive, and a helper and well wisher of every good work having for its object the elevation and improvement of his fellow citizens.

Standing under the light of a life and character like this, and viewing the ground in which they had germ, and the influences under which they grew, one cannot but feel that the best types of manhood are created and developed on this American soil, and that what one has done worthily another may do as well. Viewed thus, the work of Colonel Grant is not yet done, but out of the past his memory arises in grand proportions and stands as an example and incentive to the youth of the generations that are to come.

Colonel Grant's domestic life was ideal in its congeniality and mutual love. He was married on December 13, 1834, to Miss Martha Cobb Jackson, the daughter of William H. Jackson and Mildred Cobb, and granddaughter of Governor James Jackson. The marriage took place in Athens, at the home of Mrs. Grant's uncle, John A. Cobb, and the father of Generals Howell and T. R. R. Cobb. To Colonel Grant and wife but one child was born, Captain W. D. Grant, who was intimately associated with his father in business for many years, and whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Grant still survives her husband and resides at the beautiful home on Peachtree street, which Colonel Grant, during his last years, had delighted to beautify and adorn.

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**G**RANT, WILLIAM DANIEL, the only surviving child of John Thomas Grant and Martha Cobb Jackson, was born at Athens, Ga., on the 16th day of August, 1837, in the house of his paternal grandfather, Daniel Grant.



When Mr. Grant was about seven years of age his father settled in Walton county, Ga., one mile from Monroe, on the road to Social Circle. Mr. Grant attended school at Monroe until he was fifteen years of age, and at that time entered the freshman class at the University of Georgia, at Athens. After leaving college he studied law under his uncle, the late Chief Justice James Jackson, and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. Before he was twenty years of age he took charge of his father's plantation in Walton county, which he managed with marked success for four years. He was the first person who used commercial fertilizers in Walton county, raising a bale of cotton to the acre on entire fields of very thin soil. He was unanimously elected captain of the first cavalry company sent from Walton county, and served in the Confederate army until discharged on account of ill health. Later during the war he was superintendent of the construction of the fortifications around Atlanta, under the direction of Colonel L. P. Grant, of the engineer corps. Soon after the war Mr. Grant settled in Atlanta at the place where he now lives, and became associated with his father in building railroads and other public works, and was actively engaged in that business until the year 1885. In the meantime he was a large and successful planter, raising for several years fifteen hundred bales of cotton per annum, and at the same time raising his own plantation supplies. He has improved a large amount of real estate in Atlanta, and is at this time said to be the largest city taxpayer.

Mr. Grant was married June 13, 1866, to Miss Sallie Fannie Reid, the daughter and only child of William Reid and Martha Wingfield, of Troup county, Ga. They have two surviving children: John W. Grant, aged twenty, at present teller of the Bank of the State of Georgia, in Atlanta, and Sallie Fannie Grant, now at school in New York City. Mr. Grant retired from active business during the year 1884, and since then has devoted his attention to the improvement and management of his property, the education of his children and the pleasures of his family. He has a voluminous and well selected library, and spends much of his time with his favorite authors.

**G**OODE, SAMUEL WATKINS. Perhaps the most elaborate family history ever published in this country is that now being prepared respecting the Goodes, by Professor G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. He has made this work a labor of love, and for many years has, as a pastime, been collecting matter for this family book. He traces the ancestry of the Goodes back to the fourteenth century in the west of England. The spelling of the name was first G-o-d-e, and "Richard Gode," is the first ancestor now known. Following his descendants down from generation to generation, the second, third and fourth generations were each represented by "William Gode": the fifth, by Richard; the sixth, by Walter Gode; the seventh, by William Goode, who married Joan Whitstone, of Whitstone, in Cornwall.





Sam'l W. Goode





England. Richard Goode, of "Whitley," represents the eighth generation, and it is his name in which the spelling is G-o-o-d-e for the first time. He married Isabel Penkevil, of an ancient Cornish family, descended from William the Conqueror, and the Saxon and Scotch kings of England. The ninth generation was represented by Richard Goode, who married Joan Downe, of Devonshire, England, in A. D. 1580. The tenth generation was also represented by a person of the same name, Richard Goode, and the eleventh, by John Goode, a Royalist soldier, who married Martha Mackarness, of the island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, and who came to Virginia about A. D. 1660, and settled on the James River, about four miles below Richmond. His was the first house built there, and it was called "Whitby," in memory of the old English home. He was the friend and neighbor of "Bacon, the Rebel," and was with him in his earlier campaigns.

Samuel Goode is heard of the first time in the family record in the twelfth generation. He seems to have been born about A. D. 1660, on the island of Barbadoes, and came with his father, John Goode, to Virginia, where he married Miss Martha Jones, the daughter of Samuel Jones, a Welsh colonist of Virginia, near Richmond, in Henrico county, and died some time after A. D. 1734. He left a son, Samuel Goode (the thirteenth generation), born in Henrico county, Va. (1690 to 1700), who married a Miss Burwell, and who died 1760 to 1780. He left surviving him his second son, Mackarness Goode, born from 1735 to 1740, and who died between A. D. 1780 and 1810, and of the fourteenth generation. In the fifteenth generation comes Samuel Goode, son of Mackarness, who was born from 1710 to 1740, who probably married a Miss Watkins, and who died about A. D. 1760 to 1796.

The full name, "Samuel Watkins Goode," first appears in the family record in the sixteenth generation, and he was the grandfather of the present Samuel Watkins Goode, of Atlanta, the subject of this biography. He was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., in 1780, and died in Montgomery, Ala., in 1851. He married Miss Eliza Hamilton, of Athens, Ga., by whom he had born six sons and daughters, one of whom, Samuel Watkins Goode, was the father of the gentleman of whom we now write. Thus it will be seen that Samuel Watkins Goode, of Atlanta, Ga., has the same name as his father and grandfather. His grandfather removed, when quite a lad, to Edgefield district, South Carolina, where he was educated. He settled 1790-95, in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., and engaged in the practice of law. Here he married and brought up his elder sons, and was at one time the wealthiest man and heaviest taxpayer in the State, owning extensive plantations, and serving as judge of the Superior Court. He was a man of fine culture and elegant manners, upright and devout, and noted for his charities and good works. The father of our subject was born and reared in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga. He graduated at the State University in Athens; was thoroughly prepared at the best schools of



the time for the medical profession ; practiced successfully the allopathic system, until during the last ten years of his life, which he devoted with enthusiasm to homeopathy, and was rewarded with a lucrative practice. He was a gentleman of refined manners, of studious habits, and broad culture, and he was an exemplar of the high moral principles he taught his children, of whom there were three sons and five daughters. His wife, the mother of these, Miss Martha Elizabeth Kirpatrick, was in many respects a remarkable woman. Both of her parents died before 1858. In 1860 her husband, Dr. Samuel W. Goode, also died. Not one of her eight children was then grown or married, and one was unborn. The "war between the States" came on. She had the responsibility of managing about one hundred slaves on a large plantation in Stewart county, Ga., and of maintaining and educating her children. Bravely and successfully she met her duties. She had rare intelligence, unbounded energy, and great practical judgment. Her faith in God was unwavering, her life a beautiful example and a powerful influence for good upon her household and community; and here it was that her son, Samuel Watkins Goode, about whom we write, imbibed those lessons of frankness, courtesy and uprightness which so strongly characterize him. He was born in Stewart county, Ga., and not quite thirteen years old when his father died. Up to that time he had attended the best schools and had the benefit of his father's instructions at home — a father ambitious that his son should be thoroughly educated and generally cultivated both in manners and books, and a father very competent to instruct by precept as well as example. Hence it was that his progress in his books was thorough and rapid. But the father's death, followed quickly by the war, seriously interrupted this training. Teachers went to the war, schools suspended, and confusion and anxiety prevailed. One year was spent in school at Waverly Hall, in Harris county, Ga., with Mr. Ira Foster as teacher, and a few months at the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, just before the armies came along there; and this was about all the time Mr. Goode gave, during the war, to academic studies. He left Marietta with the cadets, under Colonel F. W. Capers, went with him to West Point, to Milledgeville, and then to the trenches around Atlanta. He was the first of all the Georgia cadets to be wounded, being shot through the left shoulder by a minnie ball in the trenches near the present boulevard in Atlanta. This wound unfitted him for further field service, and, after being at home some weeks, he was assigned to duty in the engineering supply department with Major Nathaniel Green (afterwards president of the Lebanon Law School of Tennessee), at Macon, Ga., where he remained until the surrender. This was in the spring of 1865. He now went to his home in Stewart county, Ga., and took the management of the large farm of his mother for that year. Arrangements for 1866 were made so that the farm could be looked after by an overseer, and, anxious to continue his studies, he accepted an offer from the principal of a very large school to teach as assistant



in Brundidge, Pike county, Ala. He was now just eighteen years old, and as there were many advanced classes among the seventy-five pupils, it was agreed that he should have special charge of Greek and Latin and the higher mathematics. He succeeded admirably, and at the end of the year was offered the place as principal, his friend retiring. This position he declined, and in 1867 accepted an offer of \$1,200 to teach seven pupils, four boys and three girls, in Bibb county, Ga., and it was in this private select school, with so much time to devote to each recitation, that he made a reputation which, coupled with a wonderful facility for illustration of the subject of the lessons, and for imparting information, and with fine disciplinary powers, enabled him to make about ten thousand dollars in the five years he taught. His vacations he spent in traveling, mainly in the Middle and New England States and Canada, and in these five years he continued his studies far beyond the usual curriculum of our colleges. The first money he made was applied to the obligations incurred by his mother during the trying years of the war for the maintenance and schooling of his younger brother and sisters, and for the plantation expenses; and during all of the five years of his work in the school-room he contributed largely to the board and education of his brother and sisters. In the winter of 1870 he quit a certain income of \$2,500 a year, as teacher of a select school, to enter upon the study of law. Introduced by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens to friends in the North, in January, 1871, Mr. Goode became a law student at the Albany, New York Law School, now part of Union College, and out of a class of seventy-five, representing most of the universities and various colleges from Maine to California, he was the only Southerner. Notwithstanding this fact, and the existence of the strong sectional prejudices of that time between the North and the South, his standing and deportment were such that in the only popular election held by the class for any place he was elected "speaker of the House," as it was then constituted to represent the lower House of our national Congress, to train the students in parliamentary law. He graduated in 1871, taking his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and on motion of Hon. Ira Harris, Roscoe Conkling's predecessor in the United States Senate, was admitted to practice in all the State courts of New York, and in the United States courts. In January, 1872, he opened an office in Savannah, Ga., and was admitted to both the State and Federal courts of this State. In November, 1872, he removed to Eufaula, Ala., to live. There he made friends rapidly and did a large practice, being employed on one side or the other of the most important cases. He and Hon. Sterling B. Toney, then residing at Eufaula, became associated as law partners under the firm name of Goode & Toney, and they soon became noted for their ability and success. Mr. Toney removed to Kentucky in 1876, where he is now judge of the Law and Equity Court at Louisville, and is recognized as one of the best lawyers and judges in that State. Mr. Goode remained in Eufaula practicing his profession with marked success until 1881.



While there he identified himself thoroughly with the community in various ways. For instance, he taught an infant class in Sunday-school for years, increasing the number of pupils from nine to more than one hundred. He established a public library in Eufaula, and was for several years its president. The editor of a local paper in referring to this in 1879, said: "It will be cheerfully conceded that to Mr. Samuel W. Goode Eufaula is indebted for a library that cities of larger pretension would be pleased to number among their institutions, and we, in common with all who are informed on the subject, accord to him all honor for the conception that led to the formation of the society, and for the zeal and energy that has kept it alive and prosperous in the face of obstacles and difficulties which, to most men, would have been insurmountable."

Although Mr. Goode had pursued the foundation studies in a law school, undisturbed by the details of office practice, thus acquiring a general but commanding view of the whole body of the law, his professional idea ranged outward and upward into the region of general studies and even polite literature. But fearing that he might be ranked as a literary lawyer—a lawyer who, aiming to practice in the courts, thinks more of his literature than of his law; less of his musket than his uniform—during the first four years after his admission to the bar he applied himself to the study of law with severely exclusive zeal. Hence, it was not until the summer of 1876 that he accepted any of the numerous invitations given him to deliver literary addresses. This year he made the address at the commencement exercises of Union Female College in Eufaula. This at once established his reputation as a gentleman of rare literary attainments. The board of trustees of the college tendered him a vote of thanks for the address, and they united with many of the leading citizens in requesting a copy for publication. Of this address the Eufaula papers contained the following notice: "His address was the index of an uncommonly superior intellect. It was full of wisdom. It sparkled with humor. It was delicately spiced with valuable satire. It towered occasionally to the heights of eloquence. Some of its figures glittered with real splendor—the splendor of gold, the flash of the diamond. To be the author of such a speech at such an age, is to be a man that the world will hear of hereafter." From this time forward, invitations to make addresses poured in upon him from various sources; but he was wise enough to decline most of them, and it was not until the summer of 1879 that he again consented to deliver a purely literary address, and this time in Columbus, Ga. In commenting on this address the Columbus *Daily Times* said: "The entire address was a masterpiece of thought and beautiful diction, and fully sustained the reputation of its author, who ranks high in his native State, both at the bar and in the literary world. All had been led to expect of Mr. Goode something unusually good in the way of an address, and in common with every one who heard him, we can safely say that none were disappointed." The *Enquirer-Sun* thus wrote: "The manner





of Mr. Goode was happy and fascinating throughout the delivery of his oration. He spoke without manuscript, and to the entire delight of all his hearers. His speech was one of the best literary addresses ever delivered in Columbus. An evergreen has been added to the bright wreath which already crowns the brow of the distinguished orator."

Dr. Paul De Lacy Baker, brother of the brilliant orator, General Alpheus Baker, and one of the most distinguished physicians of Alabama, noted for his general scholarship and literary attainments as well as for his scientific skill, in summing up the characteristics of Mr. Goode, as they presented themselves to him, in a later address by Mr. Goode, in Eufaula, said: "Mr. Goode's intellectual organization is remarkable; he is, indeed, a sort of mental wonder; a more rapidly conceiving mind than his rarely exists. The electrical generation of thought seems almost beyond the control of his volition, and there results such a torrent-like outpouring of ideas as would overtax a less copious vocabulary, and overwhelm an utterance of less sustained rapidity and power. Independent of this lightning like generation of original thought, he is possessed of a mental storehouse, so to speak, wonderfully capacious, wherein a most studious industry has accumulated a vast store of knowledge. This mental pabulum has been so digested and appropriated as to render it ever and instantly available, through the swift agency of a quick and comprehensive appreciation, and an ever alert memory of truly miraculous activity and power."

Mr. Goode's partner, Mr. Toney, had studied law at the University of Virginia, and as both were enthusiastic students, they carefully reviewed together the whole course on the common and statute law as presented by Professor John B. Minor, in his institutes, and in 1877, after Mr. Toney had located in Louisville, Ky., they met by agreement, at the University of Virginia, and there took the full summer course of lectures. Thus Mr. Goode, in his office and at the law schools, made himself familiar with the course of study prescribed at both Albany, N. Y., and at the University of Virginia. The former, he insists, is the best place to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of commercial law, and the latter, he thinks, gives rare advantages for the study of real estate law. Mr. Goode always relied vastly on the pen. With this he aims to correct any vagueness of thought or impression, and in mastering a book, in preparing his arguments, in collecting his evidence, he always uses the pen. He studied the origin of the various provisions of the statute law, believing that a knowledge of the particular phase of national or political history out of which these provisions grew, would throw vivid light on the construction of any mooted meaning. The study of rhetoric he deemed very important, and he gave much attention to it in detail and application of style and arrangement, and in its essence and origin. He also believes in the practice of elocution. While attending law lectures in New York, he took lessons in elocution from Professor Charles H. Anthony, who established the Albany Classical In-



stitute, who was an intimate friend of James E. Murdoch, the celebrated elocutionist, and who, himself, had acquired an enviable reputation as a teacher of elocution. These lessons Mr. Goode has constantly remembered, and in his library are to be found copies of the writings and speeches of Burke, Erskine, Choate, Cicero, Demosthenes, Euripides, and many others, marked from beginning to end, where passages of eloquence or style pleased him. Edmund Burke and Rufus Choate are great favorites with him, and he reads their works continually. He studies the text books and law reports closely, and his code is carefully annotated. We have already said enough to show that few lawyers come to the bar with more thorough training and more careful preparation than Mr. Goode, and he is still a close student. In his cases and his speeches he trusts to no inspiration of the moment. Everything that can be prepared, is prepared, and his success at the bar was as much the result of his long and careful training, and of days and nights of toil, as of his naturally quick perception and fine memory.

Mr. Goode believes that the most universally acknowledged reprobate has a right to a defense; that he has a right to the benefit of the laws of the land, and a right to be defended according to the laws, and unless he can be put in jeopardy, in strict accordance with the principles of evidence and of law, he ought not to be jeopardized or harmed, no matter what his seeming guilt may be; that a lawyer ought not to think anything about, or know anything about, whether his client is right or not; he only ought to think *what can legitimately*—legally be said for him—what, according to the accepted principles of our law, is the *legal* defense. He believes that Lord Brougham was right in his view of the identification of the counsel with his clients' interest; and this view he thinks will permit him to be true to the court as well as to the client, as his attorney's oath requires. He insists that his cases should be fought hard, but fought fairly; that lawyers should ever be true and fair to opposite counsel; that they should never take advantage of a doubtful character; that they should concede to adversaries nothing that they ought not to concede, but concede everything up to that time. He believes that people outside of our tribunals, and even spectators, should not be able to dictate the course which a lawyer ought to pursue; but that when popular excitement is high against individuals who have incurred popular odium, the lawyer should defend those who cannot defend themselves, be the advocate of those who are hunted by popular clamor, stand by those whom all others desert, breast the fury of the people, stem the popular current, and insist upon a full, fair and impartial investigation before the victim is sacrificed.

Mr. Goode spent part of the summer of 1881 at Saratoga Springs, and while there he determined to remove from Eufaula to Atlanta, and on the first day of September he carried this purpose into effect. He and his friend, Samuel T. Barnett, now president of a national bank at Birmingham, Ala., early in



September, 1881, purchased the real estate business of Mr. Joel Hurt, it being Mr. Goode's intention to now devote himself to real estate law as a specialty. In October of that year the great cotton exposition was opened here, and Atlanta was filled with strangers and visitors from all parts of the country. Real estate suddenly advanced in price, and the demand for it was unprecedented for months and years after the exposition. To familiarize himself with the real estate business, to become acquainted with the people, to locate the properties placed with him for sale, and to meet the increasing demands upon his time in this new line of activity, required a vast expenditure of labor, and necessarily left him less opportunity to devote to his professional duties. However, he appeared in various cases before the Supreme Court for attorneys in different parts of the State, and received many fees as counselor. He obtained the charter for the Home Building and Loan Association, and was its attorney for more than a year, but resigned the place because of his rapidly increasing real estate business. From that time up to a few months ago, he has steadily declined to take any cases which required him to appear in the courts and be long absent from his office. But recently, he and Clifford L. Anderson, Esq, son of the attorney-general of the State, have formed a law partnership under the style of Goode & Anderson; and Mr. Goode is thus again in the active practice of the law in all the State and Federal courts.

No stranger ever came to Atlanta and so thoroughly and so successfully identified himself with his business in so short a time as Mr. Goode. His remarkable memory enabled him to remember names and faces, and his acquaintance with the people increased with wonderful rapidity. For the same reasons he soon grasped the topography of the city and its surroundings, and as he then gave personal attention to all details he carried in his mind the locality and description of the increased amount of property placed on his sale and rent lists. Persons calling at his office for information about any given piece of property in his charge, were promptly answered from memory and without reference to his books as to dimensions, location, price, terms, etc., as if he had been studying specially that particular property that very day. This gave him a vast advantage and impressed his customers with the idea, and it was a correct one, that he was complete master of his business. Added to this was his wonderful energy, his scrupulous care in promptly keeping all his engagements, his fair dealing and candor, his meeting all his obligations, and a most remarkable facility for advertising attractively and judiciously the property in his charge. Thus every year has recorded his success and witnessed an increasing business and a stronger hold upon the public confidence, until now no man is regarded his superior in the management of real estate. Through his agency very many people and many thousands of dollars have been added to the city. He has continually advertised Atlanta at home and abroad; and, perhaps, no single individual has ever prepared and distributed, far and wide, so many cir-



culars and pamphlets, and as much statistical information about Atlanta and the State of Georgia as Mr. Goode. Newspaper editors, the postmaster, and private individuals, constantly refer to him letters of inquiry about Atlanta and the State, that full and correct information may be furnished, and all these inquiries are particularly and specially answered by Mr. Goode. Hence it is that his correspondence throughout the United States and Canada is very large, and he is constantly in communication with strangers and investors who write and call on him from all parts of the country. No higher tribute could be paid to his integrity and business capacity than is shown by the vast interests intrusted to his management—such, for instance, as the sale of the Atlanta Cotton Factory, of the Citizens' Bank property, of the various churches, of the former Constitution Building, of the Markham House, and of many of the most valuable properties in and near Atlanta. And the most significant fact in all this is, that coming here a stranger to people, to the methods of business, to the city and property, he should, in so short a time, so impress himself upon the community in the midst of the sharpest competition with old citizens, long experienced in the real estate business, as to control so large a patronage. This demonstrates the *force of the man*.

Mr. Goode is of medium height, has a well-proportioned form, small hands and feet, and nervous bilious temperament, the temperament for hard work as well as brilliant work. His chest is wide and full. He is capable of vast fatigue and endurance. From his frequent sick headaches, and from the look of his fatigued face, many suppose him physically a feeble man. But he is far from feeble—he is simply overworked. He recreates his brain only by change of labors. His mind is constantly at work. Talking to the stream of people who pour into his office continually, superintending the many details of his agency, keeping up a very large correspondence, studying the legal questions submitted in various cases, the evening finds him jaded, but it also finds him at home engaged with a diversified detail of intellectual toil. He loves his books and they recreate him. Deep lines of thought mark his face; the prominent eyebrows, the thin lips, the broad but delicate chin, the high, wide forehead, and the dark radiance beaming from his eyes, make him a striking face in any crowd, and indicate the deep thinker.

In personal appearance Mr. Goode is said to bear a striking resemblance to Jay Gould. In 1884 the Atlanta correspondent of the *Macon Telegraph and Messenger* said of him: "Mr. Goode is a handsome gentleman, very neat and pleasant of appearance, and gives an impression of Jay Gould, the great financier." Several years ago, at the New York Hotel, a stranger introduced himself to Mr. Goode and made his striking resemblance to Jay Gould the apology for the introduction. In the *Atlanta Constitution*, Sunday, April 29, 1888, the letter of the New York correspondent contained the following:

*"Looks Like Jay Gould.*—I heard an interesting conversation in a broker's





office this morning. A man who had just returned from a Southern trip said: 'I saw Jay Gould's very image in Atlanta.' 'The mischief! was he a Shylock?' 'No; a real estate agent, named Sam. W. Goode, and a wonderfully bright and clever gentleman I found him. But if you saw him entering that door you would swear it was our Jay.'"

In his manners and personal address Mr. Goode is refined, cordial and graceful. In his dress scrupulously neat, and while displaying good taste, he avoids the extremes of fashion. He is little inclined to conviviality, and one never sees in him the superficial good fellowship of the table which good wine generates. He is a lover of good living, and he likes the good talk at dinners where intellect is present. He is devoted to his friends, highly enjoys the society of good women, and is particularly fond of music. His theory of success is *work*. He rises early, but frequently midnight comes before he quits his study for the bed. When he can, he shuts himself up in the inner room of his office. He seems to prefer to be alone there. But he is always genial in the interims of business, and the other gentlemen in his office enjoy his mirthful and curious comments when an odd person comes in or some peculiar thing is said. He reads the daily newspapers thoroughly. He has a good deal of taste for the drama, takes a refined delight in hearing good operas, and enjoys the irresistible fun of a good comedy. He keenly appreciates a fine speech, has heard many of the most distinguished orators of America, and is familiar with the style and famous speeches of most of the great orators, ancient and modern. In Atlanta he interests himself in and aids in sustaining many public enterprises. He is a member of the First M. E. Church, of the Y. M. C. A., of the Capital City Club, of the Driving Club and of the Young Men's Library. He is fond of children, and readily wins their confidence. His home life is pleasant, and there his friends ever receive a most cordial welcome. He is fond of horses and enjoys horseback riding. Sporting with gun and dog he delights in, but his business cares give him no opportunity to indulge this taste. He makes acquaintances readily, and so thoroughly does he understand human nature, that he causes the humblest and most illiterate person to feel as free to talk with him as the most cultivated or distinguished. His uniform politeness wins him friends, and gives him a strong business patronage from the ladies. The first time he went North was during his summer vacation in 1869. At his hotel in New York he met a Mr. Hoadley, a wealthy gentleman and member of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Goode was in the city several weeks, and Mr. Hoadley became so much interested in him, that he gave him the *entrée* into various clubs and libraries, and afforded him every facility for seeing and enjoying, for the first time, the great metropolis. When Mr. Goode left the city for the purpose of extending his trip into Canada, Mr. Hoadley presented him with the beautiful topaz scarf pin which he has worn constantly up to the present time, about twenty years, as a souvenir of his New York friend.



This incident is mentioned to show how he wins friends. Atlanta has welcomed many strangers to her midst; she has many citizens working for her growth and development; but she has no man who is daily contributing more to her prosperity by influencing immigration and capital, and by judiciously advertising her resources and advantages than Samuel W. Goode.

**H**AMMOND, WILLIAM ROBINSON, a lawyer of Atlanta, was born at Heard county, Ga., October 25, 1848, and is a son of Dennis F. and Adeline E. (Robinson) Hammond. His father, for many years one of the leading lawyers of Atlanta, was mayor of the city in 1871, and for seven years was judge of the Tallapoosa circuit. He is now living in Orlando, Orange county, Fla., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He is no less known and respected for a high order of professional attainments, than for the purity and integrity of his personal character. His son, the subject of this sketch, received his earlier education at Newnan and Atlanta, Ga. In 1867 he entered the State University of Georgia, from which institution he graduated in 1869 with the first honors in a class of forty-eight, receiving for proficiency in his studies the highest mark attained up to that time by any student since the opening of the university.

After graduation he began the study of law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with his father under the firm name of D. F. & W. R. Hammond. This relationship continued until 1881, and from that date until his election to the Superior Court bench in 1882 for the unexpired term of Judge Hillyer, he remained alone. So satisfactory was his discharge of the duties of his judicial position that in the fall of 1883 he was elected for a full term practically without opposition. After a few months further service on the bench, he was convinced that personal interest demanded the resumption of the active duties of his profession. He accordingly resigned his judicial office, and in partnership with Hon. John I. Hall, of Griffin, Ga., under the firm name of Hall & Hammond entered upon a general legal practice. His career since, as before his election to the bench, has been marked by a high degree of success. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation which has occurred in this part of the State, and in every case has acquitted himself admirably. He has been a hard worker in his profession, and in the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, and in the elaborate investigation of every possible point liable to have a bearing upon the question at issue, are chiefly to be found the elements of his success. He is not a brilliant speaker, nor is he an orator, except as clearness of thought, concise perspicuity of expression and intense earnestness make the orator. In argument he is forcible and impressive, having more weight in the court, where wit and rhetoric are held in least esteem. He is judicial in the order of his thought and



mental structure, and is well fitted for judicial functions. His patient, painstaking industry, his capacity for labor, his power of incisive analysis, his large knowledge of the principles and the precedents of the law, are conspicuous in all the fields of litigation, but appear to best advantage in the sphere of a judge. He is large and robust, tall and commanding in person, and possesses a certain dignity of manner that imparts itself to the question he has under consideration, that magnifies its importance. He is deliberate in thought, speech and movement, never excitable or impulsive. His reading has taken a wide range outside of law, but his taste is utilitarian rather than æsthetic.

In no one could there be more of harmony between mental and moral forces than in Judge Hammond. His private life is above approach. In all the elements that constitute the worthy citizen he excels. He is a man of strong convictions, of great sincerity and high sense of duty. He follows his conviction regardless of personal consequences, but always leaves the impression upon the community and upon his friends that he is sincere, honest and upright, and that he can be relied upon under all circumstances. No man has ever doubted the integrity of Judge Hammond. What he says is believed; what he does is never questioned. There is a very strong religious sentiment in his character. He shows it in his conversation, and more than all else, he exhibits it in his life. He is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and since 1870 has been a steward. But while he is unbending in his religious faith he is nothing of the Pharisee and none of the Puritan. In his modes of thought and life he is eminently practical, but abounding in domestic affection, and loyal to the core as regards principles and friends. Such in brief are the prominent characteristics of Judge Hammond, who, in a comparatively few years of professional life, has attained as prominent a position as a lawyer that promises so much in the years to come, and whose career as a man and citizen command the respect and esteem of all.

He was married in 1870 to Lollie Rawson, daughter of E. E. Rawson, one of Atlanta's oldest and most respected citizens. Judge Hammond has had little taste for the uncertainties and unsatisfactory results of political life, and while he takes a keen interest in the management of public affairs the allurements of official station have not been sufficient to entice him from his legal pursuits. He was elected a member of the board of education of Atlanta in 1888, and is also a trustee of Wesleyan Female College, the oldest female college in the world.

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**H**EMPHILL, HON. WILLIAM A. The subject of this sketch was born in Athens, Ga., on the 5th of May, 1842.

Athens is an educational center, and among its institutions of learning is the State university. Young Hemphill enjoyed the best school advantages, and when he reached the proper age he was sent to the university, from which



he graduated in 1861. Although a mere boy, only nineteen, Mr. Hemphill immediately volunteered in a Confederate regiment, and joined Lee's army in Virginia. The youthful soldier served through the war, and made a fine military record. He is a man of few words, and in relating the story of any incident in which he bore a part, he never brings himself to the front in a conspicuous manner. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded in the head, but was so fortunate as to completely recover and regain his former strength and health.

In 1867 Mr. Hemphill came to Atlanta, and in a short time was made business manager of the *Daily Constitution*, a position which he still holds. In this difficult field of work he brought into action business abilities of the highest order. At that time it took patient industry, far-seeing enterprise, and shrewd financial management to build up a great daily in the South. The new business manager soon proved that he was lacking in none of these qualifications, and in the course of a few years his prudent and wise line of conduct established the *Constitution* as the leading Southern newspaper.

Mr. Hemphill's rare financial ability, successful methods and strict integrity soon made him a power in business circles, and very few enterprises were started which he was not invited to join. At present, besides holding the responsible position of business manager of the *Constitution*, he is president of the board of education, president of the Capital City Bank, a member of the board of aldermen, superintendent of the Trinity Sunday-school, the largest in the State; president of the Young Men's Library Association, and is prominently connected with various business and charitable institutions.

In 1871 he married Mrs. Emma Luckie, and has an interesting family, whose pleasant hospitality makes his elegant mansion on Peachtree street one of the most charming residences in the city. When it is said that Mr. Hemphill is devoted to Atlanta, her interests, and her people, it is only faintly expressing in a brief sentence what this energetic citizen has for many years made apparent in the nature of the enterprises to which he has liberally contributed his time, labor and money. More than once he has declined political offices of honor and trust, but he has always found time to work for his party and his friends. The religious and benevolent institutions of his city have no stronger and more generous supporter, and in social, as well as business circles, he is one of the most popular of men.

Mr. Hemphill, while closely confined and kept busily engaged by his numerous business interests, is an enthusiastic lover of rural life and its sports and occupations. He is interested in progressive farming, and delights in fine Jersey cows, blooded horses, and dogs of the best breeds. He enjoys hunting, and is an excellent shot, and nothing suits him better than a brief vacation in the country, where he can recreate and amuse himself among the fields and forests.





A man of Mr. Hemphill's prominence finds it necessary, frequently, to appear in public as a speaker. Mr. Hemphill makes no pretensions to oratory, but his style of speaking is so earnest, clear and forcible, that it always commands attention. In a recent address, at the commencement of the Atlanta Boys' High School, he said :

YOUNG GENTLEMEN: We have listened with pride and pleasure to your efforts this evening. This night is an important epoch in your lives. It is the link that binds your school days and the great unknown future that lies before each one of you. Some of you will seek a higher education by attending colleges in this and other States. Our best wishes go with you. We know what to expect of you by what you have accomplished in our public schools here. Others of you will enter at once into the strife of life real and earnest. We do not want you to hesitate or falter. We want you each to have confidence in your ability, in your mental capacities and the strength of your own good right arm. We, as the board of education, have done all we could for you. It now depends on you to work out your own destiny. In my short talk to-night I want to give you a few thoughts on the business side of life. I believe that one who has made a success in a certain line has a right to speak to others on that line. I don't believe a man ought to tell or to try and show me how to farm when he cannot farm himself, or about teaching unless he can teach himself; or about business, unless he has succeeded on that line.

Some young men, when they are through school, are so anxious to do something, they accept situations without any regard to suitability. If dire necessity compels them to do this, I do not blame them, but they must not lose sight of that profession or business which would suit them best. To succeed you must be in accord with your profession or business. I know of a business man in this city who took ten long weary years in which to make a success of his business. In all that time he was working day and night, never tiring, never faltering; his one aim and object was success. On, on he went until he reached the goal of his ambition, and he is now enjoying the full fruition of all his fond hopes. The reason so many fail is that they are not in sympathy or love with the profession or business they have chosen.

It is also true that most failures among those who strive earnestly, come not from lack of gifts, but from not using the gifts they have. Thus, a young man with a gift for tools, attempts law and fails; another, with a gift for teaching, ventures upon medicine, and slays his thousands; another, without gifts, attempts preaching, and makes chaos of doctrine.

I do not speak to you to-night of impossibilities or difficult attainments—where only one or two of you can succeed. I speak to you of requirements that are in the reach of us all. I spoke to the normal class a few days ago and endeavored to impress upon them the thought that there is more in saving than in making. I say to you to-night, young gentlemen, cultivate this trait, which is one of the very best traits in a business man: save, save—don't spend all you make. I hope there is not one in this class who considers it a sign of dullness to have a little qualification for business. I have seen people who thought it dull or stupid to know anything about business. Never go in debt if you can possibly help it. Thousands of years ago it was recorded in holy writ that the borrower was a servant to the lender; that was true then, it is true now. If you want to be a slave, go in debt, and you are one in deed and in truth.

Don't try to do too much at first. Make up your mind what you are going to do, and make a start—it may be a humble start, but let it be a good, honest start. The biggest business in this city was started in a back room, in a wash-bowl, and to-day it covers nearly the civilized globe, and brings thousands of dollars into the pockets of its projectors and founders.

Make up your mind to accomplish something, that you will not be a drone in this world. Give me a boy that has grit, back bone and determination, one that has made up his mind and has a settled purpose to accomplish something definite. I could go on for an hour and talk to you about traits of character, but they have been impressed upon you time and again by your



worthy teacher, and I will not weary your patience. If asked to give my opinion as to what was the best single qualification one could have, I would unhesitatingly say that punctuality—promptness—beats them all. Battles have been lost, thrones have been destroyed, honors have wasted away for the want of this qualification. Let me impress upon you to-night the great importance of your being prompt in all your transactions of life. If you promise to meet one at a certain place and hour, be there on time. A note is to be met, fail not to attend to it; a case in court, be there and ready when it is called. I care not what the engagement is, of the time, or the manner, do not slight it, do not miss it. Come to time every time. The boy that does this is as sure to win success in this life as I am here before you to-night. Success comes to the prompt man. I believe that Senator Brown owes his great success in life to the possession of this one qualification as much as to any other. No man is more prompt. No one is more scrupulous in meeting his engagements than he. When Senator Brown appoints an hour and a place, his carriage is there as prompt and certain as the morning sun will rise is the east to-morrow. This is as true as true can be, and all those who have had transactions with him know it.

I will not attempt to speak to you to-night upon moral qualifications, but there is one subject on which I will touch. If you leave your parents' roof and go to another city—and right here I would include the young men in this audience whose parents are in other cities, and you have not the sacred influence of a home—let me beg you not to make your home in a room over a store or some isolated place. I have studied this question and watched young men closely, and I do not hesitate to say that a room over a store is often an annex to hell. More young men have been ruined, more have been dragged down, more have been eternally lost by this mode of living than any other. Never get away from the influence of your mother or sister, or some other fellow's mother and sister. I have no fear of a boy who keeps always in the range of this influence.

Let me say in conclusion: The board of education looks with pride and gratification upon you to-night, young gentlemen. We have watched your course from the grammar school through the high school, and we are proud of the record you have made. We see before us talent and ability—young men capable of attaining the highest positions in whatever walk of life they choose to go. We are not afraid for you to enter the arena of life. We commend you to God for His protecting care, and to this people for their loving favor. We send you back to the paternal roof, we believe, armed and equipped for the battle of life. You, from this night, are our representatives, and, as the mother of the Gracchi pointed to her sons as her jewels, we, with equal pride, point to you as our jewels.

On the following evening Mr. Hemphill addressed the graduates of the Girls' High School. In concluding his speech he spoke as follows:

**YOUNG LADIES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:** Last night I directed the attention of the young gentlemen to the business side of life. I would direct yours, in a few words, to the practical and domestic side of life. No girl's education is complete unless that side has been cultivated, as well as the mental and physical. The young lady who neglects this side makes a sad mistake, which she will find out sooner or later. I want to assure you that there is no gentleman but who would be pleased to know that the girl he admires can make herself just as useful in the kitchen as she can appear elegant in the drawing-room. [Applause.] And it will not lower her in his opinion to know, also, that she can handle the keys of the type-writer as skillfully as those of the grand piano.

I would not lessen the importance of cultivating the mind, or the extreme value of the fine arts, but I would bring up into more importance and consideration the practical productive studies upon which so many of our fair ones, and through them their loved ones, will have to depend for a support; and in learning and practicing these, I do not believe it is at all necessary for any girl to lay aside her tenderness, her modesty, or her womanliness.



If a girl is wealthy I would have her learn something practical. It makes her independent of her riches, should those riches take wings and fly away, and we cannot tell how soon the evil day may come.

I am glad that a resolution has been introduced in the board for its consideration, that the girls in the public schools of Atlanta should be taught, if they desired it, telegraphy, book-keeping and short-hand. I shall advise every young lady to avail herself of the opportunity of learning one of these practical studies.

A distinguished orator said the other day: "Disguise it as we may, the time has come when every girl who has had the advantage of our public schools should determine to master thoroughly a productive education. Let it be painting on porcelain and glass, painting in water and oil colors, artistic feather-making, decorative designing, artistic embroidery for costumes, or furniture, wood or steel engravings, bookkeeping, the education of commerce, stenography and type-writing. Whatever may be the bent of her inclinations let her pursue it, and pursue it zealously with the purpose of accomplishing her own independence, and aiding those who have nurtured and supported her, thus adding to the general wealth of the community, to the happiness and comfort of her family, and to her own value as an individual."

Oh, what an infinite relief to many an anxious father and mother to know that the future of the daughter was assured. We fear for our sons for what they may be tempted to do. We fear for our daughters for what may happen to them.

How many thousand reflecting, sensitive, affectionate fathers of girls, themselves the recipients of small incomes, who dare not contemplate the future of their daughters in case his life should be taken; and what an unspeakable relief it would be to that loving father to know his daughter, by her own exertions, whether she had the protecting care of a husband or not, was easily competent to earn her own livelihood and to occupy the station in life for which her gentle breeding fitted her.

Young ladies, your education is not finished. You have only laid the foundation. Don't stop now, thinking that your education is complete, that you are now on the carpet, and that there is nothing further in the way of learning for you to accomplish. Now is a good time for you to learn one of these practical studies about which I have been talking. You have a most excellent opportunity to make yourselves proficient in one or the other. The domestic and practical side of life should be attractive to each one of you, and a great deal of time should now be given to that side. Don't neglect these precious opportunities—improve them all and you will be the more attractive and lovely for it. I am glad these opportunities are being placed before our young women, and that it is becoming very popular to give these light employments to the gentler sex, and that you are not looked upon now as a mere sewing machine, having to eke out an existence at the point of a needle. I hope the day is not far distant when the men will have to retire from all the places that can be filled by our girls.

And right here I want to say, if a girl can fill the place of a man I do not see the justice of her not receiving the pay of a man. Our people are waking up to this question. I tell you, young ladies, and I would include every one in this vast audience also, know your rights and dare maintain them.

Some of the happiest girls in this city to-night are those who are making an independent living by their own brains and skillful hands, and who are able to support and care for the dear ones who nurtured and supported them. I hope, young ladies, that you will give this important question the consideration it so eminently deserves, and that these practical, productive studies will receive favor from you all.

I am glad that nearly all of our teachers in the public schools are females. I would not have it otherwise. But all of our girls can not be teachers. There are not enough positions in the schools, and then teaching is not suitable to all. Don't make the mistake to assume that profession or occupation that does not suit you. To succeed you must be enthused and enraptured with your vocation. I take it for granted that there is no girl here but who wants



to make a success of whatever she undertakes. This is commendable, and should be the guiding star that leads you through life.

I want to say to you that the most failures among those who strive earnestly come not from lack of gifts, but from not using the gifts they have. "A young woman with a gift for teaching longs to excel in music, and torments the air with discords. Another has a gift for music, but affects painting, and dismays us with grotesque faces and impossible landscapes. Another, whose gift is housekeeping, attempts literature and makes an utter failure. Not a few have gifts for being noble women, but, grieving that they were not born to be men, attempt things unfit for them, live unhappy and die disappointed."

Ladies and gentlemen, we now return to you the beautiful bouquet that you delivered to us a few years ago. We have watched it well. We think you will find the flowers that form this bouquet more perfect, more symmetrical than when we received it. We have cultivated and trimmed it all that we can. We deliver it back to you knowing and feeling that you are perfectly satisfied with our labor and that of these faithful teachers. [Applause.] This bouquet is dear to us and to these teachers—how dear will never be known. It would pain us sadly for one of these sweet flowers to be bruised or slighted. We would rather you would bruise or slight us. Treat them tenderly, lovingly and kindly, is the desire of the board of education, which I have the honor to represent.

These two speeches reflect the character, the aspirations and the methods of the speaker. They are characterized by the old-fashioned common sense of our fathers, and their admonitions concerning morality, industry and economy cover the whole ground. When a man utters such sentiments and carries them into his daily life he is one of the most valuable citizens in a community, but this has been said of Mr. Hemphill by his fellow-townsmen so often that it is almost unnecessary to record it in these pages.

HILL, SENATOR BENJAMIN H.,<sup>1</sup> whose life, character and distinguished services are the subject of this sketch, was born at Hillsborough, in Jasper county, Ga., on the 14th day of September, 1823. His father, Mr. John Hill, was a gentleman of limited means, without a liberal education. But he was a man of spotless character, of very strong common sense, and a great deal of will power, who always exerted an extensive influence in his neighborhood and section.

The mother of the distinguished statesman, whose maiden name was Parham, was a lady of very fine traits of character, whose precepts and example exerted a most salutary and powerful influence over her children. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Church. They lived and died in the faith, and were eminently useful in their day and generation.

When the subject of this sketch was about ten years old, his father moved from Hillsborough to the neighborhood called Long Cane, in Troup county, Ga., which was his home until the day of his death. Mr. Hill not only trained his children to habits of morality and Christian virtue, but he caused them to

<sup>1</sup> This sketch is mainly condensed from a speech delivered in the United States Senate, January 25, 1883, by Senator Joseph E. Brown, on the life and character of Benjamin H. Hill.





labor with their hands and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Being a sober, industrious, and persevering man, he accumulated, prior to his death, a considerable property, and was able to give to each of his nine children something quite respectable to start life with. His son Benjamin was obedient and faithful to his parents; he labored hard to aid his father. While he was quite industrious, he was noted as a very bright and promising youth. When he reached the age of eighteen years he was very anxious to improve the education which he had been able to obtain in the country by going through a course in the University of Georgia. But as the family was large his father felt that he had not the means to spare, and do justice to the other children, which were necessary to complete the collegiate course of his son. After a family consultation, it was agreed by the mother and by a good and faithful aunt that they, out of the small means they had accumulated, would furnish one-half the amount, the father furnishing the other half. Under this arrangement the gifted son was enabled to enter the State university. Before he left home he promised his mother, if the means could be raised to enable him to complete his collegiate course, that he would take the first honor in his class.

In the university the young student was industrious, attentive and energetic. His progress was rapid, and his mental development very gratifying to his numerous friends in the university and elsewhere, who watched his progress and the development of his genius with great pride and gratification. When the commencement came, at the end of the senior year, the faculty unanimously awarded the first honor to young Hill. He also took all the honors of the literary society to which he belonged. And in a familiar letter to a friend he said, within the last few years, that was the proudest day of his life, and that nothing ever afforded him more gratification than it did to write to his mother the news that filled his heart with so much joy.

Soon after the close of his collegiate career Mr. Hill was married to Miss Caroline Holt, of Athens, Ga., a young lady belonging to one of Georgia's oldest and most honored families; of good fortune, great amiability, beauty and accomplishments. The happy and brilliant young couple settled in La Grange, in Troup county, where Mr. Hill, who had already studied law and been admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession. From the very commencement, the tact, research and ability with which he conducted his earliest cases, gave bright promise of his future eminence. He grew rapidly at the bar, until he was soon employed in every important case in his county, and his professional fame spread into the adjoining counties of the State, and he became the center figure at the bar in the courts of his circuit.

In connection with his legal practice, Mr. Hill purchased a valuable plantation, and with the slaves that he obtained by his wife and by inheritance from his father, and purchased from time to time out of his incomes, he conducted the business of planting on an extensive and profitable scale.



Mr. Hill started life an ardent Whig; and it could not be expected that a young lawyer of his brilliant talents could long keep out of politics. In 1851 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Georgia, where he soon rose to the position of one of the ablest debaters and most influential members of that body. After the Legislature adjourned he resumed the practice of his profession with great skill and energy.

The old Whig party having in the meantime been dissolved in Georgia, Mr. Hill, in 1855, became a member of what was known as the American party, and was nominated by that party as their candidate for Congress, in opposition to Hon. Hiram Warner, the Democratic nominee. The race was an exciting one. Judge Warner was one of the ablest and most profound men of the State, though not a distinguished orator. Mr. Hill canvassed the district, and usually had the advantage everywhere in the popular applause. He was defeated, however, Judge Warner securing a small majority.

In 1856 Mr. Hill was a candidate for elector for the State at large on the Fillmore ticket. He canvassed the State with great energy, ability, and eloquence. From the day on which he made his first grand effort in support of his candidate must be dated his recognition as the leader of his party in Georgia. During the campaign he met the leading Democratic speakers at various points. He had an animated discussion with Mr. Stephens at Lexington, and with General Toombs at Washington, Ga. His most ardent admirers were entirely content with the ability he displayed in these contests with his distinguished opponents. From that time forward his influence with his party was unbounded. They not only trusted and followed him, but he controlled them absolutely.

In 1857 Joseph E. Brown was nominated by the Democratic party of Georgia as their candidate for governor, and Mr. Hill was nominated by the American party for the same position. The contest was energetic and exciting. Mr. Hill displayed great powers of eloquence in the debates, and was an exceedingly interesting and formidable competitor. The contest ended in the election of the Democratic candidate.

In 1859 he was elected by his party to the Senate of Georgia. He exhibited great power in the debates of the session, and was without a rival the leader of his party in the Legislature.

In 1860 he was again a candidate for presidential elector, and canvassed the State for Bell and Everett for president and vice-president. His speeches were exceedingly able and brilliant.

He was an avowed Union man, and in conjunction with Alexander H. Stephens, Herschell V. Johnson, Linton Stephens, and some others, leading men of Georgia, he opposed secession ably and earnestly until the final passage of the resolution that it was the right and duty of Georgia to secede. When the ordinance was passed he signed it, taking position, as did the other



distinguished gentlemen whose names are mentioned, that as a Georgian he owed his allegiance first to the State of his nativity, of his manhood, and of his home; that her people were his people, and her fate should be his fate.

After the State had seceded, Mr. Hill was chosen one of the delegates to the Confederate convention at Montgomery, Ala. In that convention he took an able and distinguished part. Soon after the convention adjourned, when the time came to elect Confederate senators, he was chosen for the long term, and took his seat in the Confederate Senate, which he occupied till the end of the war. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee, and had the confidence of President Davis to the fullest extent, and was regarded the ablest supporter of Mr. Davis's policy in the Senate. And when the cause was waning, and our people were deeply depressed, Mr. Hill left the Senate and went upon the stump, and was making an able effort to arouse the spirits of the people of Georgia and of the Confederacy to renewed resistance, when General Lee surrendered.

Soon after the Confederacy failed, when many of those who had been considered the leaders were arrested, Mr. Hill was among the number. While President Davis was consigned to a cell in Fortress Monroe, and Vice-President Stephens to one in Fort Warren, and Governor Joseph E. Brown was incarcerated in the Carroll Prison, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Hill was assigned to quarters in Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor.

After the release of Mr. Hill from prison he returned to Georgia and resumed the practice of his profession with great energy and splendid success. He pursued his profession, taking little part in politics until after the passage of the reconstruction acts in March, 1867. He then believed by an able and bold opposition to the measures prescribed by Congress, and by resistance to them in every manner not forcible, the people of the Northern and Western States would condemn the action of Congress, restore the Democratic party to power, and the people of Georgia would be saved much of the humiliation they had been exposed to by acts of Congress which were regarded by a majority of the white people of the State as illiberal and unjust.

When Mr. Hill espoused the cause on this line, he did it with all the ability, earnestness, energy, and enthusiasm of his nature. He attended the first Democratic convention held in Georgia, and was the leading spirit and director of it. In the face of the military, with undaunted spirit, he made what was known as his "Davis Hall speech," in the city of Atlanta, which, as a masterpiece of denunciation, philippic and invective, has scarcely ever been equaled, except in what were known as his "Rush-arbor speech" and his "Notes on the Situation." The magic power of his declamation and of his denunciation were overwhelming and terrific. Probably no one of the masters of elocution who has lived on this continent has surpassed it. The period was a stormy one. The debates were bitter and even vindictive on both sides. It was a



time of madness. Social relations were sundered in many cases, and there was for a time an upheaval of the very foundations of society. During this extraordinary period, when the whole political fabric of the State seemed to rock amid the throes of dissolution, no one figured so grandly as Mr. Hill, and no one was so idolized as he.

In the fall of 1870, after the reconstruction of the States was completed under the plan dictated by Congress, and the constitutional amendments were adopted and incorporated into and became part of that instrument, it was discovered by all that both the Congress and the courts would unquestionably sustain those new provisions of the constitution, Mr. Hill became fully convinced of the fact that further resistance was useless. And while he believed he had saved much to the State by the course he had pursued in rallying and holding the people together and reorganizing the Democracy upon a firm basis, he did not hesitate to advise the people of Georgia to cease further resistance to what was then an accomplished fact. This announcement on his part exposed him for a time to severe criticism by those who did not understand his motives. But he was as firm and lion-like in maintaining the stand he then took as he had been in the terrible resistance which he made to the reconstruction measures as long as he entertained any hope that resistance might be successful. From this time forward Mr. Hill renewed his allegiance to the government to the fullest extent, and did all in his power to produce quiet and contentment, which he saw were necessary to a return of peace and prosperity to the people of his State.

During the period that intervened, for the next two or three years, he pursued his law practice with his usual ability and success, and also again embarked in a large planting business in Southwestern Georgia.

But the people of Georgia were not content that he should remain a private citizen. They desired the benefit of his superb talents in the national councils; and on the death of Hon. Garnet McMillan, who was a member of the House of Representatives from the ninth district of Georgia, Mr. Hill, by an overwhelming majority, was elected to fill the vacancy; and he took his seat in the house March 5, 1877. His course there is familiar to the entire country. Some splendid exhibitions of his oratorical powers in that body soon gave him an extensive national reputation. His celebrated discussion with the distinguished representative from Maine, Mr. Blaine, was one of the most memorable that has ever occurred in the House of Representatives. Each of the able antagonists sustained his cause in a manner entirely satisfactory to his friends. Heated, earnest and almost vituperative as the debate was between them, they learned to know each other's ability and worth and were mutually benefited. Each was soon called by his State to occupy a seat in the Senate; and as their acquaintance was prolonged, it grew first into friendship and then into an earnest admiration of each other.





A little more than a year before his death Senator Hill was attacked with that singular, fatal and insidious disease known as cancer, which up to the present has defied the power of medical skill. The inroads of this malady were slow, and his sufferings were very great. Neither nature nor art could arrest its progress. With mind unimpaired he waited and patiently suffered the tortures which preceded death. During this long and trying period his mind reverted back to the family altar, to his church relations, and to his religious privileges and duties. He calmly surveyed the situation and reviewed his life, and his faith became still more firmly anchored within the veil. He met his sufferings with a patience and Christian fortitude that in its lessons and teachings were absolutely sublime.

While his sufferings were intense and his pain often excruciating he never murmured, but said: "Let God's will be done, not mine." Nothing pleased him better than the conversation of ministers of the Gospel on religious subjects. He spoke of the atonement made by our Saviour, of its efficiency, and of the hope that he entertained. He delighted to dwell on these subjects. While he suffered from day to day and from night to night nothing disturbed his equanimity, nothing for a moment brought a murmur to his lips. Brilliant and surpassing as had been many of the triumphs of his life, his Christian resignation and fortitude and his triumph in death were much more brilliant, much more sublime.

A few days preceding his death, which occurred on August 16, 1882, when his powers of speech had failed and his once eloquent tongue has ceased to articulate, and he was gently and peacefully sinking into the embrace of death, the dying senator, with a heart full of love and his countenance beaming with heavenly visions, after struggling with the impediment that bound his tongue in silence, uttered audibly his last sentence: "Almost home."

His long suffering had mellowed admiration into love, and when it was announced that the great Georgian was no more, sorrow was universal. Atlanta, his home, was draped in mourning, its business stopped, and its organizations, private and public, vied with each other in expression of grief, and here, where he was loved as few men are ever loved, in 1885 was erected a full length marble statue to perpetuate the name and deeds of this illustrious Georgian. The public press all over the country, the representative men of every section mourned his loss and bore united testimony to his worth as a statesman and a patriot. The *Philadelphia Times* paid the following tribute to his memory, which found an echo in every lover of a true and noble manhood:

"Not the State of Georgia alone, nor the South alone, if sectional divisions must still be recognized, but the whole country suffers a loss in the death of Benjamin H. Hill. He was one of the strong men of his generation, with capacities of public usefulness that were not bounded by sectional lines. Earnest, eloquent, impulsive, often wrong headed, but always true of heart, the South



might well be content to recognize him as a representative man. He was never a wire worker. He opposed secession while he could; went with his State and served it and the Confederacy wisely while the Confederacy lasted, and then accepted the inevitable and frankly devoted his ability, experience, eloquence and influence to the restoration of peace, prosperity and cordial union. That he should find himself opposed and misrepresented by jealous partisans was inevitable, and scheming politicians did what they could to drive him back into Bourbonism, but through all the controversies of the last few years 'Ben' Hill had steadily made his way in the public esteem and confidence, and in this last year of his patient suffering has added to this large measure of affectionate admiration. Georgia will treasure his memory as one of the most brilliant of her many brilliant sons, and in her loss she will have the cordial sympathy of the whole American people."

In the State of Georgia, and especially in Atlanta, the city of his home, the death of no public man ever was so genuinely mourned. The day following his death the *Atlanta Constitution* said:

"It all seems like a dream—a dream of life curiously confused with an experience of the reality of death. And yet, when death exalts, as its gradual approach and presence exalted this man, it is no longer to be feared. Months ago, when the great Georgian was in the very prime of life, in the full maturity of perfect manhood, the dread shadow placed itself at his side. It brought no terrors then, and at the last it was a welcome guest. It took the senator from the tumult of politics, where the eloquent tongue, the grand intellect and the fiery magnetism of a high and earnest purpose carried him always to the front, and bore him gently into the bosom of his family, where peace, comfort and utter devotion awaited him. It gave him an opportunity to test the love of his people; an opportunity to discover before he died that he had not lived in vain. He beheld, in some measure, the fruition of his life's purpose. He saw Georgia prosperous, contented and free, and he was satisfied; nay, more, he was happy. He was hopeful, not for himself, but for the people. He had no troubles of his own. The complacency of profound rest fell upon him and wrapped him round about; so that his sufferings seemed to come to him as angels and ministers of peace.

"And yet, in the midst of the serenity that surrounded him, there was one trouble that obtruded itself. He had a message to deliver to the people that could not be delivered. Communicating with a friend, he wrote out this desire. If he could only gather the strength that remained he would write out his reflections, which he was confident would be of greater service to the people than all the acts of his life. This desire was the burden of his thoughts. His own personality, his own suffering he had placed aside; waking or dreaming, his thoughts were of his country, his State. He had measured the spirit of sectionalism, and he feared it; he appreciated the social and political problems



which the South inherited from the chaos of war. He desired, as a last effort, to give the people the benefit of his maturest thoughts. But it was not to be. His strength ebbed away and his last thoughts remained unwritten.

"Nevertheless, his best thoughts and his high purposes live in the hearts of the people. Though he is dead, yet the day has never been when he was a more potent influence in Georgia. Happy are they who die young, but happier are they who die mourned by old and young."

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HOWELL, EVAN P. There is something inspiring in the records of a busy and useful life; something stimulating in the details of a career that is marked by a generous and beneficent purpose; something worthy of emulation in the success that has been wrought by unselfish means. Such is the record of Evan P. Howell's life.

He was born at Warsaw, in Forsyth (now Milton) county, on the 10th day of December, 1839. In 1851 his father, the late Judge Howell, moved with his family to Atlanta. While in Atlanta young Howell learned telegraphy under D. U. Sloan, and was the first telegraph operator ever taught in Atlanta. Young Evan attended the common schools of Warsaw and Atlanta until 1855, when he entered the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta. At that time the institute was one of the best schools to be found in the country, and its students numbered representatives from all parts of the country. Its discipline was perfect, and its curriculum as complete as that of any of our modern colleges.

Young Howell remained at Marietta two years and then went to Sandersville, Ga., where he read law until 1859, when he entered the Lumpkin Law School at Athens. In 1860 he began the practice of law at Sandersville; but he had hardly warmed to his work, as the phrase goes, before hostilities between the North and the South had broken out. He left Georgia in 1861 with the First Georgia Regiment as orderly-sergeant, but was elected lieutenant before he had been in the service a month. Afterwards he was promoted to the position of first lieutenant. At the expiration of the twelve months service of his regiment he organized the company into a light battery and was elected captain. He served in Virginia under Jackson in the valley, and was transferred with his command to the Western Army in time to take part in the battle of Chickamauga. Captain Howell remained with the Western Army until the end of the war—with Claiborne's Division the most of the time, and was in every engagement, from Chickamauga to Lovejoy's Station.

It was on the retreat from Laurel Hill, in West Virginia, that Captain Howell caught his first serious glimpse of war. In that retreat the Confederates dispersed in squads, and Captain Howell and his companions soon discovered that they were lost in the mountains. By a tacit understanding he was looked on as the leader of the party, and this understanding was reached be-



cause his companions had an instinctive appreciation of those qualities that have distinguished both the civil and military career of Captain Howell—an undaunted courage and an indomitable will. For days and days Captain Howell and his fellow-soldiers wandered through the mountain fastnesses of West Virginia, enduring what were undoubtedly the severest privations of the war. They lived on the bark and roots of trees, and in other ways known only to those who find famine staring them in the face. When the faint-hearted, weary and exhausted were inclined to give up, it was the voice and the example of Captain Howell that cheered them on.

After the war he farmed for two years in Fulton county, near the Chattahoochee River. In 1868 he returned to Atlanta and became city editor of the *Atlanta Intelligence*. He held this position a year, and then resumed the practice of law. In 1869 he was made chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Fulton county, and was elected a member of the city council for two terms. As chairman of the executive committee and as member of the council he had much to do with the reorganization of the Democratic party of Fulton county, and of the city government of Atlanta.

For two years Captain Howell acted as solicitor general of this circuit, and these two covered a period of almost vital importance to the people of Georgia. Many portions of the State were still afflicted with the chaos and confusion resulting from the war, and Captain Howell, as solicitor-general of the Atlanta circuit, bore an important part in restoring peace and good order. That distinguished jurist, John L. Hopkins, was on the bench, and his administration of justice was so swift and so severe that he became the terror of evil-doers all over the State. It has already been stated that Captain Howell bore an important part in this rehabilitation—this resuscitation, rather, of law and order in Georgia. To an energy and zeal that were untiring and aggressive, he added a remarkable knowledge of human nature. He had a knack of sifting evidence in a way that generally proved irresistible to juries. His aim was to simplify and make plain the law rather than to confuse its terms, and to this end he endeavored to conform it to the standard of common sense. At that time the criminal harvest was a large one; but even taking that fact into account, Captain Howell's success in bringing evil-doers to justice was something phenomenal. As prosecuting attorney he drew the indictments against the men charged with the swindles connected with the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and it was on his motion that a citizens' meeting was called for the purpose of taking forcible possession of the books of the State road. The movement was successful; the books were forcibly taken possession of and placed in custody of E. E. Rawson, C. C. Hammock and C. L. Redwine. By this summary process much valuable testimony was secured to be used against the officers of the road.

In 1873 Captain Howell was elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected





in 1876. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention of 1876, and served on the committee on resolutions. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1880, and served on the same committee; and he was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1884, and again served on the platform committee. Recognizing the extent and character of the services Captain Howell had rendered to the party, President Cleveland tendered him the position of United States consul at Manchester. In 1886 he was appointed capitol commissioner by Governor McDaniel.

Perhaps the best and most successful political work Captain Howell ever did was in what is known as the capital campaign. Atlanta had been made the capital of the State by the Republicans, and there was so much dissatisfaction throughout the State that the framers of the constitution of 1877 provided for an election at which the capital question could be definitely settled by the people. The contest was between Atlanta and Milledgeville. When the campaign fairly opened, the city council of Atlanta selected Senator Joseph E. Brown, Major Campbell Wallace and Captain Howell to manage the campaign in behalf of Atlanta. In all probability it was one of the liveliest and most hotly contested campaigns that ever took place in the State. As the youngest and most active member of the campaign committee, the hardest work fell to the share of Captain Howell. Guided by the two wise men who were his colleagues, he left nothing undone that would aid the cause of Atlanta. A part of his work may be seen in the editorial columns of the *Constitution*, which for several months fairly bristled with articles on the subject, ranging from grave to gay, from lively to severe. His work in behalf of Atlanta covered the entire State, and the result was that the people, by an overwhelming majority, voted for the capitol to remain in this city.

In the winter of 1876 Captain Howell bought an interest in the *Atlanta Constitution*, and became president of the company and editor-in-chief of the paper. He called to his aid a staff of experienced writers, and under his management it was not many months before the *Constitution* had achieved a national reputation. In journalism, as in politics, the success of Captain Howell has been due to a large knowledge of human nature, and a sagacity based on that rare quality known as common sense. The *Constitution* is a party paper, but under Captain Howell's management it has been something more than this. In season and out of season its manifold energies have been directed toward the building up of Atlanta and the development of the material resources of the South. Wherever there is a new industry to be organized, wherever there is a hope or a sign of progress, there the *Constitution* is to be found, and it is not too much to say that its labors in this particular field have been of incalculable benefit not only to Atlanta and to Georgia, but to the whole South.

While he recognizes the importance of party politics in the South at this



juncture, Captain Howell believes that the rehabilitation of the South, the development of its immense natural resources, and the organization of new industries, are infinitely more important than mere partisan politics. On this subject, however, he can best speak for himself.

The following stenographic report of the speech of Captain Evan P. Howell, delivered at the meeting of the citizens in Bartow county, held in Cartersville, in May, 1888, is taken from the *Cartersville Courier-American*.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Stansell, of Cartersville, who announced that it was the second grand rally of the people of Bartow county, "for the purpose of putting our minds, our hearts and our energies together on the line of internal improvement, especially that of our immediate section."

Colonel J. W. Harris, jr., introduced Captain Howell, who responded as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I was invited up here by our friend, General Young, to a kind of protracted business meeting, and I didn't know but what there was to be a little religious meeting, as well as a furnace meeting. [Laughter.] I came here for the purpose of conferring with business men, as I thought, about this great country you have. He told me it was a protracted meeting.

I thank my friend Harris for the complimentary manner in which he alluded to me, but I want to state right here, in the beginning, that I will not be a candidate for any office, and I never expect to be. I wanted to come here simply on a labor of love, and I am free to talk to you to the best of my ability about the resources of this country, and I will tell you that I have never yet—I have talked about this section of country many times—but I have never yet gotten anybody to believe what I have said about it, but I believe I have got people before me now that will bear me out in what I say as to what you have around you here.

Now, I had occasion in 1875 to think of emigrating. You know everybody in the world—all Americans—have this emigration fever. Everybody has it sometime in their life, just like the children have the whooping-cough, the measles, and scarlet fever. They have to have it; it doesn't matter whether it comes as they attain manhood or get older, or when they fail in business, or when they see something before them that they do not know how to get over, for some reason or other they have the fit and they generally emigrate.

In 1875, after that panic of '73, after having gone through what we all had, returning to our homes and finding them desolate, I made up my mind that I would try to find a better country than Georgia to live in. It seemed to me that we were not progressing. That disastrous panic had swept over the country, destroyed business interests, and even from the war up to that time I was in as bad a panic as I was at that time. I saw no outcome from it. We had the negro problem before us. It was hard for men to get employment. It was hard to pay wages. It was hard to pay fees to lawyers and to doctors, and it appeared to me that there must be some better country than Georgia was, some place where a man could get a foothold and climb faster and better this rugged road in life, I made up my mind that I would go and hunt for that country, and I started in company with Mr. Glenn and Judge Hopkins, of Atlanta, all of us with the same end in view and with money to buy us homes. We left Georgia in July, 1875, and we traveled all over the northwestern country. We traveled for a thousand miles in California. We spent six months in making a diligent and thorough investigation of all that section of country on the Pacific slope, with a view of finding a place where we could locate better homes and finding better people, if possible, and a better place to obtain the necessary comforts of life. Now, I want to admit to you to-night that we all came back here to Georgia and to North Georgia, and within forty miles of where we are to-night, better satisfied



with Georgia than we ever were before, and have been ever since. [Applause.] From that day to this I have been completely and effectually cured, and if there is anybody here to-night that has that fever, if it is not periodical, but comes on once in a lifetime, and he wants to go somewhere else, I want to address myself to him and tell him why it is that I found this country so much more desirable than any other localities that I visited.

In the first place, I found a great many things in different countries better than we had here in this, but in all the requisites that make home comfortable, that makes it desirable to live, I found none that could begin to compare with this section of the country for a hundred miles around. In the first place, in that northwestern country, I found they had the extreme heat in the summer time, sometimes twenty degrees hotter than we have it here, and in the winter time sometimes as much as forty, or even sixty, degrees colder. I didn't want to move into a country like that. I found, in addition to that, they had, for miles and miles, treeless prairies, and it was no uncommon thing for a man to travel five hundred miles without seeing a tree. For a man that was raised in the woods, that was no country for me to live in.

I went on the Pacific coast, and I traveled that for a thousand miles, and I found in that country a temperature that did not vary at all. It was neither too hot in the summer or cold in the winter. They wore the same clothes the year around—the same suit, often. They slept under the same bed covering, and the water, while it was as pure and clear as crystal, tasted to me like you had put a teaspoonful of lye in it. That was the trouble there. Then it was six months of rain and six months of dry weather. Now, you know how tired we get of a little rain for two weeks. Then, again, I found places where there were no mineral deposits at all, where they hauled coal in that northwestern country for thousands of miles, and I found it was no unusual thing to haul lumber 500 miles. I found that their crops had to be irrigated in the summer time, except wheat. I found they had wheat land that would make sixty or ninety bushels to the acre one out of every three years, but the other two they did not make more than we do here. Then I came back to Georgia, better satisfied than before, and I have had no desire since then to leave here.

There is not a man in this audience here to-night that can comprehend the possibilities of this country for forty miles around Cartersville. Think for a moment what you have. I am not going into any statistics. I am not going to make any statement but what you know to be true or what you can find out to be true. Think of your situation here now. North of you, say forty or fifty miles, you have got the richest gold fields outside of California, which was considered wonderful until that far distant country was developed as a gold mining district. Just below here, in Carroll and Haralson counties, that same vein crops out. Capital from New Orleans is developing that, and they have already spent over two hundred thousand dollars in developing that one mine. Now, this gold vein to which I refer, and all geologists will tell you it is true, runs through this country somewhere. I do not know where it is. It is not far from Cartersville. It is not far from here. It passes down north of east and south of west, and runs down through this country somewhere. What there is in that vein, what untold millions of wealth is there, we do not know, because it is buried in the bowels of the earth. The day is coming when money will be used in developing this mining interest, when, instead of the surface mining we have had about Dahlonega and in Carroll and in Haralson counties, they will do like they do in California, go down fifteen hundred, two thousand and three thousand feet through tunnels. When they do that, how do you know but what they will discover gold and silver equal to the great Comstock lodes in the far West, where men have made grand fortunes by owning a single share in that stock. That is one of the remotest possibilities that you have around here. I only allude to it to let you know what there is in this country within a radius of forty miles of Cartersville.

In addition to that, look at your iron. I do not believe there is an audience in America that will believe what I say about your iron except a Cartersville audience. [Applause.] You know what it is. I have had occasion within the last fifteen months to take a circuit around



the northern portion of this county, and I did not believe it until I saw it, that you had mountains of iron ore waiting, not to be mined, but simply to be blasted. There it stands. Fifty to ninety per cent. of solid iron. What is there in the ground? I am told the further down you go the finer the quality is. Now, when you come around on the southern part of the county they tell me all these hills are filled.

I know it to be a fact that the iron men of Alabama are sending for this ore, because they know it is the purest ore they can get. I know the foundrymen of Chattanooga are sending for it to mix with their ores, for they say it makes a better metal. I know that Governor Brown, who owns the Rising Fawn furnace, tells me he makes a better quality of pig iron when he mixes Bartow iron with his red hematite. Do you know what has been done with your manganese ore? Do you know it has been shipped to France, in great quantities? Do you know that they are delivering seven hundred and fifty tons to Pittsburgh, every month in the year? No, these are some of the things I said if I was to repeat in any other audience except your Cartersville audience, who are acquainted with the resources of Bartow county, I would not be believed. You know what the Hurricane Mountain is, and the Buford ore banks, and these other ore banks. You know what they are, and what they contain, and, fellow-citizens, you know what that great and good man did, who has passed away, in an age when iron was not used as it is now. I refer to that venerable old man, Hon. Mark A. Cooper. [Prolonged applause.] You know what he did toward developing this wealth. He merely took off the surface dirt. He did not disturb that underneath. He had nothing to do but shovel it up and throw it in the furnace, and make iron. That was in a time when iron was not used one-twentieth as much as it is now.

In speaking of iron we forget to consider the use to which iron is put in these days. You will hear a great many old fellows in this country say: "I have heard them talking about iron all my life, and I do not see any money in it." There is where you are mistaken. The time is coming when you will see iron used in the place of wood in almost everything—in the manufacture of bridges, railroad ties, everything where you use wood now iron is coming in. General Lawton told me, in giving an account of the transportation of the troops belonging to Longstreet's corps from Richmond to Chattanooga, that he investigated the track between these two points and that there was not a single iron bridge on that line. There was but one railroad line between those places. The whole of the corps had to be moved in a certain number of days. The burning or breaking of a single bridge would have ruined the move. Now, to-day between those places I have mentioned, not counting the various other lines that have been built between these points since, there is scarcely a wooden bridge, not only iron, but they are steel bridges, not only iron rails, but they are steel rails, not weighing twenty-five or thirty pounds to the yard, but they weigh sixty to eighty, and they will increase them until they will make gigantic tracks that will hold engines twice as large as those used now. All this consumes iron, and if the Hon. Mark A. Cooper had lived and had the same energy and vim that he had when they destroyed his furnace, he would have lived to have realized all the hopes that he had planted upon the shores of the Etowah. [Applause.]

Not only have you seen these rapid strides taken in the manufacture of iron, but they have made rapid strides in converting this ore into steel. You can all remember, and it has been only a few years back, too, when steel was considered a great rarity. When a man had an ax made, it was split open, and a little link of steel put in it. It was hard to get. The present process of making steel had not been discovered then, but the scientific men have gone on until they can make the pig iron that you turn out here and make the purest kind of steel by a simple process that only costs two or three dollars a ton. They have reduced it to such a science that it is cheaper for railroads to use it. It is used in large public buildings for flooring and beams and rafters, for it is lighter to handle and stronger and more durable. All these things should go to the advantage of Bartow county.

In addition to what I say of your iron interests, I want to ask you where there is another





section of the country for miles square, where a man can build and equip a house from the foundation to the dome, with all the entire finishings, and in as handsome a style as you can here in Cartersville or around it? You have building material in the shape of stone; you have every bit of iron that is necessary. You can tile it with the finest marble in the world. You can put up mantelpieces as fine as any in Italy. You can cover it with slate that cannot be beat in Europe or in any other country; lime, cement, and everything that is necessary about the building of a house to live, you can find in easy reach of Cartersville. You can duplicate Vanderbilt's house in New York and not go out of Bartow county for material.

Now, in addition to all these things, where can you find a country that exceeds it in agricultural resources. I have been all over the United States, but I never saw a section of country like you have here in Bartow, where you can diversify your crops like you do here, I can see cotton growing three-quarters of a bale to the acre, hillside corn making seventy-five bushels to the acre, and wheat that will make twenty-five or thirty bushels. You know you have that in your land, and you know it is here. You can raise all kinds of fruits that are not raised in tropical climates, and all kinds of flowers that are not raised in tropical countries, and some that are. These are some of the agricultural advantages of this country. I do not exaggerate when I say to you that I do not believe there are forty miles square in the United States that has such magnificent resources for a people to live in as I have described.

When I have talked about this to people, many of them in the north, and described this section of country, I have always been met by one question, and that is this: "If all these things are there, as you say they are, why is it that those people do not utilize them? Why are they not the richest people in the United States?" Now fellow citizens that is a question that staggers me. Here you are, surrounded with all these blessings that God has given to you, and you have let it lie in the ground buried, without improving it, without doing anything to make money for yourself or for your neighbors.

Now, I propose to talk to you plainly about it. There is but one way to get at it. There is no use to cover up anything, and I ask no favors from you. I am going to tell you the truth, and in a way not to offend you, but to let you understand what your duty is as citizens of such a country as this. This section of country is not behind other parts of the southern country in the development of great and good men. When I look back on the gallant soldiers of the Confederate army who went away from Georgia, I call to mind many of that number of as gallant men as were ever in a fight, coming from Bartow county. [Applause.] I have heard them praised, not only by our own soldiers, but by Northern soldiers, men who met Wofford's brigade, and remember them until this day. [Applause and laughter.] And I have heard them speak of General Young and the men who went with him from Bartow county. [Applause.] I say to you that there never was a more gallant lot of people anywhere than these people. I have heard of your distinguished lawyers. I have heard of your distinguished physicians. I have heard of your distinguished preachers, whose reputations cover the whole country—but I have never yet heard of the man who has distinguished himself, with the exception of Hon. Mark A. Cooper, in developing these resources that I call your attention to. And I say it shows a dereliction of duty on your part. You should take hold of these great resources that God has given you, and show the balance of the world that you have faith in them yourselves. Whenever the outside world finds out that you believe what you say about your country, when they find out that you are taking hold of it with vim and vigor, then you will see people flocking here, others trying to come, willing to come and wanting to come.

Now, what is the necessity of this? you say. I will tell you the necessity of it. Let's take up the farmers first. You make a bale of cotton. I will say you get fifty dollars for it. That is a high price, for you generally get less than that. You bring it to this town and sell it for fifty dollars. It costs you forty dollars to make that bale of cotton. It is put on the railroad and goes to Boston, or it goes to England, and it comes back to you people here. You have made it. It took forty dollars of your money to make it, and in less than six months



it comes back in the shape of a bale of calico, and you pay about two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars for it, and there was no more money expended in making it. Here is an immense excess of profit. Who gets the profit on that? You get from five to ten dollars profit. They get from \$200 to \$300. If you could spin that cotton right here into goods, and keep that money at home, how long would it be until the per capita of wealth of Bartow county would be equal to the per capita of wealth of any county in the United States. [Applause.] You spend forty dollars to make that bale of cotton, clearing five or ten dollars on it, and it goes to Boston or England and is turned into calico, and it brings this large sum out of your pocket, and the manual labor that is spent in converting that cotton into goods is not equal to the labor you spend in making it.

Now, let's take the iron. I suppose millions of dollars have been expended in digging manganese ore and iron ore in this county alone. It is shipped to Birmingham and to Chattanooga and to Pittsburgh, to France and England, and to different countries where they utilize it. It comes back to you in plows, hoes, nails, screws, railroad iron, knives and a thousand and one things too tedious for me to mention. You get from two to four dollars a ton for it. Of course it does not net you that much. You are getting no richer. You say yourselves there is no money in it. It comes back here to you in the shape of railroad iron, which is sold to you for thirty dollars a ton, nails nearly a hundred dollars, in the shape of spades and axes nearly two hundred dollars a ton, and in the shape of knives, scissors and razors it is sold to you at from eight hundred to a thousand dollars a ton, and in watch springs—well, I won't venture to say, I would not be surprised, if all the watches in this audience here to-night could speak, you would hear some spring say, "I came from Bartow county." [Applause.] In watch-springs alone they make hundreds of dollars per ton. Think of it. What is the difference between this manganese ore and this gray metal you send out. You can take a lump not bigger than an egg that will make a hundred of them. What is the difference? Why, it is labor. Nothing but labor. My God, you have more of that than anything else I know of. [Applause.] I know there is plenty here. There is plenty where I came from, plenty of good men who want work, plenty of good men willing to work, and plenty of good women willing to work, and can work at all these things I speak about.

You have to understand that this iron you take from here, the process through which it has to go, is a process that can be learned by every man in this house in less than a year, if he has any mechanical skill about him at all. He has to understand how to temper it. It is first made into steel, and then rolled out to the proper size and a watch spring is made, and all you have to do is to cut it off.

I was up at Newport about three summers ago, and being out with a friend one day, I saw a little fellow driving a beautiful span of horses, wearing fine clothes with beaver hat on and crape band around the hat about two inches wide, a pair of kid gloves, with a finely dressed woman by his side. I thought he was Jay Gould or Vanderbilt or some other big man. I was pretty green, and I said to my friend: "What distinguished gentleman is that in the carriage?" I thought he was going to name a big banker or some big official, and he replied: "That is a little fellow up here in Massachusetts that makes hairpins. [Laughter.] I said: "Can a man drive a span of horses like that and dress like he does and make hairpins?" and my friend told me that he had made a hundred thousand dollars. This gentleman knew him personally, and he said, "Let me give you a history of that man," and he went on to tell me that he was a poor mechanic, and he invented a little simple machine, and he started to making these hairpins, and that the lady with him was his wife, and helped him to make the boxes. He kept on until he had a little house about fifty feet square, with a dozen machines making different size hairpins. He bought his steel wire by the wholesale, and had nothing to do but to collect his money.

Well, I had hardly gotten over that until another fellow come along driving an equally fine pair of horses, and my friend said to me, "You see that man?" I said, "Yes." "Well," said



he, "that man has made a fortune making fish hooks." And he went on to tell how he managed it. He didn't do anything but buy the steel wire of different sizes, and he had invented him a little machine that would cut them off at the right length, make the hook and the beard and the rough edge, and he had it all fixed so that he had nothing to do but to box them up and sell them.

That is where those people get ahead of us. They have their button factories, and their fish-hook factories, and their hair-pin factories, and a thousand and one of other factories, and all of them possibilities to the people of this county if they will go at it in the proper way. I am not drawing you any fancy picture at all. You cannot go into any avocation of life but what you have to use something that you can make in Bartow county, and cheaper than anywhere else in the world. [Applause.] The ministers of the gospel have to use what you can make here. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, farmers and everybody else, but loafers, use what you can make here.

Now, fellow-citizens, this should not be as it is. You have got to start you a furnace. When I hear these people talking about what they have done or what they are doing, and when I see you ladies out here to-night, and see you determined men, I find that you are beginning to realize that you have to take hold of this yourselves, and, instead of praying to Jupiter, you are going to put your shoulders to the wheel. Now, you have to raise this money for the furnace first. You will have to use some of this ore, and only ship the surplus. Turn it first into pig iron, and, when you do that, you will find some Yankee from Boston or New England or Ohio who will examine very critically the quality of that pig iron. The first thing you know he will say it is a peculiar kind of iron—I'm not going to tell you what it is because I don't know. I am not going to use any five dollar words to you, because I am not posted on iron. But he will tell you it is the best iron adapted to his business in the world. I have heard others talking that way about Bartow county iron. They wouldn't send it to Chattanooga, Birmingham and Pittsburg if it wasn't. He will say: "I believe I will put me up a little stove foundry here and make stoves out of it," and he will bring a lot of workmen here to work that iron into stoves, and you will have a direct revenue from your iron, and instead of getting from two to four dollars a ton you will get twenty or thirty, or maybe forty or fifty dollars, owing to the quality of ore that Yankee gets, and I'll bet he gets the best in Bartow. You will have to go to work and study up the various schemes. You will have to have a steel plant in this county, not a larger one than anybody else, but you will have to build one that you may start up without losing money at first. And you have to convert that, by a mixture of different ores, into the finest steel that can be made. Make that the desideratum—that you will make the finest steel. When you do that some fellow will come down here with a rolling-mill, because he cannot get it anywhere else like he can here. You can bring him coke and coal, and bring him charcoal just as cheap as they get it in Birmingham, dollar for dollar, and, with the roads you already have, without a single one to build when you have these things here, you need not subscribe any money for railroads, for they will come. They will always go where they can be paid to go. And when you get that rolling-mill to work all you have to do will be to change rollers. That is all. The same machinery with a change of rollers will roll a hairpin or a railroad bar.

One rolling mill will do wonders for your town. It will start all these little industries that go to make a country wealthy. It will start up that hairpin man and that fish-hook man and the horseshoe man and your wagon tire man and the plow-man and everything where iron can be used, and you need not put another dollar into it. They will come. They will come where they can make money. That is what they come for.

But you tell a man to come down here and put up a furnace, and he will say: "Why don't you do it?" He does not know anything about what you tell him. Half of them believe you are lying to them if you tell them what you have. I didn't believe it myself until I came here and saw it. This is the God's truth. But when you back your faith with your money, it is as



much as to say: "I'll bet you so much it is there," and when you begin to roll out the iron on him he will begin to investigate the quality of the iron, and he will then say: "That is all right," and he will put up these things that I have told you about, and when you get all these things to going you will have to pass a law to keep them out of Bartow county. You will have to keep them out, for they will crowd you so. They will come from every part of the world, for you have the best county in the world to live in. [Applause.]

"Now, how is it going to benefit me?" says the farmer. "I do not know that I care to sell any of my ore; if it advances as you say it will, all I have to do is to leave it to my children." That is what you have said for forty years. Your children have turned out to be lawyers and doctors, but none have turned their attention to that. You will have to teach your boys to take hold of these things. Make hairpin men out of them, if nothing else.

This thing of making money is a serious question. The Bible does not say that money is the root of all evil. It is necessary to every man in this world. The Bible says that it is the love of money that is the root of all evil. When you worship money more than your God then it is an evil, but the good book says, "Be ye diligent in business, serving the Lord." [Laughter.] Get all you can honestly, for it does a great deal of good even to a Christian gentleman. [Laughter and applause.] I think the most God-forsaken man that I know of and entirely out of hope is the man that is not able to make any money, and does not know how to make it. It makes rogues and bad men, and God Almighty never intended that you should be in that fix. You cannot understand all that He has done. He does a great many things we do not understand, and sometimes I do not try to understand what He does.

You may take an acre of grass out here and turn a lot of sheep on it, and let them eat that grass, and it makes wool. You turn a horse on that and it makes horse hair and horse, and turn a goose on that and it makes goose and feathers, and a duck, and it makes duck and feathers. [Laughter.] I am not smart enough to explain how it is, but God intended it for us, and you have to provide your grass, and then you have to turn your geese and your ducks and your sheep and your horses and hogs upon it, and then you will have done your duty. It is your duty to profit by the possessions of these lands of yours. It is your inheritance. It belongs to you, and it is just as necessary for your comfort and your temporal welfare to look after these things and be decent and good people as for you to be common, ordinary citizens of Bartow county. There is no trouble about it. It requires a little ingenuity and a little labor. You will have to come together and talk this thing over. If you cannot start a fifty-ton furnace take a forty-ton, and if you cannot get that take a twenty-ton, and if you cannot go that take a ten-ton. You have to raise the money yourselves, and when you have started that go on until you get these other things. You may be able to stop there, but I do not think you will, before it begins to pay. But when you do begin to go into these things and begin to build up, I will tell you, fellow-citizens, that you will be so completely gratified at the change that has been made in this grand old country that you will never stop your energies in the development of all that God has given you to develop. I say this is a part of your domain. It has been entrusted to you all, rich and poor. You must scratch the dirt off of it and show it. You have to show it to the world by the manufacture of these articles I have mentioned and sending them to the uttermost parts of the globe. Take these boys who want to earn wages and give them these opportunities by the manufacture of these different articles.

Now, I have not, as I said, heard of any very distinguished mechanics. I have looked at your mines, but I do not see Bartow county people superintending them. I look at your railroads, and I do not see Bartow county people superintending them. You have immense water powers that are going to waste every day, but not a single one turns a wheel that makes you richer. All these mines are to be developed. You are looking for some Yankee to come down here with money, but he won't come. He is not coming. I will tell you one thing about Yankees, and it is the God's truth: They won't come and invest until you start with your money, generally speaking. They will come down here and live with you and make as good





citizens as there are in the United States, but you have to show your faith in your enterprise by putting your money into them, too. You won't go to their country and put your money into a thing they won't touch. You will not go to New England and pick out an industry that they let stand there and put your money in it. As soon as you develop these things and show your faith in this country by your works, I say they will come, and you cannot keep them out.

How is all this to be accomplished? "I have no money; I can't put what little I have into it," says one man. "I do not want to put all my earnings into this thing, for I do not know whether I will get it back or not." I will tell you what you can do. You have started on a very good line. You have started with an improvement company here. You just get about a half-dozen more. You need them organized on this plan: In the first place, you have to select the best men you have, select them as you will have to select your executors. When you die you know who is going to be executor of your estate, and therefore you have confidence in somebody in your county. You must exercise the same care in putting the best men at your improvement company, who will do their duty faithfully. Then let every man from Pine Log to the Etowah River come into it. If you cannot subscribe but one dollar a month, keep that up for twelve months, or two years, or five years. Start with that until you accumulate enough. Let those who make ten, twenty-five or fifty dollars a month take shares. You will not miss it in twelve months, and you will have fifty or a hundred thousand dollars before you can say Jack Robinson. It gives you a nucleus. Many enterprises have started out in that way, and if you will follow it and get everybody interested, it will be a piece of work that will benefit every man in Bartow county, the poor as well as the rich. The benefits will be as great in proportion to the man who owns no real estate as to the man who owns land.

When you do that and start your furnace, ascertain what it will take to put your iron into steel, and organize another company for converting that into steel. Then try a rolling-mill company, and let your people bear the burden. Then these little industries that I have referred to will accumulate. I will venture to say that I could loan a million dollars here at eight per cent. You will get at least that much on your investments. Let the people understand when they enter this thing that it is to be a certainty. Do all you can to develop your country. If you cannot do all, do one. Start with the furnace. You would not think of taking a bag of seed cotton and putting it on your wagon and hauling it here to Cartersville to sell, unless you only had a fraction of a bale. But you will run it through the gin and bale it because you can get a better price for it, and if you could turn it into gingham or calico you would do that. You will have to do that to keep your money in this country. That is the reason the farmers do not make money. They let the people of the North and New England make it until the per capita of wealth in Massachusetts is ten times as much as it is in Georgia, and that is a country where they have nine months of winter weather, and the balance of the weather is late fall. [Laughter.] You have a country where you can live a year on what it takes to keep them warm during that cold spell. Yet they are getting rich by the use of this skilled labor that I have been speaking to you about, for they understand that they will get the money out of you. They sell you these things at the highest kind of prices, and at the same time you are buying your own cotton and your own manganese and your own iron.

Pursue the course that I have suggested and the advantages will be innumerable. Small manufactories will spring up all over these hills. Why, do you know how they make knives in England? You think they do it all in large factories. Take these little Barlow knives. They throw a little piece of bone and a little piece of steel into a machine, and it comes out at the end in a Barlow knife. I will tell you how they make good knives. A farmer, living five miles off, who is a skilled mechanic, has an emery wheel and a little forge, and he goes to the factory himself—Rogers's, or some other large factoryman—and he gets little pieces of steel that long [the speaker measuring the length on his finger], and he takes them home with him, so many dozen of them, and at the end of the week he comes back with so many large blades and so many small blades, and he gets his pay for that work, and he does it at odd times, maybe at



night. Another man takes the handles, and he will take them out to his house, and he will bring them back at the end of the week and receive his pay. That is the way handles are made. The knife is then put together by men in the factories. It gives employment to numbers of people—men, women and children.

Suppose you had a steel plant here, and some Englishman would come over and start a knife factory. You have a son and he learns to make these knife-blades, and you have him under you. He does not have to go to Atlanta, or Boston, or New England, away from your eye, but he is right there at home with you, and when you get in a tight place about your cotton crop you can just let him chop out cotton, and even while he is resting at dinner he can make a knife-blade or two. [Laughter.] That is the way they do it over there. It will bring about so many opportunities for the unemployed people in this country. You may send your boys to school and teach them everything in the world you can, but if you do not teach them to work you will cause them to suffer more for it than for the want of an education. My father sent me to school, but I thank God that he had the manhood, and knew the value of it, to teach me, above all things, how to work.

He did that for me. And when I came back home after the war and found my house burned to the ground, I set to work and built the house I lived in with my own hands, and I'll tell you that house is standing yet, but—I'm not living in it. [Laughter.] If he had not taught me how to work I expect I would be keeping a bar-room now. I do not know what I would have done. I needed a house, and I did not have the money to buy one, or to hire a man to build it, and I would have taken any job rather than have slept out, for I got enough of that during the war. I cut the logs with my own hands and built the house, and I say that is a part of the education my father gave me. That is what we have to do with our sons here. We have to teach them how to do things with their own hands as well as their heads. If they get so that they can live without working with their hands, then they can fall back on their heads. But if you teach them how to make a living with their heads, and they happen to slip up, they are not going to fall back on their hands. It is an important thing for you to understand, and more necessary here than anywhere else. You have to teach them to do some kind of work. Let them go out and see how the ore is mined, and when you get the furnace let them understand how the ore is turned into pig iron, and if you have the steel plant let them learn the process of making steel.

How do you know but what you have here to-day in Bartow county young men—boys to-day—who will revolutionize things as Bessemer did? He was nothing more than a poor boy, and he spent all the money he had and all he could borrow in perfecting his process. To-day he is worth millions. He did it by watching the process and making specimens, until he reduced the price of steel from \$300 a ton down to \$30 a ton by a simple little device that does not amount to a row of beans.

Now, about the future, and what we may expect. I heard my father say that in 1832 he heard the first railroad speech ever made in Georgia. He said he drove a wagon from Gwinnett county down to Augusta, and while he was there they had a railroad meeting. He said there was a bull-headed fat man—he knew his name, but I have forgotten it—got up and made a railroad speech, the first he ever heard, and he said he thought the fellow was lying, and he thought so up to the time he died, I reckon. He said they had a stage line between Augusta and Charleston, and that they had accomplished a most wonderful feat that day. You know that railroad from Augusta to Charleston when finished was the longest railroad in the world. He said this speaker said: "You are now hauling, by your stages, seventeen people a week from Augusta to Charleston. Why," said he, "fellow-citizens, when we get this railroad built from Augusta to Charleston, with our steam engine on it and our car behind it, we will haul a hundred men from Augusta to Charleston a week." I say everybody thought he was lying when he said it. That was before they had any railroads. Nobody could conceive of what it was going to do. If that man had told them the truth, that in fifty years they would be able



to haul fifty thousand from Augusta to Charleston and back in less than a week, they would have thrown him out of the window. [Laughter.] Suppose ten years ago a man had told you that in ten years you would be able to talk to a man from here to Atlanta, and that he could hear you and that you could hear him, you would not have believed it, would you? I wouldn't, and I didn't for a good while; thought there was a little ventriloquism in it. A man wanted me to go into that with him once, but I thought he was trying to get my money, and I wouldn't put in it. I met that man afterwards and found that he had made three hundred thousand dollars for what he had offered me for five hundred. He even put up his machine and let me talk through it, but I did not believe it. I thought he was fooling me. That fellow came from New England.

Now you all recollect about the telegraph. Forty or fifty years ago none of us would have believed that to have been possible. And if you had talked about spanning the Atlantic Ocean with a cable, it would have been considered all moonshine. But they did it, and those engaged in it all got rich, every one of them. And to-day you can hear what is done in London before it occurs. They have belted this world around with lightning.

I am no prophet. I do not pretend to be one, but I tell you one thing, and it does not require any prophet to tell it to you; that if you take off the dirt that covers up the mineral wealth of Bartow county and put it into your furnace with the proper mixtures, in ten or fifteen years from now, you will think if I predict that land, instead of being ten, or twenty, or thirty dollars an acre, will be worth five or six hundred dollars an acre, you will think I am not telling you the truth, but it is true. Why do I know it? Only the third generation is making iron in Pennsylvania to-day. Yet, if you go around where they have started these manufactories, the land to-day cannot be bought for five hundred dollars an acre, and there is not a particle of iron ore on it. The building of manufactories has enhanced the value of it. When you build your furnace and other industries, every farmer within twenty-five miles of Cartersville will be benefitted.

Mr. Sam Noble said when he went down to Anniston, and started to make a furnace there, the people were living in log houses, the farmers barely making a living, never sold a bushel of apples or a bushel of potatoes, and never had anything in the world but what they got from the sale of a little cotton they hauled to Rome; chickens were selling at five cents apiece, and eggs at five to eight cents a dozen, and they would even give them to you if they couldn't sell them. After he put up furnaces there, and the men who work at the furnaces get from one to three dollars a day, they buy the extra supplies those farmers have—their apples and onions and vegetables, and everything they raise, and things they gave to the hogs before, they now get good prices for; four or five times as much as they got for what they sold before the furnace was built. All these things came into market, and it gives the farmers good prices for their products, and they have got to living in white houses, and ride in top buggies, and they go to church regularly, and pay the preacher with some of the money, and pay the lawyers and doctors, and they feel good and rich and happy, and their lands that could be bought when he went there in 1872 for three or four or five dollars an acre, are now worth thirty or forty dollars an acre, and the day is coming very soon, when it will take one hundred dollars an acre to buy a farm within ten miles of Anniston.

You cannot fill up your streets with unemployed people. You must give them employment. If you do not they will live off of you. You can put them to digging iron ore. You can put them to smelting that ore. You can put them to work in the rolling-mills, and you can put them to making these little steel wires, and the first thing you know some fellow will come along and start that hairpin factory, and that button factory, and that fish-hook factory, and all those people will want to eat vegetables and fruit, and your other products, and you will keep on until you will become one of the richest and best sections not only in the South, but in the world.

I say this is practical common sense, and I can tell you how you can find out whether it is



true or not. We have in the United States twenty-six hundred and fifty-two counties. Take the census of 1880 and look at the twenty counties where farm products and farming lands bring the highest prices, and you will find it is those counties where they have iron furnaces and hairpin factory and fish-hook factory, and all those kind of things that I have been talking about, that you can have here in Bartow county, as well as anywhere else. I say in the counties where all farm products are the highest, are those that have iron furnaces, where employees have to have something to eat, and drink and to wear, and they buy it from the farmers of the surrounding country. You have a home market for every bit of your surplus products, and it does not have to lie and rot and go to manure, or fed to your hogs and sheep and cows, unless you want to do it to make good stock. Now, you take the twenty counties out of this twenty-six hundred and fifty-two counties where farming lands and farm products bring the smallest prices, and you will find they are those counties most remote from the manufacturing centers. Now, I refer you to the census of 1880. Study it. It is full of valuable information for you. It will do the people of Bartow county good to go over these questions, and think about them, because you are directly interested in what I say.

I tell you now there is no spot on the globe, or I know of none, from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, that have the resources that I allude to, in as great profusion as you have here within twenty miles around your town. You have a fine climate to live in the year round, and you have a soil as valuable as the valleys of the Mississippi. You have everything to make you comfortable except money, and plenty of it, and the means I have suggested, is the way to get that.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have talked to you longer than I had intended to, for, to tell you the truth, I did not know that I was to make a speech. I thought I was coming up here to confer with you and help you to raise money to build a furnace. I want you to do it. I want Bartow county to take hold of this thing, for there is nothing in the world that will pay you so well as the fortunes that you may make for yourselves in this matter.

Right here I want to call to mind a little fable that I learned when I was at school, and probably many of you remember it. You remember the man that had a wheat field, and the wheat was just getting ripe, when he carried his son to look at it, and he said: "My son, this field of wheat is nearly ripe, and I want you to go out to-day and get all the neighbors to come and help me cut it." There were some young birds in their nest in the wheat, and they heard what the father said to his son, and when he went off the old mother bird came back, and the little ones, being frightened, said: "Mother, we are going to be disturbed, and be caught." The mother inquired the cause, and they said: "We heard the owner tell his son to summon all his neighbors to help them cut the wheat." The old bird said, "My children do not be frightened; the neighbors are not coming here to help him cut his wheat." The next week the farmer with his son came back to look at his wheat, and he said, "My son this wheat is getting pretty ripe, and as we cannot get our neighbors in to help us, you go out on all the by-ways and highways and hire some men to come and help us to cut this wheat." They left, and in a short while the old mother bird returned, and the little ones were worse frightened than before, and said, "Mother, we are gone now." The mother asked why, and they told her what had occurred, and the mother bird said, "Do not be alarmed, they cannot hire any men in this neighborhood to help them, for their wheat needs cutting, too; you will have wings and be strong enough to fly, before he gets men to cut his wheat." In three or four days father and son came back and looked at the wheat, and it was nearly ready to fall, getting too ripe, and the father said: "My boy, we cannot get our neighbors to cut this wheat, and we cannot hire anybody to cut it; now, we must come here next Monday morning, and cut it ourselves." The mother bird came back, and hearing what the farmer had said, told the little ones "Now, it is time to move; they have resolved to do the work themselves, and they mean business." And they got out of that wheat field.

You have all this wealth in your midst. You have it here, and it needs your attention now







John Keely



above all other things, because the interests of the world demands it of you. If you leave it alone, and you suffer by it, you have nobody to blame but yourselves. Talk to your neighbor who is able to subscribe, and if he happens to be one of these really close men who is afraid to trust anybody, make him one of the trustees. You raise the money, I say, to build that furnace. You raise it for the purpose of doing what I told you, and the balance will come to you. Show your faith by your works first, and, when you have done that, you will live to bless the day when you made up your minds to cut your wheat yourselves. [Applause.]

**KEELY, CAPTAIN JOHN.** For nearly a quarter of a century there was no name better known in Atlanta, if indeed in the whole State of Georgia, than that of the late Captain John Keely, and no commercial history of the city of his home and honorable achievements would be complete which failed to give prominent mention of his successful career. He was born in the beautiful little village of Newtownbarry, county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1839, and is a son of Thomas and Cecelia Keely. After having received a good English education in his native town, at the age of twelve years he began his business career in Dublin as a clerk in a dry goods store. He was employed for seven years in this capacity and displayed such capability that, at the end of this time, he was employed to fill a situation at the head of a department in the largest dry goods house in Quebec, Canada. Reaching that city he remained there one year, when, having completed his engagement, he went to New York. He was kept busy in New York about twenty months, having charge of the silk department in one of the leading dry goods houses in the metropolis.

Having a strong desire to visit the South, in 1858 he came to Atlanta and entered the employ of the dry goods house of Halpin & Myers. While in their employ he became a member of the Jackson Guards, a militia company then existing in the city. After a year's connection with the company the struggle between the States began, and those who had been "playing soldiers" in times of peace were confronted with all the realities of war. The Jackson Guards were called upon by the State of Georgia to act in her defense, and promptly answered the call. The company was enrolled in June, 1861, as Company "B," Nineteenth Georgia Infantry, and among the members was young Keely as second lieutenant. He had before served as an officer of the company, and when the State of his adoption called for defenders he bravely responded, fired with all the love of daring that has made his race honorable in the military annals of the world.

The Nineteenth Regiment became a part of Lee's army and served most of the time in Virginia, but on two occasions was withdrawn from that State. On one instance it was called to the defense of Charleston, S. C., where it remained for eight months, during which time it contributed a portion of the garrison at Forts Sumter and Wagner. When it was withdrawn from Charleston it was hurried on to Florida and became a part of the army which fought



at Olustee, or Ocean Pond, prior to which Lieutenant Keely was promoted to the rank of captain. After the conclusion of the Florida campaign the Nineteenth was ordered back to Charleston. While stationed here Captain Keely with fifty men was sent to the defense of Fort Sumter, where he rendered valuable service for thirty days. In the meantime the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, rejoined Lee's army. Captain Keely with his command returned to his regiment while stationed at Drury's Bluffs and participated in the campaign that followed, including the hard fought battles of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, and other engagements which marked the close of the war. The Nineteenth, in December, 1864, became a part of General Hooker's division, which was ordered to Wilmington, N. C., arriving there on the day Fort Fisher was captured by the Federal forces. The command afterwards participated in the battles of Kingston and Bentonville. In the latter battle Captain Keely's leg was broken by a bullet while charging the Federal breastwork on Sunday morning, March 19, 1865. He lay wounded for five months in Raleigh, N. C., during which time Lee and Johnson had surrendered. From the effects of that wound he never fully recovered, and it finally proved the direct cause of his death.

For nearly four years Captain Keely was in almost constant and continuous service in the field, and with a command which, in many of the most hotly contested battles of the civil war, gained a record for soldierly qualities, bravery and daring unsurpassed. He proved himself a model soldier and well sustained the martial reputation of his countrymen. Another has said of him: "He served with great gallantry and was one of the most popular men in the army. Brave to a fault, generous, brilliant and witty, he was the soul of the camp fire." Indeed, he was every inch the soldier, both in personal appearance and in bravery. He possessed the qualities of which great generals are made, and had the war lasted longer he would have certainly reached high rank.

After he had partially recovered from the effects of his wound he returned to Atlanta and entered the employ of John M. Gannon as a clerk, in the dry goods store which occupied the site of the building where his entire mercantile career was afterward spent. He remained in Mr. Gannon's employ for four years, when, with the money he had saved, he purchased the business. His career from that time until his death is well known to every resident of Atlanta. Under his management business rapidly increased, and to meet the demands of his trade additional store room was added from time to time, and for several years prior to his retirement from mercantile business, in the summer of 1888, the stores, Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 Whitehall and 8 and 10 Hunter streets, were used in conducting his extensive retail trade, probably the largest in the Southern States, sixty-five to eighty persons being employed in the various departments. The development of such an enormous business in



a comparatively few years by one who came to Atlanta at the close of the war a penniless Confederate soldier, exhibited his wonderful business generalship as well as undeviating honesty and integrity. For more than twenty years his name was the synonym of accurate business methods, faithfulness to every obligation and whole-souled congeniality, such as made him esteemed, trusted and beloved in commercial circles all over the country. In the summer of 1888 he retired from the great mercantile interest his indefatigable industry and unsurpassed business sagacity had created, intending henceforth to devote his energies to less exacting and onerous pursuits. But his well earned period of rest was not to come, as he had longed and fondly hoped. He had for some years been in feeble health, his old army wound being a source of almost constant pain. At the time he closed out his business he was suffering from nervous prostration, and he sought relief at a neighboring health resort, only to return home more enfeebled. An abscess added to his sufferings, and from the excessive pain he endured he became unconscious a few days prior to his death. Blood poisoning ensued, and on the 18th of July, 1888, surrounded by his loving family and friends, his spirit winged its flight to the regions of eternal life.

When the announcement of his death was made known in the city where he had so long and worthily lived, the expressions of grief were universal, sincere and profound. His loss seemed a personal bereavement to all. Stores on all the principal streets were draped in mourning and for the first time in its history was seen in Atlanta a sight which had never been seen before—the city in mourning for one of her private citizens. The city press declared his loss was that of the people, and paid extended and eloquent tribute to his worth. Editorially the *Constitution* voiced the popular estimate of his exalted character as follows:

“There are few if any of its citizens that Atlanta could less afford to spare than Captain John Keely, whose death occurred yesterday, after but a brief illness resulting from a wound received during the war.

“The announcement in yesterday's *Constitution* that he was seriously ill was read with surprise, and the general sympathy expressed for him was a high tribute to his extensive acquaintance and his widespread popularity.

“Of great personal magnetism, genial disposition, of the strictest integrity, both in his social and business life, kind-hearted and charitable, generous as a man, and liberal and enterprising as a citizen, Captain Keely has long been one of the most popular of the well-known men of Atlanta. His name has long been a household word, not only in the city, but throughout the State, and in the management of the great business which he built his career has been an inspiring example of what pluck, enterprise and honest dealing can accomplish. He has always possessed the entire confidence of those who knew him, and in all of his transactions his name is unclouded with a single reproach.”





The corporations, societies and associations of which he had been a part, gave expression to their grief and spoke their admiration of the dead in resolutions that uttered no empty praise. The merchants, called together to pay their tribute of praise among other kind words of eulogy, bore the following testimony to his worth:

"As a neighbor, friend, competitor and gentleman he was ever generous, honorable and courageous, and ever willing to adopt those measures that were for the betterment of business and humanity.

"In his sad taking away we feel ourselves the loss of a warm friend and a charming companion, and that the city of Atlanta has, by the decree of God, lost one of her most estimable, valued and progressive citizens."

The members of the Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution of respect to his memory:

"It is with a sense of profound sadness that we record the decease of that most popular and prosperous merchant, Captain John Keely, who was an honored and esteemed member of this chamber. Cut off in the prime of life and zenith of usefulness, no man was ever mourned by a greater number of friends among all classes of Atlanta's citizens than is Captain John Keely.

"He was the very soul of honor, generous, brave and courteous in all the relations of life. As a business man, the multitude of friends who mourn his loss, and the splendid fortune he has achieved in his chosen profession, in which he was recognized as a prince—these are living witnesses to his honesty, moral integrity and fine business qualities."

The funeral of Captain Keely, on Friday, July 20th, was a notable event. It amounted to a popular demonstration. The universal popularity of the dead man was most powerfully shown. No mere private citizen ever had a grander tribute paid to his memory. Business was almost entirely suspended. Nearly every store was closed and many of them were draped in the sable garb of mourning. It seemed as if the entire population of the city gathered together to do honor to his memory, and surely it was a most fitting tribute to the ending of a noble and manly career, such a tribute of affection and respect as shall ever keep green his gracious memory.

Captain Keely was married in 1869 to Miss Ella Neal, daughter of John Neal, one of the most successful citizens of Atlanta, and whose integrity and true nobility of character are well known throughout the Southern States. To Captain Keely and wife four children—all boys—have been born, the oldest of whom is attending Sewanee College, Tennessee. Captain Keely was a member of and senior warden of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, and for the last seventeen years had been a member of the vestry.

Few men have been more successful in business than Captain Keely, and the lives of few men furnish better or more inspiring examples. He was the architect of his own fortune, and right use did he make of every opportunity



for advancement. As a young man he was faithful to every trust, and by hard work and self-denial laid the foundation of a rounded, symmetrical character. On the field of battle, amid dangers, trials and hardships, he never failed to do his duty regardless of consequences, and one of the grandest legacies he leaves behind him is his heroic service in behalf of principles he believed to be right. When the questions which had been submitted to the arbitrament of battle were settled by the surrender at Appomattox, he accepted the result like a true soldier and returned to take up the avocations of peace. He wasted no time in vain regrets, and with hopeful courage began the struggle for a livelihood at the lowest round of the ladder. He worked hard, saved his money, and in a few years was master of the adverse circumstances that had surrounded him. Within nineteen years after he commenced business for himself he amassed a comfortable fortune and rose to the very front rank of Atlanta's most successful merchants. The secret of his success can be found in his thorough mastery of his business, rugged honesty and hard work, directed by intelligent effort. The allurements of politics or of official position never had charm for him, and his participation in public affairs were only such as a private citizen interested in the promotion of the public good. He was appointed on the staff of Governor McDaniel, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and held the same honorary position under Governor Gordon, both of which appointments were unexpected, but compliments he highly appreciated. He ever exhibited a liberal public spirit and a ready willingness to contribute of his time and his means, to every deserving public enterprise. But it is as a merchant that John Keely was best and most widely known. From the exciting days of 1865 until his life work was ended he was an active force and a powerful factor in the mercantile ranks of Atlanta, and his eminent success and unsullied record gave him a place second to none in the confidence and esteem of the people of Georgia. He was affable and courteous in manner and had a genial disposition, which naturally attracted friends, while the unbounded warmth and depth of his friendship enkindled responsive feelings of loyal attachment. That he should have succeeded beyond the measure of most men was but the natural sequence of rare ability and indefatigable industry united to honorable methods and worthy motives. His career should be an inspiration to every ambitious young man, and in every way it is worthy of imitation.

IMMAN, SAMUEL M. is known as the ideal citizen of Atlanta, perhaps no man ever attained in any community such peculiar distinction as he holds in this. He has never held office, persistently declining all suggestions on that line. And yet there has not been a day in the last ten years when he could not have had, without the asking, and without opposition, any office within the gift of the people. For him simply to have consented to accept any office at any stage of a campaign would have resulted in the withdrawal of all other



candidates, such is the confidence of the people in his integrity, and such their devotion to him personally.

This distinction has not been won by any brilliant *coup*, or by any specially brilliant gifts. It is the result of a life of quiet and even strength, of a purpose at all times certain, the best interest of the people, of a Christian manliness and loyalty underlying every action, and flavoring the whole life. In every enterprise that promises to advance the city of Atlanta he is foremost, and his influence is always cast without fear, and without prejudice for that which is best. His name heads every subscription list to worthy enterprise, and his liberality sets the pattern which other men emulate, but which no man equals. To the Young Mens' Christian Association he gave \$5,000; to the technological school \$5,000; to a hospital for white and colored he has offered to give \$10,000; to everything he gives, and so quietly, and so modestly that half of his benefactions are not suspected. He seeks opportunity to do good, and to be helpful to his fellow citizens, and his city. On one occasion the richer member of a prominent firm, with which he had no connection whatever, and with the surviving partners of which he had but small acquaintance, died. Mr. Inman at once sought the survivors, and said, "your business is important to Atlanta. Your house is one of the strongest pillars in its commercial fabric. I do not know what temporary effect the death of your partner may have, and I have called to say to you that my check for \$50,000 is at your disposal if you should need it."

The offer was declined with thanks. One of the members of the firm told the writer of the occurrence, and Mr. Inman will learn, when he reads these pages, for the first time, that his course in this matter is even known to a human being outside of himself and the members of the firm.

Mr. Inman was born at Dandridge, in Jefferson county, Tenn., on February 19, 1843. He is the son of S. W. and Jane (Martin) Inman. He received his primary education at schools in and about Dandridge, and, coming from a strong Presbyterian family, was sent to Princeton College, where his education was completed. When he was eighteen years of age he entered the army, joining Company K, of the First Tennessee Cavalry, which was connected with General Johnson's army. During the most of the war he served as lieutenant of his company, and was endeared to his men by the same qualities of loyalty and unselfishness that have made him so beloved since, and was known throughout his regiment and command as one of the best and most fearless of soldiers. Near the close of the war he was detailed to special duty on the division staff, and surrendered with the army, and now holds his honorable parole as one of his most valued treasures. After the war he settled in Augusta and went into business. He remained there about a year, and in the spring of 1867 removed to Atlanta, which city has since been his home. In 1867 he established, with his father, the cotton house of S. W. Inman & Son. The



firm name was changed to S. M. Inman & Co. in 1869. This house has been wonderfully prosperous, and is the largest cotton house in the South. It practically controls the cotton business of Atlanta, and has a branch house in Houston, Tex., which does perhaps the largest business in that State. The firm, or members of it, are interested in cotton compresses throughout the South, and the aggregate business done is enormous. Mr. Inman has the rare faculty of judging men by intuition, and has surrounded himself both in Texas and in Georgia with a corps of partners and employees almost unequaled in its integrity and efficiency. Every department of the business is in competent hands, and while Mr. Inman is devoted to the great firm of which he is the head, the admirable management and arrangement of the business is such that he has much leisure for other enterprises and other interests. From the firm he draws an income that would long ago have made him a millionaire had not his unusual generosity prevented. It is estimated that he is now worth from three-quarters of a million to a million dollars, and his business is such that his annual income exceeds the interest on that amount. He is connected with many collateral enterprises, is a large stockholder in the *Constitution* Publishing Company, is a large real estate owner in Atlanta, and has perhaps a quarter million dollars invested in the stocks of other enterprises in and about the city. He was married in 1868 to Miss Jennie Dick, of Rome, Ga., a most admirable lady, who still graces his household and dispenses charming hospitality to his large circle of friends. He has two sons and a daughter and finds no happier place than in his handsome and delightful home in the midst of his interesting family. He occupies one of the costliest, and most luxurious homes in Georgia.

Mr. Inman is a member of one of the strongest families in this country. His brother, Mr. John H. Inman, is the head of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co., of New York, president of the West Point Terminal Company which controls the Richmond and Danville, the East Tennessee, and the Georgia Central systems of railroads, embracing 11,000 miles of rail, and four million dollars worth of steamships, is also a director in the Louisville and Nashville Road with 3,500 miles of rail, and a director in such institutions in New York as the Fourth National Bank and the New York Life Insurance Company. The remaining brother, Mr. Hugh Inman, is worth perhaps a million and a half, owns the Kimball House in Atlanta, and other valuable property. The late Mr. William H. Inman rated at \$4,000,000, was a member of this firm, and Mr. Walker Inman, of Atlanta, nearly or quite a millionaire, is a member of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co. Mr. Swann, the remaining member of Inman, Swann & Co., is also connected with the Inman family. This makes an aggregated strength of millions of dollars, and a credit and prestige that is simply without limit. Mr. S. M. Inman is perhaps the safest adviser of the family. Upon his wise conservatism, and his far reaching sagacity, both of his brothers, while each is strong in his individuality, largely relies. He is a member





of the directory of most of the railroad enterprises embraced in what is now known as the Inman System, and which covers almost every railroad stretching from Richmond to Montgomery, and from Bristol to Savannah. In these boards he is an active and earnest member, giving himself mainly to those details of the business which most largely concern the public welfare. He is always in the front of practical advancement of his people. To his efforts more than to any other man is due the technological school of Georgia, the most hopeful experiment in practical education in the last twenty years. To this school he gave five thousand dollars out of his own pocket, and secured from Atlanta \$75,000 and an annuity of \$2,500 a year. He was also instrumental in securing from the State the appropriation which built the school. The governor at once appointed him a member of the board of commissioners, and to his wise management and close attention to details is largely due the superb buildings which stand as a monument to taste and economy. This school is better equipped with machinery than any technological school in America, surpassing by the testimony of Professor Higgins, of Worcester, Mass., the equipment of the famous school at that place. The Legislature has just appropriated eighteen thousand dollars a year to its support, and in the contest over educational institutions of Georgia it proved to be most popular, and weaker institutions, leaning on its popular strength, were carried through.

This is a hurried summary of a life about which nothing else can be said than praise. It is not an eventful or noisy life. There is little of the cataract or babbling. It is rather a strong and even and quiet life. It is the river, mighty, but placid, fructifying every land through which it passes, enriching wherever it touches, and attracting attention, not by the noise of its rushing waters, but by the golden fields and green meadows that girt its banks near and far.

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LOGAN, DR. JOSEPH PAYNE, of Atlanta, was born in Botetourt county, Va., in November, 1821, and is a son of Rev. Joseph D. Logan, who was a Presbyterian minister. He was educated in Lexington, Va., and for a time attended Washington College at that place. His medical education was received at the Virginia Medical College, Richmond, Va., and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1841. He began the practice of his profession in Culpepper county, Va., and removed to Atlanta in 1854. After the war he lived for several years in Baltimore, Md., but in 1868 permanently located in Atlanta, where he has since been engaged in a general medical practice.

During the latter part of the first year of the civil war he became a surgeon in the Confederate army, and served in that capacity until the war closed. He was a professor of the principles of medicine in the Washington University, Baltimore, during his residence in that city, and has been professor of physiology in the Atlanta Medical College. He is a member of the Georgia Medi-





Wm. Markham



cal Association, and of the American Medical Association, and has been president of the former, and vice-president of the latter. For several years he was editor of the *Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal*. He was a member of the State Board of Health of Georgia for some years, by appointment of the governor, and was the author of a report upon smallpox, submitted to that board, and chairman of the committee of the board reporting to the governor upon the epidemic of yellow fever in Savannah. He was also a member of the first board appointed by the city council of Atlanta to organize and conduct the public schools of Atlanta in 1869.

Dr. Logan is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and is at the present time in years of practice one of the oldest practitioners in the city. He has ever enjoyed the full confidence of his patients and brother practitioners in his professional ability, while his reputation as an exemplary citizen has always been of the highest. His practice has been general in character, and attended with a high degree of pecuniary and professional success. Since its organization he has been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, and for many years has been an elder.

He was married in 1843 to Miss Ann E. Pannell, of Orange county, Va., who died in April, 1885. His present wife was Miss Alice Clark, of Atlanta, whom he married in June, 1887.

**M**ARKHAM, COLONEL WILLIAM, of Atlanta, was born in Goshen, Conn., October 9, 1811, and is a son of William and Ruth (Butler) Markham. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Middletown, Conn., in 1663. His father was a farmer, and for many years resided at New Hartford, where he died at the age of seventy-one years. At the latter place the subject of this sketch was educated and remained until 1833, when he came to North Carolina, and spent two years in that State. In 1835 he came to Georgia and located in Augusta, and for the following year his business called him to different parts of the State. In 1836 he located in McDonough, Henry county, where he remained for fourteen years engaged in farming and merchandising, and while residing here in 1853 married a daughter of William Berry, of that county. Two children were born to them a son, Marcellus O. Markham, and a daughter, the wife of Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta.

Colonel Markham was successful in his business ventures in McDonough, and in 1853 moved to Atlanta. At this time the city contained but three thousand eight hundred inhabitants, and bore little resemblance in appearance or size to the Atlanta of to-day. Soon after his arrival he purchased the three-story brick building on the corner of Whitehall and Alabama street, known as Parr's Hall, and added five stores. From that time to the present Colonel Markham has continued to be one of the leading real estate owners in the city, and from 1853 to the breaking out of the war he erected 118 stores and



other buildings. In 1856 he established with Lewis Scofield a rolling-mill, the first ever started in the South, and engaged in rolling railroad iron until the latter part of the war, when the concern was sold to the Confederate government. So thoroughly did Colonel Markham become identified with the new city of Atlanta after his arrival, both by purchase of real estate and connection with its business interests, that during the same year of his arrival he was elected on the Whig ticket as mayor of the city. At that time the city contained a large number of lawless characters, to restrain whom devolved almost solely upon the mayor. Mayor Markham was fully equal to the task, and during his administration the laws were rigidly enforced, and a period of unusual quiet and order prevailed. During his term the city hall was built and several measures of great public necessity were carried out.

Before the war between the States began, Colonel Markham, seeing the inevitable drift of affairs, was among the comparatively few in Atlanta who courageously advised against secession, and warned the people against the appeal to arms. During the period of hostilities he remained true to the side of the Union, and did all in his power to add to the comfort of Federal prisoners, stationed at Atlanta as well as to the Confederates.

After the Confederate soldiers abandoned all hope of retaining the city against the assaults of the Federal army, Colonel Markham was appointed one of the committee by Mayor Calhoun to surrender the city to General Sherman. When the Union forces took possession of the city Colonel Markham was selected by General Sherman with James Dunning, H. C. Holcomb and Lewis Scofield to announce to the Federal authorities the Union and Confederate sympathizers. When the order was given by General Sherman that the inhabitants should leave the city, Colonel Markham went North, and remained until the war closed. To-day, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century since the war, Colonel Markham has naught to regret for the course he pursued during this trying period of the nation's life, and considers one of the richest legacies he has to leave his children is the fact that he was then true to the government of the United States.

In June, 1865, Colonel Markham returned to Atlanta, and was among the first of its refugee citizens to return. He immediately began to do his part in the rebuilding of the city, and by the erection of buildings, both private houses and stores, did much to restore confidence in its future. Since his identification with the city he has erected forty-eight buildings, which includes some of the finest dwellings and business blocks in Atlanta. In 1875 he built the Markham House, which is one of the leading hotels in the city, and since the war his time and attention have been almost solely devoted to the management of his extensive real estate interest, which has largely grown and expanded during recent years.

Prior to the formation of the Republican party Colonel Markham was a





Whig in political faith, but has since acted with the former organization in State and national affairs, while in local politics he supports candidates of his choice regardless of political lines. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the fifth district, accepting the candidacy more for the purpose of maintaining party organization than hope of being elected. Although he was defeated, he made, under the circumstances, a most creditable contest.

Ever since his residence in Atlanta Colonel Markham has been a member and active worker in the First Presbyterian Church. He was early elected an elder, and organized the first Presbyterian Sabbath school in the city; was instrumental in forming Sabbath schools in other places, and he was actively engaged in this branch of church work for sixteen years. He is also connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, and in the promotion of all religious and charitable work has been a generous contributor. For the last twelve years he has taken a deep interest in orange cultivation in Florida, and owns an orange grove of one hundred acres eight miles from Sanford, on the Wekiva River.

Colonel Markham has contributed in many ways to the advancement of Atlanta. Here all his interests are centered, and his money and talents have been almost solely devoted to the development of the city. He is a man of good business judgement, careful and methodical in habits, and has proven his unbounded faith in the future growth and prosperity of the capital city. He freely contributes to all benevolent objects, while his private charities, always unostentatious, are bestowed in an unstinted way. His sturdy honesty and unbending integrity in all business affairs are known to all who have had business relationship with him, and no man in Atlanta possesses more unreservedly the trust and confidence of the commercial community. His life, viewed from all sides has been a success, and in all the relations of a father, husband and citizen alike honorable and worthy of imitation. Although past the allotted three score and ten his mental and physical vigor gives promise of years of usefulness, and that he may live many years to enjoy a well earned repose, is the wish of every friend of the city which his years of honorable toil has enriched and made more prosperous.

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**M**ILES, WILLIAM BURTIS was born in Champaign county, O., and is a son of Abram C. and Martha J. (Miller) Miles. His parents were of Welch and German descent. His father was a contractor and builder, and through the State of Ohio erected numerous public and private buildings. He died in 1875, but his wife is still living, and resides with the subject of this sketch in Atlanta.

W. B. Miles lived with his parents at West Liberty, O., during most of the years of his boyhood, where he received a common school education. At the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in Company "8," First Regiment of



New York Sharpshooters, but was soon after promoted to the rank of sergeant-major of the regiment. This command formed a part of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the principal engagements in which this division of the Union forces took part until the war closed, when Mr. Miles was mustered out of service at Rochester, N. Y.

After the war he settled in Toledo, O., and began his career as a contractor and builder. The most prominent of the early buildings erected by him were the Masonic Temple and Hotel Madison at Toledo. He remained alone until 1882, when I. K. Cramer and Charles D. Horn became associated with him as partners under the firm name of Miles, Cramer & Horn. Mr. Cramer retired in 1884, and from that time until the death of Mr. Horn in August, 1887, the firm name was Miles & Horn.

Besides the construction of many business blocks and private residences in Toledo, Mr. Miles erected court-houses and other public buildings in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. In 1884 he and his partner secured the contract to erect the State capitol at Atlanta, and in the fall of that year he moved to this city, where he has since been principally engaged in prosecuting this work. This building, finished in January, 1889, is the finest structure in the State, and the admirable manner of its construction will be a fitting monument to the skill and honesty of Mr. Miles, under whose personal supervision and direction the work progressed.

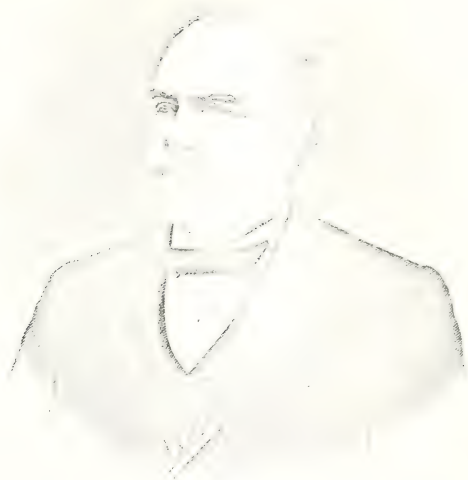
Onerous as have been the duties in connection with the capitol building, it has not consumed all the time and energies of Mr. Miles. He is president of the Atlanta Bridge and Axle Company, which is the only bridge company engaged in building iron and steel bridges throughout the South, and employs about three hundred men.

Mr. Miles is also general manager of the Southern Marble Company, which was organized in 1886, and now has offices in Cincinnati and Atlanta. The quarries and mills of the company are located in Pickens county, Ga., and the superior quality of marble obtained from this section of the State has developed into an extensive enterprise.

Mr. Miles was married in 1868 to Sarah M. Morehead, of Ottawa, O. They have had four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Miles and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlanta.

Although he has been only a few years a resident of Atlanta Mr. Miles has become thoroughly identified with the city by extensive business interests. He has been remarkably successful in his line of work, and has the power to carry on large and varied enterprises without difficulty, and in such a way as to secure the best results. He possesses executive force of unusual degree, and in the management of large bodies of men has attained a high degree of success. The rapid progress he has made is the best proof of the honorable manner in which he has performed his business obligations. His record in this re-





James, Truly  
D. L. M. Pratt



gard has secured for him the unbounded confidence of the people, and is the best guarantee that whatever interest is intrusted to him will receive faithful and honest attention. His selection of Atlanta as a permanent home has in numerous ways advanced the material welfare of the city, while the progress and development of the enterprises with which he is connected will still further add to the general prosperity.

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**M**YNATT, COLONEL P. L., one of the leading lawyers of Atlanta, was born in Knox county, Tenn., about fifty years ago, and is a son of Joseph and Eliza (Hickle) Mynatt, the former of English and the latter of German descent. His ancestors settled in Virginia before the Revolution, and here both of his parents were born. His father was a farmer and the early life of the subject of this sketch was passed upon a farm. His elementary education was received at the old field school of his native town. He afterwards attended Marysville College in Blount county, Tenn., from which he graduated in 1850. After a short period in teaching school in DeKalb county, Ala., he began the study of law at home, supplemented by a term in the Lebanon law school of Middle Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and at once began the practice of his profession at Jacksboro, Campbell county, Tenn. Here he remained but a short time, when desiring a wider field, he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., where he was gaining a lucrative practice when the war between the States began. In this struggle, by conviction, education and ties of kindred his sympathies were naturally with the Confederate cause. He accordingly in the early part of the war united with Company B, of the Sixty-sixth Confederate Regiment of Tennessee Infantry, which for several months was mainly engaged in guarding bridges. In the early part of 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Second Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Henry Ashby, and during the battle of Murfreesboro he was made commissary of the First Cavalry Regiment under Colonel James E. Carter. While serving in this capacity he was made commissary of the cavalry corps commanded by General W. Y. C. Humes, which formed a part of General Wheeler's cavalry command. He remained in the latter position until the close of the war, and was paroled at Charlottesville, May 3, 1865. During his extended military career Colonel Mynatt served principally on staff duty, and was almost constantly in the field, exposed to all the dangers of many of the most hard fought battles of the rebellion.

After the close of the war Colonel Mynatt came to Atlanta, and no young attorney ever began the practice of his profession under circumstances of more discouragements. Not only was the field selected at that time anything but promising, but his books and property in Tennessee had been confiscated, and without money or aid of friends, he was compelled to commence life anew. Pressing necessities gave him no time to waste over useless regrets, and in hard





work and patient industry he began to lay the foundation of his present deserved success at the bar. His clientage increased rapidly, and but a short time elapsed after his removal to Atlanta before he had acquired as profitable a practice as held by any member of his profession in the city. His position as one of the ablest members of the Atlanta bar was soon gained, and during the many years that have since gone by, not only has this position been maintained in a vigorous contest for professional laurels, but it is not too much to say that few, if any, in the State stand higher in the estimation of the members of his profession for his thorough knowledge and mastery of the principles of law. His practice has been general in character, but has pertained principally to civil and especially corporation cases. He has been connected with some of the most important litigations in Atlanta, a notable case being a suit brought by the bondholders against the Air Line Railroad, involving \$11,000,000. In this case Colonel Mynatt was the principal attorney of the railroad, and was opposed by some of the leading lawyers of the State. It attracted wide attention by the new and novel legal questions it gave rise to, as well as the large amount of money involved. After a long and closely contested fight, it was decided in Colonel Mynatt's favor, and is justly considered one of his greatest legal victories. Another test of his legal ability was furnished in 1885, in the noted contest relative to the constitutionality of the prohibition enactments. This case grew out of the adoption by the people of Atlanta of prohibitory laws, restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors. It was sought by a few liquor manufacturers, representing large capital, to have these laws set aside as unconstitutional. Several of the ablest lawyers of the State appeared on each side, and Colonel Mynatt was selected as the leading counsel for the defense. He won in both the State and Federal Courts, and probably no legal fight in Georgia was more thoroughly and ably conducted by the respective counsel. He was also leading counsel in the State railroad commission case, commenced in 1879 and continued for more than three years. This litigation grew out of the adoption by the State of the law creating the present railroad commission. After the appointment of commissioners, some of the leading railroad companies of the State attempted to legally restrain them from discharging the duties of their office, on the ground that the law creating them was unconstitutional. Colonel Mynatt appeared for the commissioners against some of the leading lawyers in the State, and succeeded in gaining a victory in the State and United States Court. These three cases attracted at the time great attention, and Colonel Mynatt's prominent participation in them would alone be sufficient to entitle him to the reputation of a lawyer of marked ability. He is the legal representative of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company, and the Atlanta and Florida Railroad Company. In corporation law he is particularly well versed, and his practice largely pertains to litigation growing out of the complicated and conflicting questions thereto. His wonderful suc-



cess in this branch of practice forcibly illustrates his well grounded knowledge of the law, and his careful and continued study. He thoroughly understands that the lawyer who fails by hard work to keep abreast of the constantly changing conditions pertaining to the practice of his profession must be content to occupy a secondary position. His success and standing among his legal brethren of the bar have not been secured by fortuitous circumstances, or by a single brilliant stroke, but can be explained only by the fact of his persistent, well directed efforts, united to a natural love for his calling, and a worthy ambition to excel. He has closely and exclusively devoted his time to his profession, to the exclusion of conflicting interests, and has not only secured a handsome fortune as the result of his professional work, but an enviable position among the foremost lawyers of the State. His distinguishing traits as a lawyer have been careful and thorough investigation of the law and facts of his cases, and the methodical and accurate preparation of them for trial. He has the judicial mind, united to quickness of perception, and the broadness of views so essential to a high degree of success in the legal arena. He never descends to the tricks of a pettifogger, and no lawyer at the Atlanta bar possesses in a higher degree the respect and confidence of his associates, both for professional attainments and honorable, manly attributes.

In politics he is in hearty accord with the principles of the Democratic party, and has cheerfully contributed his full share of the work in maintaining its ascendancy in State and national affairs, but has never permitted it, whatever desire he might have for political preferment, to interfere with the legitimate practice of his profession. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1877, and in 1878 was elected a member of the State Legislature, and served in this capacity with zeal and efficiency for nearly three years. His eminent fitness for judicial office has often been recognized by the tender of nominations for such positions, but he has uniformly declined to become a candidate.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Alice Wallace, daughter of Campbell Wallace, of Atlanta, at present chairman of the State Railroad Commission. They have had four children, three sons and one daughter. Colonel Mynatt is a member and for several years has been an elder of the Central Presbyterian Church. He is literary in his tastes, and keeps fully abreast of the current thought of the day. Personally he is pleasant and affable in disposition, enjoys social intercourse, and finds his chief enjoyment in the domestic circle. He is public-spirited, and has contributed his full share to all projects which have advanced the material progress of Atlanta.

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**K**ISER, MARION COLUMBUS, wholesale dry goods merchant of Atlanta, was born in Campbell county, Ga., Dec. 21, 1830, and is a son of John and Eleanor (Howell) Kiser. His father was born in North Carolina, and moved to Campbell county in 1822, where he died in 1867. His mother was also a



native of North Carolina. She was a sister of Evan Howell, of Guinnett county, and of Isaac Howell, of this county. The boyhood and years of early manhood of the subject of this sketch were passed on his father's farm, where he became familiar with the rugged life of a farmer, and laid the foundation of a robust physical force that has admirably withstood the drains of an unusually active career. His early educational advantages were limited, and at the age of nineteen he went to Powder Springs, and became a clerk in the general merchandise store of W. J. & M. P. Kiser. He remained in this capacity until 1854, when, having mastered all the details of the business, he secured a partnership interest. He continued in this line of business with a fair degree of success until 1860, when he purchased a farm at Powder Springs, Cobb county, in the cultivation of which he was engaged until the beginning of the war. By birth, associations and convictions he naturally espoused the Southern cause, and in the early part of 1862 he enlisted in Company F, First Confederate Georgia Regiment, and soon after he was chosen quartermaster of the regiment, and served in that capacity until the war closed, and was paroled at Atlanta in May, 1865. He accepted in a manly spirit the results of the war, and immediately returned to his farm and began to do his share to bring about prosperity in the devastated South. He remained on the farm for three years, and in October, 1868, moved to Atlanta, and in partnership with his brother, J. F. Kiser, established a retail dry goods store on Whitehall street, under the firm name of M. C. & J. F. Kiser. With limited means, but enthusiastic and ambitious, they applied themselves with tireless energy to their work, and at the end of two years had established a prosperous business. In 1870 they changed from a retail to a wholesale trade, and in 1872 moved to their present quarters, corner of Wall and Pryor streets. Mr. Kiser's brother died in 1882, and the firm is now composed of five partners besides Mr. Kiser, all of whom had been previously connected with the house in a clerical capacity, but whose efficiency secured for them an interest in the business. From the beginning Mr. Kiser has been at the head of the firm, and to his business generalship and personal supervision the large and profitable trade of the house is principally due. As a business man his course has been marked by strict honesty, and an integrity that has never swerved from the strictest interpretation of manly honor. He possesses unusual executive ability and genius for organization and administration which fit him for the gravest responsibilities. In the line of business to which he has devoted so many years, he has had the most practical experience from the simplest details to the most complicated department, and is therefore complete master of it. He is a man of remarkably clear and well poised judgment; has thorough control of his temper, and in the most perplexing and annoying position is always able to act considerably. Thoroughly systematic in his methods of working, with unusual power of mental and physical endurance, never spasmodic, but steadily and persistently, he



pursues his plans with that fixed determination which cannot understand defeat. He possesses none of the irascibility of temper so often exhibited by managers of great business interests, but is approachable, respectful, and considerate at all times, to even the humblest person who may have business with him, and is utterly lacking in the arrogance of assumed importance. Although he exacts faithful and strict obedience from those under him, it is accompanied by a kindliness of manner toward them and genuine sympathy with them which wins their good will and secures their hearty co operation in his work. Such are a few of his striking characteristics as a business man, and which have distinguished a career awarded with a high degree of success.

The various causes and agencies which have made Atlanta first among the cities of Georgia, have ever found in Mr. Kiser a steadfast friend. Every public enterprise for the last twenty years has had the benefit of his counsel and his means. He was one of the original subscribers of the North Georgia Fair Association in 1876; director and one of the executive committee, and chairman of the building committee of the Atlanta Cotton Exposition in 1881; director in the Piedmont Exposition of 1887, and in the same capacity is still connected with this association. He was also one of the original promoters and subscribers to the Kimball House Construction Company, while he has been a liberal contributor to every railroad enterprise which centers at Atlanta. He is also president of the Piedmont Chautauqua Association, and all projects which have had as an object to improve the material interest of the city or to enhance the good of the people have received his cordial support. He is a member of the Young Men's Library Association, and for one term was its vice-president. He has always been a warm friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for several years has been one of its trustees.

Mr. Kiser was first married on January 20, 1859, to Miss Octavia Matthews, of Clark county, Ga., who died in 1872. One child, a son, E. A. Kiser, was the issue of this marriage. He was a boy of unusual promise, and in him were centered many bright hopes of future success in life, and his death at the age of eighteen, was a severe bereavement, not only to his parents but a wide circle of friends. Mr. Kiser was again married in 1873 to Miss H. J. Scott, daughter of Dr. Scott, of Newton county, Ga. They have had four children, only two of whom, both boys, are living.

Mr. Kiser is a Democrat in politics, and while he gives to political affairs the attention every citizen interested in the public welfare should, he has never allowed the allurements of place and power to entice him from the legitimate pursuit of a strictly business career. He believes that legal prohibition is the best safeguard against the liquor traffic, and this phase of this great moral question has received his hearty support. In January, 1887, he was appointed a member of the county commissioners, and has since served as chairman of the committee on public buildings. He has ever been a man of exemplary





habits, and his life from early youth has been guided by deeply grounded religious conviction. Since his fifteenth year he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and since his residence in Atlanta has been a member and for several years a deacon of the First Baptist Church of this city. He takes an active part in church work, and is a member of the home mission board of the Baptist Church. With all his business sagacity and capacity to accumulate money he has ever been liberal, generous and charitable. Never grasping, he believes in using money rather than hoarding it, and if from the first great success has followed him, no man has been more pleased at the benefits others have received as the fruits of his own prosperity. Selfishness and greed have no lodgment in his nature. He has been a hard worker, but his years of active toil have had but slight effect upon his naturally vigorous constitution. His correct habits and temperate mode of living, despite his gray hairs, have given him an appearance of health and vigor that belies his years. His frankness and cordiality of manner, and courteous treatment extended to all readily win friends whose esteem is not only retained but increased by time, and those who have known him longest like him best. He is cheerful in disposition, fond of social intercourse, and in the society of his friends is ever a welcome visitor. His beautiful home on Peachtree street is among the finest residences in Atlanta, and here he delights to receive his friends, and dispenses a true Southern hospitality. Such is an imperfect picture of this successful merchant and public-spirited citizen who by his own exertion has gained a position of power and influence, and who has been a recognized force in the prosperity of Atlanta for many years. His success has been achieved in fair fields by honest means, and by sheer force of business genius, and viewed from all sides his life and career has been honorable and useful, and worthy of imitation.

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CHAMBERLIN, E. P. Conspicuous among the men of great business energy, who, by right of merit and achievement, have won for themselves a well earned position of influence and power in the city of Atlanta is Edward Payson Chamberlin. He was born in Parishville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., September 16, 1832, and is a son of Edmund and Hannah (Allen) Chamberlin. Both parents were of English descent, his paternal ancestors settled in Massachusetts at an early period, while his mother was a relative of that courageous Revolutionary patriot and distinguished military leader, Ethan Allen, of Vermont. Mr. Chamberlin's father died in 1836, leaving his widow with six children. At the age of seven years, the boy, Chamberlin, went to live with a farmer residing near his native place, and was virtually bound out to service until he should attain his majority. The following ten years of his boyhood were passed upon a farm, his life being one of drudgery and hardships, offering little incentive to a boy of spirit and ambition, and affording the most limited opportunity for gaining an education. During this period he attended the



district school for a few months in each year, and, with this exception, Mr. Chamberlin received no regular school instruction. His education has been principally gained by self study, mingling with men, and in the practical school of experience. As he advanced toward manhood his ambitious nature naturally rebelled against the restricted opportunities of a farmer's life, and he determined to seek his fortune in wider fields. At the age of seventeen he received an offer of a clerkship with E. E. Rawson, now of Atlanta, but at that time a dry goods merchant of Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga. Mr. Rawson's offer of \$150 per year he accepted, and borrowing \$100 of an uncle, he set out on what at that time was a long and expensive journey, and arrived at Lumpkin in December, 1849, with eight dollars, and in debt \$100, as his entire capital to begin life in his chosen field. Although the work was new to him, he applied himself so diligently that at the end of five years he not only had become master of all of the details of the business, but was offered a partnership interest in the firm, and was at that time, although but twenty-two years old, considered one of the shrewdest financiers in that country. His partnership relations with Mr. Rawson were continued for one year, when the latter removed to Atlanta. He then formed a partnership with W. W. Boynton, which was continued until the beginning of the war, when Mr. Boynton entered the Confederate service, and was killed at the battle of Antietam. Mr. Chamberlin was in hearty sympathy with the Southern cause during the war, and would have entered into military service had his health permitted. At the end of the war Mr. Chamberlin found in settling up his business that his firm owed in New York some \$18,500. This debt he determined to liquidate as soon as possible, and having saved 130 bales of cotton he started for New York as soon as communications were opened up, considering that he had sufficient cotton to deliver to settle all claims and interest. When he arrived in New York he found cotton had advanced from twenty in Georgia to sixty cents per pound in New York, and was thus enabled to settle all of his indebtedness by delivering only about one-half of his cotton to his creditors. The remainder of his cotton he sold as soon as it could be shipped, and thus realized good prices, as it steadily declined afterwards. With the nucleus thus gained he embarked heavily in cotton shipping for planters, and became the largest cotton merchant in that section. The steamers on the Chattahooche River were unable to transport his cotton, and he accordingly had built several barges to carry cotton to Apalachicola bay, from which port it was carried by ocean steamers to New York.

In July, 1866, after an eventful, though successful and prosperous cotton brokerage business, he removed to Atlanta, at a period when the city was just beginning to shake off the ashes of war. At this time he purchased a home on Washington street, rented a store on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, and organized the dry goods and shoe house of Chamberlin, Cole &



Boynton, the last named member of the firm being a brother of Mr. Chamberlin's former partner, who was killed in the war. Business was commenced on a comparatively small scale in a store twenty-five by one hundred feet in dimensions. A steady increase in the volume of business was made from year to year, and in a few years the firm purchased the store then occupied, as well as the adjoining one, and added carpets to the line of goods dealt in. At the end of two years Mr. Cole retired, and for two years the firm name was Chamberlin & Boynton. In 1870 Mr. H. S. Johnson became a partner under the firm style of Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

In 1878, so rapid had been the growth of the business of the firm, that additional room was made necessary to meet the demands of their trade. The building in the rear of their site was then purchased, and the store enlarged to more than double its former size, making 13,000 square feet to the floor. During this period, as in years since, Mr. Chamberlin was the moving factor in the prosperity of the firm. Under his assiduous and well directed labors success came, because merited and deserved. With increased facilities the business continued to prosper and grow until more room was necessary, and in 1883 the two first stories, fifty by one hundred feet, were torn down, and in their place was completed in 1885, one of the most modern and best-equipped five-story business blocks in the South. In architecture it is most pleasing in effect; an ornament to the city, and a fitting monument to a progressive, public spirited firm. In 1885 Mr. Boynton retired on account of ill health, and Mr. E. R. Du Bose became a partner under the present firm name of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

In a business career of nearly forty years, not one failure has marked the course of Mr Chamberlin. From the day he left the home of his birth and childhood, poor and friendless, and began the battle of life for himself, continued success has followed every undertaking. No duty or trust that business ever laid upon him was ever slighted or neglected. He has been punctual and prompt in meeting every obligation, while confidence in his integrity has ever been beyond question or doubt. He has touched the material welfare of Atlanta, at many points, and wherever his energies have been directed he has been a potent factor for good. In all public enterprises he believed to be for the advancement of Atlanta and its people, Mr. Chamberlin has always been a leader. Whatever he undertakes is prosecuted with that same energy and determination which have marked his business career and won for him distinguished success. He served for two years in the general council, in 1876 and 1877. During that time he was chairman of the committee on sewers, and in that capacity inaugurated the present admirable system of city sewerage. He was a director and promoter of the first cotton factory established in Atlanta. He was also a director and one of the most useful and enthusiastic supporters of the Atlanta Cotton Exhibition. It was mainly due to his efforts that the



character of the exhibition was enlarged to embrace a general exhibit of the agricultural, mineral, cereal and mechanical industries of the South. The beneficent effect of this great undertaking upon the South in general, and particularly upon the city of Atlanta, was marked, and such as to cause all connected with the enterprise to feel especially gratified. He was also a director in the Piedmont exhibition of 1887, and is still an executive officer of the association.

When the present Chamber of Commerce was re-organized in 1883, he became one of its most active members, and has ever since been one of its directors. The site of the present Chamber of Commerce building was secured mainly through his personal and timely work, and in the erection of the present building he was chairman of the committee having charge of its location. The ground where stands the custom-house was purchased by Mr. Chamberlin's firm as a site for a store, but when the interest of the city seemed to require it as the most eligible location for a government building, the firm waived all private interest and sold it to the city corporation.

Mr. Chamberlin is religious, as the result of the clearest and most deliberate of convictions, and since his residence in Atlanta has held consistent and active membership in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, where, for more than twenty years, he has been steward. He takes a warm interest in all agencies which tend to elevate the standard of morality, and make men lead purer and better lives. Ever since the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, he has been a member and one of its most earnest supporters. He is a man of generous impulses, his pity is easily excited, and rarely appealed to without response. Many of his deeds of charity are unknown, even to his intimate friends, because they are unostentatious. "Several nights," said a close business associate, to the writer, "in the coldest season of the year, have I spent with him, going from cottage to hovel, carrying a load of blankets and food for the poor and hungry." While the deserving poor are never turned away empty-handed, he is a firm believer in that well-directed charity that aids the needy to self help, the saviour of self respect, and often has he extended a helping hand to young men whom he has found bravely struggling against poverty and adverse fortune. Always aggressive, and at times impetuous, he is ever thoughtful of the comfort of those in his employ. Thorough, methodical and punctilious in business, he demands the same kind of service from his employee; but while he is strict and exacting, no one under him, who does his duty, fails to understand that he takes a genuine interest in his welfare. No employee was ever sick that did not find that this strong, positive man of business had the tenderness of a woman, and the noble impulses of generosity. Ever since he has been in business for himself it has been an unbroken rule that all who entered his employ should be cared for when sick, and in case of death, should be decently buried. It is not strange that with





the knowledge of such a kindly interest in their welfare that his employees should feel a genuine interest in his success and cheerfully contribute their full share to the accomplishment of work, which would be impossible were his lieutenants less *en rapport* with their chief.

Mr. Chamberlin is of a sanguine temperament, but aggressive and full of energy, and mentally works harder than any one connected with his firm. He has always lavished his energy upon the work of his life, but he has always kept his heart in his body, and the natural kindliness of his disposition remains unimpaired. He possesses none of the petty irascibility and impatience often exhibited by smaller men, whose time is of infinitely less value. Every comer is certain of a respectful hearing, and, if need be, he will receive a respectful refusal of his request. The hard features of commercial life are left behind when he emerges from business, and all that makes a man welcome wherever he goes, takes their place. His home life has been singularly a happy one. He was married in 1857 to Miss Levisa, daughter of the late Dr. Seymour Catchings, of Lumpkin. They have had five children, only two of whom are now living: one a son, named after his father, at present attending Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., and the other, a daughter, Eva G., attending the Sunny South Seminary, in this city. Mr. Chamberlin is domestic in his tastes, and finds his chief relaxation from business cares at home, surrounded by his family.

In this sketch of Mr. Chamberlin we have aimed to portray him as he is judged by those who know him best. In the brief space allotted to the task, we have tried to describe the prominent characteristics of this public-spirited citizen, successful merchant, generous-hearted Christian gentleman, whom, to many, is only known as the active, ever-on-the-move, always ready, and apparently never tired business man. In the prosperity of Atlanta he has been an invaluable factor. His talents were never hoarded in a napkin, or put out at usury, but have flowed in unceasing streams through the pockets of his fellows, leaving golden grains behind. We might say much more in deserved praise, but could not say less and do justice to one whose steadfastness of purpose, integrity in business, fidelity to promise, and sagacity in all enterprise, make his name a synonym for all that leads to success in business and good works.

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**NORCROSS, JONATHAN.** The chief moving force in the development of a city must be its men of courage, energy and brains, and among this class of men who from the infant days of the city of Atlanta to its present stalwart proportions, have contributed their full share toward the city's prosperity, none are entitled to more of credit than Jonathan Norcross. In any summary of the mental and moral forces which have made the city what it is, and have aided to give it not only a name for business enterprise, but business in-



tegrity, his labors have formed no mean part. Coming to Atlanta when it had less than a hundred inhabitants, his great earnestness and tireless energy soon made him a marked figure in the busy life around him, and in many helpful ways his fortune became inseparably linked with the city's growth and prosperity.

He is the second son of Rev. Jesse Norcross, of Charlestown, Me., and was born April 18, 1808, in the town of Orono, Me. He received a good common school education in his native State, and before attaining his majority served at the trade of a millwright and machinist. He left home when quite a youth, and first located on the island of Cuba, where he was engaged in putting up mills and machinery on a sugar plantation. He afterwards spent two years in Philadelphia studying the arts and sciences, mainly at the Franklin Institute. While there he wrote an essay on Mercantile Integrity, which was highly commended by the Philadelphia press. From there he came South, landing in North Carolina in 1833. Here he engaged in teaching, and numbered among his pupils several who afterwards became prominent in that State, while the Garrets who became famous merchants in New York City were also his pupils. He removed to Georgia in 1835 and first located in Augusta, and from that time has been a citizen of this State. While in Augusta, still teaching, he was employed by some Northern capitalists to take charge of some large lumber interests in the southern part of the State.

Mr. Norcross was one of the first to see the advantages of the site of Georgia's present capital, and here took up his residence in 1844, when the primitive forest covered nearly all the space where the city now stands. He embarked in trade, and soon became the largest and leading merchant in the city. At the same time he took an active part in all public enterprises, and was behind none up to the commencement of the civil war in the bestowment of his labors and liberality of his purse. The marked success of his business ventures soon demonstrated his excellent business ability, while his honesty and integrity of character commanded confidence and respect. That he should have become a prominent factor and a trusted leader in the young city, was but a natural sequence. In 1850 he was elected mayor of the city. At this time Atlanta contained four or five thousand inhabitants, and among them was a large number of lawless characters who had become a terror to the law abiding citizens. Mr. Norcross was elected by the better element of the city, who recognized in him the moral and physical bravery required to maintain law and order. His election was rightfully construed as a menace to the freedom of evil doers, and on taking his seat as mayor, a mob composed of gamblers and roughs was organized, which demanded of him his resignation. But they mistook the fearless independence and courage of the man. Not only did he refuse to surrender his position, but with the assistance of the order-loving citizens had several of the ringleaders arrested and imprisoned. His unhesitat-



ing courageous course put a speedy check to all further lawlessness, and had a lasting effect upon the evil doers and the character of the city.

In 1851 Mr. Norcross was largely instrumental in procuring the charter of the Atlanta Bank, the first ever organized in the city, and which had a prosperous and creditable career. With wisdom beyond many of his day, he early foresaw the great changes the railroads were destined to make in the commercial history of the country, and how important the part they were to play in the future of Atlanta. When he settled in the city Atlanta had practically no railroad connection, and from that time to the present no one more persistently and ably has advocated their construction. At times he has stood almost alone, but has had the satisfaction of seeing his predictions in regard to the benefits Atlanta would reap from railway connections verified by the outcome of events. He was largely instrumental in securing the charter for the Air Line Railway in 1857, and by his pen and active labors gave the first impetus to that great enterprise. He was the president of the company for two years, and by the information spread broadcast by his pen and speeches, showed not only the possibility but the practicability of the work which led to its completion. Indeed such was his activity, liberality and enterprise in all projects to advance the prosperity of Atlanta from 1845 to the outbreak of the civil war, that he has often been called the father of the city.

Mr. Norcross was originally a strong Whig in political faith, and always a firm and uncompromising Union man, and did all he could to prevent the catastrophe of the civil war. In public speeches and in numerous published articles he warned his friends that when war was commenced it would close with the destruction of slavery. He saw the hopelessness of the impending struggle, and constantly repeated the Greek adage, "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." He remained in Atlanta during the first two years of the war, after which he ran through the blockade, went North and remained until the struggle he so much deplored and vainly strove to avert had ended as he had predicted.

While Mr. Norcross has taken a warm interest and an active part in the discussion of political and moral questions, he has never been a seeker of place or power. In 1875 he wrote and published an essay on the dangerous doctrine of State sovereignty, which was extensively circulated and aroused much discussion. When the Republican State Convention was held in Macon in 1876 he was unanimously nominated for governor. He also wrote the platform of principles adopted by this convention, which created a sensation by the boldness of its declarations, and evoked sharp criticism from the opposition. Mr. Norcross made an active canvass of the State during his candidacy for governor, and in a fearless manner discussed the political question at issue, although aware in the then existing state of affairs there was no possibility of his election.



Since the war he has hardly been less active in promoting all public enterprises connected with this city and State, than marked his course in the early days of the city, and few projects could be named of a public character which have not felt the aggressive force of this energetic man. He has always been a great friend and advocate of public schools, and in the winter of 1874-75 delivered and published an excellent speech upon this subject which was widely circulated and read throughout the State. He has been a deep student of political affairs and has well defined views upon all questions of a political nature which have agitated the country since its formation. In 1884 he published a volume of over two hundred pages entitled *The History of Democracy Considered as a Party Name and as a Political Organization*. This work shows much study of the history of political parties and of governments, and was highly commended by some of the leading journals of the country. The *Atlanta Sunny South* said of this book and its author: "One of the cleverest thinkers and best informed politicians of the day is the Hon. Jonathan Norcross, of this city. He has a clear and analytical brain, which serves him admirably in dissecting abstruse questions in science and political economy, and he never fails to throw a flood of light upon any subject which he proposes to discuss. We have a handsomely bound volume before us from the large publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, entitled *The History of Democracy*, by Jonathan Norcross, and its pages teem with valuable information for the statesman and the political student. He traces in a terse and graphic style the history of Democracy from the old Grecian days down to the present, and seeks to show that modern Democracy in its practices and avowed purposes is very different from the original and proper meaning of the term. He sketches briefly, but forcibly, the records of all organizations which have adopted it as a party name, and backs his propositions with a formidable array of facts and figures."

The most prominent of the recent public services rendered by Mr. Norcross was the part he took in advocating the passage of the laws creating the Inter-State railroad commission. He was among the first who had the courage to publicly arraign the railroad companies which were making unjust discrimination in freight charges against Atlanta. Here, as in all that ever concerned the best interests of the city, he was a bold champion of its rights. At his own expense he published and distributed thousands of pamphlets attacking in a masterful and fearless manner the railway combination which sought to impose upon the city unjust commercial conditions. It is not too much to say that by his pen and voice no man did more to create in the minds of the people of Georgia the sentiment which here and elsewhere culminated in the demand for the present Inter-State Railroad Commission, which has proved an invaluable agency in protecting the rights of the people against the selfish aims of railroad managers.





So much for a bare and inadequate outline of the career of this still well-preserved, robust veteran of four score years. His has been a busy, active life, crowded with events and crowned with success—a life such as commands the respect of all men who admire manly independence, honesty and sincerity of purpose, unselfish devotion to the public good, and a public and private career above reproach.

A few years ago there appeared in the *Constitution* an extended account of Mr. Norcross's early experience in Atlanta. We make the following extract from this article as it gives a striking pen picture of the prominent characteristics and personalities of the man, and vividly shows the relation he bears to the past and present history of the city: "Probably nine men out of ten in Atlanta know Mr. Jonathan Norcross. By this I mean to say that his tall, bent figure surmounted with a beaver hat, his strong, grizzled face with its forceful lines, and its searching, direct look, his strenuous voice easily lifted in debate, and pat as an echo in replication—that nearly all these are familiar to nearly every man in this great city. But there are a few who have any idea of Mr. Norcross's history; few who know how intimately his life has been woven in with that of Atlanta; how for long years before many of us were born he defended the rights of a hamlet; how with a faith that never wavered, he proclaimed the future greatness of the Gate City, when he stood in the heart of a wilderness, and the townfolks of Marietta and Decatur laughed him to scorn. He is one of the strongest links between the past and present of this city. On three occasions at least, he has in my opinion determined the future of Atlanta, and each time his decisive influence has been cast for her good. A hard fighter in everything, a man of direct methods and perfect integrity, those who condemn him as a fanatic in politics, should remember that he has always been a fanatic in Atlanta's behalf, when its friends were few and timorous, and has maintained his opinions fearlessly, honestly and sincerely. No one can study the early history of this town without feeling his breast warm to this gray old veteran, who halting midway between two flourishing towns foresaw a city in the heart of a wilderness, and planting his feet there, with admirable courage and obstinacy bent down against and turned away persuasions. It is a tribute to the man's character to say that if the wilderness were yet a wilderness, he would still be found there—so firm was his belief in the locality when he first came upon it."

Mr. Norcross was married in April, 1845, to widow Montgomery, *nee* Miss Harriet N. Bogle, of Blount county, Tenn., who died in August, 1876. The issue of this marriage was one son, the Rev. Virgil C. Norcross, a Baptist clergyman of Atlanta. Mr. Norcross's present wife was Miss Mary Ann Hill, whom he married September 4, 1877.

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ORME, DR. FRANCIS HODGSON, was born in Dauphin, Pa., January 6, 1834. He came of English stock, his paternal great-great-grandfather, John Orme, M.V.D., having emigrated from England and settled in Montgomery county, Md., in 1720, and his maternal great-grandfather, Dr. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, having likewise emigrated to Northumberland, Pa., during the latter part of the last century. His great-grandfather, Archibald Orme, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War.

His father, Archibald Orme, having died when he was six years of age, his mother moved with her family to Milledgeville, Ga., where he was under the care of his uncle, R. M. Orme, well known as the editor of the *Southern Recorder*. Having received preparatory education through different academical institutions and at the hands of private tutors, he went to Savannah in 1850 and entered the office of Dr. James B. Gilbert, the pioneer in Georgia of homeopathic practice, as a student of medicine. After a four years' course of assiduous study, embracing courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of New York, he received his diploma as doctor of medicine from that institution in 1854. Returning to Savannah he at once formed a partnership with Dr. W. H. Banks, his preceptor's successor—a physician in large practice.

Dr. Orme's first year was one of severe trial, being the year in which the most violent epidemic of yellow fever ever known to the city occurred. Eight physicians and two medical students, engaged in assisting their preceptors, lost their lives during the season from the fever. This was a fearful mortality among physicians in a city of about twenty thousand souls—nearly one-half absent. But two physicians escaped the fever; both men of advanced years. Dr. Orme had a severe attack, but recovered so as to be at his work again in ten days. He also had it again during the epidemic of 1858.

During two weeks of the worst of the plague he was the only one of five homeopathic physicians in the city who was able to attend to patients, the remaining four having sickened and left the city to recuperate. This was an ordeal which most thoroughly tried his quality as a man as well as his skill as a physician. The responsibility of his position was fearful for one of his years. His successful application of homeopathic remedies (for homeopathy made a good record in its grapple with the disease), and his faithful adherence to his professional duties fully established his practice, so that he had not the usual protracted novitiate period to pass.

From considerations of health and family he moved to Atlanta in 1861, at which point he has continued in his profession, to which he is strongly attached, and has done as much for the spread of homeopathy as any physician in the South. Although a graduate in old-school medicine, he early became convinced that he could be a better physician as a homeopathist, a conviction that has strengthened with years. While he is aligned with this school of practice,



he has never professed to exclude from his practice any measures which he might consider conducive to the welfare of his patients; never being addicted to illiberal or extreme views; so that he has always in his practice been consistent with his professions. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the number of practitioners of homeopathy in the United States increase from a mere handful at the time he accepted the system to over ten thousand in 1888.

In 1859 he became a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to which he has contributed many important papers, while he has taken an active part in the discussions during the meetings, and held important positions in connection with the work of the organization. This is the oldest medical society in the United States, and numbers among its members many of the first physicians in the country. The estimation in which he is held by his colleagues may be inferred from the fact that he was elected to the presidency of this body in 1887, while he was prostrated on a bed of illness at his home—the meeting being held at Saratoga Springs. This was a most extraordinary compliment—indeed unparalleled—both in view of the character of the men composing the body (for there was much excellent material to choose from) and of the fact that it is altogether unusual, if not unheard of, for a body of this character to elect an absentee as president.

His address upon the opening of the annual session was a masterful defense of homeopathy, abounded in practical and valuable suggestions, and characterized by fairness, good taste and scholarly finish. He received many compliments for his address, and at the close of the session an unanimous vote of thanks was passed "for the uniform courtesy, justice and decision with which he has presided over our deliberations." The election of a man to the presidency of the highest body known to his profession is admittedly placing him at the head of that profession, there being no higher distinction in the way of conferred honor for him to achieve. He was a member of the Homeopathic Yellow Fever Commission, which met in New Orleans in 1878, to investigate the subject of the fever and the effect of its treatment by homeopathy, which was found to be very greatly in its favor. This commission was composed of eleven prominent homeopathic physicians (chiefly yellow fever experts), appointed by the president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, five of whom are now ex-presidents of the institute.

The success of Dr. Orme as a physician may be largely ascribed to his earnest and exclusive devotion to his profession, which he has always made the first consideration, never allowing politics, speculation or other pursuits to interfere with his duties. By his courtesy and fairness in his dealings with other physicians of different schools he has always enjoyed, in an eminent degree, their respect and friendship, which he highly esteems. Narrowness of views, bigotry or prejudice have no lodgment in his nature.

This sketch would be incomplete if it dealt only with the professional career



of Dr. Orme. With professional honor of the highest order he unites many graces of character that have won for him the respect and admiration of the community in which he lives. His personal character as a man of probity and high sense of honor has been firmly established by an unsullied record. As a friend his adhesion and reliability are unconquerable. He is incapable of anything like a betrayal of friendship. Loyally, and without regard to personal consequences, he stands by those to whom he has given his confidence and his pledge. Dignified, and yet always courteous in private life, he is one of the most genial, open hearted and interesting of companions, and lives in the enjoyment of a large circle of warm friends, who esteem him not less for his high abilities than his unbounded hospitality and the unlimited breadth of his sympathies. In addition to his professional attainments he is a thinker and writer who, in public addresses and otherwise, has shown a literary capacity of superior order, united to soundness of judgment and grace of expression that give to his papers and public utterances a double value. Nothing is more distasteful to him than sham and superficiality. He is a man of broad views, of genial and liberal opinions, a man of taste and culture, without a trace of pedantry or a touch of imperiousness. His hand is hearty in its grasp and liberal in its charities. While he is in every sense a practical man, there is in his nature an element that is genuinely poetic. It is the vein of gold in the quartz of his more rugged virtues. Such are a few of the prominent characteristics of this eminent physician, of whom a distinguished colleague referred to as "one of our strong men in the South," and another as "a very able, influential man, who, by his exemplary character, exceptionally clear and forcible writings and devotion to his work, to his family and his friends, is a worthy representative of a noble profession."

In 1867 Dr. Orme was married to Miss Ellen V. Woodward, of Beaufort district, South Carolina. His family consists of a daughter, Miss Lillie, and a son, Frank. He has two living brothers, William P. and A. J. Orme, and a sister, Mrs. J. W. Culpepper.

A residence of twenty-seven years in Atlanta, marked by eminent usefulness, distinguished professional success as the acknowledged leader of his school of practice, with a record of unquestioned probity, place Dr. Orme among the representative men of brains and character in the capital city. The achievements of a physician—the triumphs which give him reputation are not to be stated like the principal events in the lives of men in military or political life. He is, however, estimated by those who know him, according to his general success and his personal character for integrity, and there are few prouder titles as there are few persons more beloved than "the good physician." This title Dr. Orme has justly won by long and loyal devotion to his profession, the nobleness of his life, his many generous deeds and active usefulness. Dr. Orme is now in the full maturity of his powers, and that in the years to come





a full share of increasing honors may come to him is the wish of the many warm admirers of this true friend, genial companion and cultured gentleman.

**P**ETERS, RICHARD, one of the oldest residents of Atlanta, was born at Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia, Pa., November 10, 1810, and is a son of Ralph and Catherine (Conyngham) Peters. He is of English and Irish descent; his grandfather, Judge Richard Peters, was a son of William Peters, a merchant of Liverpool, England, who emigrated to this country and settled on the present site of Fairmount Park, near Philadelphia, about the middle of the preceding century. Judge Richard Peters, after whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a contemporary of General Washington, served under the Confederation of States during the administration of Washington as Secretary of War. When he resigned this position he was elected a member of Congress and was afterwards appointed judge of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, in which position he was serving at the time of his death in 1828.

The mother of Richard Peters was a daughter of D. H. Conyngham, of Dublin, Ireland, a member of a well-known Irish family in the north of Ireland, whose descendants have become prominent in Pennsylvania.

Most of the years of the early youth of Richard Peters were passed at Philadelphia, in the family of his grandfather Judge Peters, where he received a good English education including civil engineering, the higher mathematics and drawing. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of William Strickland, a celebrated architect of Philadelphia, who built the United States Bank and mint in that city, and the capitol of Nashville, Tenn., with whom he remained one year, studying architectural drawing. He then served one year as a civil engineer in the construction of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware River. This was followed by service under Civil Engineer Major Wilson, in locating the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and also in the construction of the Philadelphia and Lancaster, now known as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He was engaged in the latter work until 1835, when he came South as the principal assistant under J. Edgar Thomson, under whose general supervision he had charge of locating the Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Madison. In 1837 he was appointed general superintendent and general manager of this road, and at that time located in Augusta, where he continued to reside until 1845. At the date named, in connection with other parties, he purchased from the Georgia Railroad Company the line of stages running between Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., and continued in this business until the railroad was completed to Montgomery in 1850.

Mr. Peters's first visit to the present site of Atlanta, then called Marthasville, was made in 1844, and his second the year following, in company with J. Edgar Thomson, who was the first to suggest the name of Atlanta for the em-



bryo city, the name being derived from the word Atlantic, and suggested because the city at that time was the terminus of the Western Atlantic Railroad. In 1846 Mr. Peters permanently located at Atlanta, and from that time to the present has been prominently identified with the city's history. At the time he selected the place as a residence there were but few houses erected, and it took strong faith indeed to believe that within a half century here would be seen the present metropolis of Georgia. Mr. Peters devoted most of his time and energies to railroad building and management until the war between the States began. He was one of the active directors and managers of the Georgia Railroad, and of the Atlanta and West Point road, and in all of these enterprises was intimately associated with the late John P. King, of Augusta, President of the Georgia Railroad for forty years, the ablest financier in the State, and a devoted friend of Atlanta. He also was largely interested in the Georgia Railroad Bank, which for several years prior to the war was located on the corner of Wall and Peachtree streets. In 1852 he was the principal builder and owner of a steam flour-mill in Atlanta, the largest south of Richmond. For the purpose of obtaining fuel to run this mill he purchased 400 acres of timber land, upon a portion of which his present residence on Peachtree street is located, while Peters's Park is also included in this tract. This land Mr. Peters purchased for five dollars an acre, and portions of it he has since sold at the rare price of \$10,000 per acre. He still owns considerable area of his original purchase, a large portion of which is considered the most desirable residence property in the city. In 1847 he purchased from the Indians 1,500 acres of land in Gordon county, near Calhoun, which he has ever since retained, and here for the last forty years he has probably expended more money in improving the breed of cattle, and in experimenting with plants, trees and grasses than any other man in the South.

Before the war Mr. Peters was aligned with the Whig party, and vigorously opposed the secession movement. During the war he remained in Atlanta, attending to the business incident to his railroad interests, until the battle of July 22, 1864, when, with his family and the assets of the Georgia Railroad Bank, he went to Augusta. He remained in Augusta until after the surrender at Appomattox, and returned to Atlanta on the first train after the completion of the Georgia Railroad. During the reconstruction period he took a prominent part in advocating the return of the State to the Union, and in 1868 was instrumental in securing the location of the State capital at Atlanta.

In 1870 Mr. Peters became one of the lessees and directors of the Western Atlantic Railroad and is still connected with its management. In 1872, with others, he invested largely in the construction of street railways in Atlanta, and has since been president of the corporation known as the Atlanta Street Railway Company. He also took a prominent part in promoting State and county fairs before the war, and to the expositions held in Atlanta, during recent



years, he has rendered valuable aid by his counsel as well as by money contributions. Ever since his residence in Atlanta he has shown his faith in the city by liberally investing his means in real estate. His first residence in the city was on the corner of Mitchell and Forsyth streets, and here he continued to reside for nearly forty years, or until 1881, when he sold this property to John H. Inman, and erected his present home on Peachtree street. He at one time owned a number of acres of ground, upon a portion of which is now located the Georgia Central Railroad depot, land which has become as valuable as any in Atlanta.

Mr. Peters, in 1847, with J. Edgar Thomson, Samuel G. Jones, Charles F. M. Garnett, then chief engineer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and others, established the first Episcopal Church in Atlanta, which has since been known as St. Philip's Church. Of this church he has been a member ever since, and for many years was a vestryman. In 1864, under Chaplain C. T. Quintard, of the First Tennessee Confederate Regiment, who has since been made bishop of Tennessee, he assisted in the erection of St. Luke's Church, on the corner of Walton and Broad streets. Seven weeks after its completion it was destroyed during the burning of Atlanta, after the capture of the city by General Sherman. Mr. Peters was married in 1848 to Mary J. Thompson, daughter of Dr. Joseph Thompson, a celebrated physician who practiced for many years at Decatur, Ga. They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living; four boys and three girls. The children in order of birth are as follows: Richard, secretary of the Chester Rolling Mills at Thurlow, Pa.; Nellie, widow of the late Hon. George R. Black, of Screven county, Ga.; Ralph, superintendent of the Little Miami Railroad, at Cincinnati; Edward Conyngham superintendent of the Atlanta Street Railway Company; Katherine Conyngham, Quintard, a graduate of the Boston, Mass., Institute of Technology, and May, wife of H. M. Atkinson, of Boston.

The best estimate of a man's powers and qualities can be found in the work he has done and the repute in which he is held by those who know him best. Judged by these standards Mr. Peters has made a most creditable record. He has been among the foremost of those who have done much for Atlanta, and nobly labored to make it the great factor in the world's progress that it is today. He was with it in the early days of trial and doubt, and for more than forty years has been one of its truest and most valorous champions; one of its most earnest and sturdy defenders, and for its future has hoped and planned when others were silent or opposed when they should have given help. With a natural aptitude for finances, and a thorough knowledge of men, Mr. Peters has long been recognized as a financial and personal force in the community, and his connection with any enterprise commends it to confidence and support. He has been careful, conservative and watchful of the important trusts reposed in his hands, and his standing in this community is of the highest for





E E Rawson





honesty, fair-mindedness and honor in all his personal as well as his business transactions. His life has been one devoted not merely to himself, but largely to the good of others, and, while generous and ready with his means in all worthy causes, he has, by industry and keen business sense amassed an ample fortune which he worthily enjoys. He has ever been one of the most modest and unostentatious of men, and one to whom publicity of any kind has ever been distasteful. He is a man of warm attachment, and when his confidence has once been given the loyalty of his friendship is unchangeable. For the last few years he has practically retired from active business, but for one of his years enjoys remarkable vigor of mind and body. He represents one of the few connecting links between the early past and present of Atlanta, and the events of his busy and useful life form in themselves a history of the progress and growth of the Gate City.

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**R**AWSON, HON. EDWARD E., was born in the heart of the Green Mountains, at Craftsbury, Vt., in 1818. He is of English descent, and a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, who was born in England in 1615, and emigrated to America in 1636 or 1637, and became an inhabitant of Newbury, in the colony of Massachusetts. He became a prominent character in the founding and development of New England, and held many offices of honor. In 1650 he was elected secretary of the colony of Massachusetts, an office he retained for thirty-six consecutive years, when he was succeeded by Randolph at the time of the usurpation of the government by Sir Edmund Andros. He died in 1693, after a long life spent in the service of the people of the colony. He was a man of the strictest integrity, commanded the confidence of the people, and possessed rare elements of popularity. He had twelve children and their numerous descendants scattered throughout the country have reason to feel pride in the honorable career and upright character of the progenitor of the family in the new world.

The subject of this sketch is a representative of the seventh generation of the Rawson family in America. His grandfather, David Rawson, settled in Shrewsbury, Mass. He removed to Bull Creek, Wood county, West Virginia, where he died in 1837. The second son of David Rawson was Elijah, the father of Edward E. Rawson. He was born in Westboro, Mass., in 1781, and soon after his marriage to Susanna Allen settled in Craftsbury, Vt., where he died April 25, 1837. The boyhood of Edward E. Rawson was passed upon his father's farm. He was educated in the district school of his native place. Upon the death of his father, being then nineteen years of age, he left home to begin life's battles for himself. He came to Lumpkin, Ga., and entered the employ of his brother, the late William A. Rawson, as clerk. He remained in this capacity until 1841, when he opened a dry goods store and began a mercantile career, in which he achieved notable success. The late Judge James



Clarke afterwards became associated with him as partner, and during the last year of his residence in Lumpkin E. P. Chamberlin of this city had a partnership interest with him in business. After sixteen years of business life in Lumpkin, attended with a fair measure of success, his health failed and he was compelled to seek a more invigorating climate. He then, in 1857, came to Atlanta. Here he has continued to reside, and during all the years which have since elapsed, some of them filled with gloom and disasters, he has been one of the true and steadfast friends of the city, around whom men have clustered for counsel and guidance in hours of peril and doubt, while in the later years of the city's prosperity no one has been more ready to lend a helping hand to every deserving public enterprise.

Upon his arrival in Atlanta Mr. Rawson embarked in mercantile pursuits, and at the time the war begun had built up a large and prosperous business. He was a member of the general council during the trying time of 1863 and 1864, when the late James M. Calhoun was mayor, with whom he visited General W. T. Sherman, and protested, as a matter of humanity, against the forcible removal of the population of Atlanta. The services he performed in this connection led to a correspondence which is now historical, and concerning which in another part of this volume will be found extended reference. After the destruction of the city by the Union forces he removed with his family to Des Moines, Ia. In June, 1865, he returned to Atlanta, and heartily entered into the work of restoring the ruin war had wrought to every material interest of the city. As member of the general council in 1867 and 1868 he was active in promoting every project which seemed to promise good to the city, and during this memorable period of general impoverishment, when the slowly reviving interests of the city needed liberal assistance, no one more unselfishly devoted himself to the public welfare than Mr. Rawson. He was actively and prominently identified with the removal of the State capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta, which in many ways has been of great advantage to the latter city. Soon after the war he was elected a member of the board of education, and immediately addressed himself with vigor and force to the founding and maintenance of public schools. From 1868 to 1888 he was a member and treasurer of the board, and for these years Atlanta has had no more warm and enthusiastic advocate of the free school system than he, and the city's present excellent facilities for free education, owes much to his intelligent labors. He was chairman of the board of water commission from 1872 to 1888, and devoted much time to the construction of the present admirable system of water supply.

For several years after the war Mr. Rawson engaged in merchandizing, but in 1879 became interested in the Atlanta Coffin Company, a manufacturing enterprise, with which he was connected until he established in 1887 the Gate City Coffin Company, of which he has since been president. He and his sons,



and Charles E. Boynton, are the principal owners and managers of the enterprise, which has proved a most successful venture and furnishes employment to about sixty men.

Mr. Rawson has been successful in business, not as the result of any single, brilliant stroke, but rather as the result of patient, persistent and well-directed effort. He possesses good business judgment, excellent executive ability, and an evenly balanced mind. He is naturally conservative, and wild, speculative methods, with promise of great reward if successful, but with ruin as the price of defeat, have no charms for him. No man in this community stands higher for strict integrity of character, business probity and faithfulness to every trust, and obligation. It was but recently that an intimate business associate of Mr. Rawson for nearly forty years, in speaking of him, said to the writer: "I consider him as one of the highest type of a high-minded, conscientious Christian gentleman and honorable business man." This estimate of the man, it is not too much to say, is the universal verdict of all who have had business relationship with him. Atlanta has been benefited in many ways by his ready willingness to promote, by his labor and his means, every public enterprise, and according to his ability to do and to give, the city has had no more helpful and sincere friend. He early in life became a convert to the Christian faith, and has been an active member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church ever since his residence in Atlanta, and it was largely through his efforts that the present commanding location on Whitehall street was secured and the handsome church building erected. He is generous and charitable, and although closely devoted to business interest, gives much time and freely contributes of his means to benevolent work. Personally, he is a genial and pleasant gentleman, but modest and retiring in disposition, and naturally shrinks from anything that would lead him into the public view. He is domestic in his tastes, loves his home, and finds his chief pleasure in the family circle and in friendly intercourse with intimate friends.

He was married in 1846 to Miss Elizabeth W. Clarke. They have had nine children, their names in order of birth being as follows: Mary P., wife of John D. Ray; Laura E., wife of Judge W. R. Hammond; Emma S., wife of Henry S. Johnson; Carrie V., wife of Colonel T. P. Westmoreland; Edward E., Charles A., William C., Sidney J., and Lonie Lee.

**R**IDLEY, DR. ROBERT BEMAN, of Atlanta, was born at La Grange, Ga., October, 1842, and is a son of Dr. R. A. T. Ridley. His father was born in Mecklenburg, N. C., in 1806; was educated at Chapel Hill, Ga., and was a graduate of the Charleston Medical College. He practiced his profession with distinguished success at La Grange for many years. He took a prominent part in politics and represented his county in the Legislature, and was a State senator for several terms. He was a man of strong character,



high professional attainments, and until his death, in 1872, exerted a wide influence both in his profession and in public affairs. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Morris, was a daughter of John Morris of North Carolina, and was born in 1812. She is still living, and resides at the old homestead in La Grange. The early life of the subject of this sketch was passed at La Grange, and in the High School of that city he was prepared for entering the senior term at the State University, when the beginning of the war prevented his continuing his studies. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the La Grange Light Guards, which became a part of the Fourth Georgia Confederate Regiment, commanded by Colonel George Doles. The first service of this regiment was at Norfolk, Va., and after the evacuation of that city it went to Richmond and participated in all the important battles of the Virginia campaign as a part of General Robert Rode's division, being in General "Stonewall" Jackson's corps until the death of that distinguished military leader, when General Ewell assumed command. Dr. Ridley soon after joining the company was made a lieutenant, and in this capacity served throughout the war. He was twice wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, and so severely as to incapacitate him for service, but after a furlough of sixty days he rejoined his company and remained in active service until the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

After the war he returned to La Grange, and for a short time thereafter engaged in mercantile pursuits in Augusta, Ga. But such a life soon proved uncongenial, and he then began the study of medicine under his father's direction. He completed his medical course at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1869, in the same class with Dr. A. W. Calhoun and Dr. J. S. Todd, of Atlanta. He then began the practice of his profession at La Grange, where he remained until 1874, when after spending the winter of that year in hospital practice in New York City, he located in Atlanta, and in partnership with Dr. J. S. Todd, under the firm name of Ridley & Todd, began a general medical practice. He was associated with Dr. Todd for two years, but has since been alone.

During the earlier years of his residence in Atlanta Dr. Ridley engaged in a general practice, but in recent years he has devoted himself principally to obstetrics, in which branch of his profession he has achieved notable success. He has devoted his time and energies exclusively to his profession to the entire exclusion of conflicting interest. His advance has been steady from the first, and both as a physician and man he stands high in public repute. His practice has grown into an extensive and remunerative one, and he finds his time and hands fully occupied. Among his professional brethren he holds a place due to his talents and manly character, and illustrates in his life and experience the fact that when native worth and natural ability are wedded to industry and devotion to one's life work the highest form of success is secured.

He is a friend of organized medicine, but his active professional duties have





prevented prominent participation in the various medical societies which have existed in this section, but he is a member of the Georgia Medical Association.

Dr. Ridley was married November 23, 1875, to Miss Emmie Leila Hill, daughter of the late Senator Benjamin H. Hill. She was a refined, cultured and beautiful woman, and her death which occurred May 19, 1883, caused widespread sorrow. Five children were born to them, of whom three are now living—two sons and one daughter. Dr. Ridley again married in February, 1886, Mrs. J. F. Kiser, of Atlanta, and to them one child, a son, has been born.

Personally Dr. Ridley is affable and pleasant in manner, fond of social intercourse, and has a wide circle of close and intimate friends, to whom his steadfast attachment is warmly reciprocated. In the social life of Atlanta he is a prominent figure, and his home is the center of refined hospitality. He is domestic in his tastes and has no desire or inclination for official life. He is progressive in his ideas, and has ever been ready, according to his means and opportunity, to advance every public enterprise. No physician possesses more fully the confidence of his patients in his skill, while his natural kindliness of manner and genial ways have made him deservedly popular. His life has ever been above reproach, and in Atlanta his reputation as an honorable, upright citizen is no less high than for professional attainments.

**P**OWELL, DR. THOMAS SPENCER is of Welch descent, and is a native of Brunswick county, Va. His American ancestors settled early in King and Queen county, and to them were born ten sons, three of whom, after arriving at manhood, located in Brunswick county. From one of these sons the subject of this sketch has lineally descended. His father, Captain M. D. Powell, at the age of eighteen, while a student at college, married Miss Sarah Harwell, daughter of Major John Harwell, of Brunswick county, their union being blessed with only one child.

The collegiate education of Dr. Powell was begun at Oakland Academy, in his native county, under the able director, Professor John P. Adkinson, and completed with honor at Lawrenceville Male Institute, then in charge of the celebrated Professor Brown, of William and Mary College. Both at home and at school young Powell evinced those worthy traits of character which distinguished his paternal ancestors, and which throughout his life have secured for him the esteem and love of all with whom he has been brought into contact. It is also true that in early childhood he manifested such a strong predisposition for the practice of the healing art, that his father wisely decided that medicine should be his profession. His education was therefore directed with special reference to this purpose, and when his collegiate course had ended his father placed him under the care of Dr. Benjamin I. Hicks, of Lawrenceville, Va., who had attained high rank in his profession. One of the most beneficent results of his study under Dr. Hicks was a course of practical pharmacy in the



manufacture and compounding of drugs, a branch of medicine in which most physicians of the present day have limited knowledge.

After two years of preparatory reading and training he attended two full courses of lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with distinction in the spring of 1846. In September following he located in Sparta, Ga., and began the practice of his profession. Prompt in responding to professional calls; kind, charitable and courteous to all; eminently successful in the treatment of his patients, he soon commanded an extensive and lucrative practice.

In 1847 he married Miss Julia L. Bass, daughter of the Rev. Larkin Bass, and granddaughter of Governor Raben, of Georgia, a highly educated and accomplished lady, beloved by all who knew her for her charming character.

Dr. Powell is not only a successful physician, but an enterprising and public spirited citizen, quick to observe the wants of his section and resolute in enforcing such enterprises as tend to promote the general welfare. He is not only zealous in the advocacy of works of utility, but generous in the use of his own means for the good of the public. It was at his suggestion that a cotton factory was built at Sparta, and to his personal assistance the success of the enterprise is due.

He has always been a warm and resolute advocate of railroads, and several of the roads which have been built in Georgia, and are now blessings to the sections through which they pass, owe much to his advocacy and well directed efforts. As much of his influence was applied through the medium of anonymous letters, published in newspapers, comparatively few were apprised of the work he performed.

In the early period of his practice Dr. Powell wrote and published a medical work known as *Pocket Formulary and Physicians' Manual*, which was most favorably noticed by the journals of that day, and highly appreciated by members of his profession.

During the great financial crash of 1844, his father, until that time a very wealthy man, lost the principal portion of his estate. True to the noble instincts of his nature, Dr. Powell, as soon as his own financial condition would permit, secured one of the most desirable farms in the county of Hancock, and after supplying it with all needed stock and farming implements established his aged parent upon it. He also paid several thousand dollars of his father's indebtedness, and at his death turned the estate over to his stepmother and her children. His generosity and kindness of heart were further illustrated by the fact that he educated his four half-brothers, making two of them physicians and two of them merchants, all of them having rendered valuable service to the cause of the South, and two of them offering their lives as a sacrifice for their country, leaving only two surviving brothers the elder of whom is Capt. M. L. Powell, a prosperous and influential merchant and farmer in Hancock county. The



other brother Dr. T. O. Powell, who is more extensively known and beloved than any Physician in the State, having faithfully and satisfactorily filled the position of Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum for upwards of twenty years.

In 1857 he was invited to deliver the annual address to the graduating class of the Atlanta Medical College, his subject being: "The Moral Duties of the Physician." This address was most favorably received, and so impressed the faculty and trustees of the college that he was subsequently elected to an important chair in that institution. This fact caused his location in Atlanta. While engaged in the able and faithful discharge of his duties as a member of the faculty of this college he found time for an extensive and profitable city practice, which has continued until the present.

The same public spirit that characterized him when a citizen of Sparta, has distinguished him in Atlanta. Scarcely had he arrived in his new home when he went to work for the common good. He organized a company for the purpose of controlling the Atlanta Mineral Spring, and soon secured a deed to that property in favor of the city; had its waters analyzed, and performed other acts deemed beneficial to the public.

Boundless in resources and quick to conceive projects tending to promote the growth and prosperity of Atlanta, he began to advocate with voice and pen many enterprises. He was one of the first to suggest and urge the building of a railroad from the Central Railroad *via* Eatonton to the Gate City, a charter for which he soon secured. He was also the first citizen who proposed the scheme of a canal for bringing the waters of the Chattahoochee River through Atlanta, an enterprise he still urges as feasible, and which he yet hopes to see accomplished.

Nothing seems to escape the keen observation of this public spirited citizen, and although in the past he has by his advocacy of the varied interests of his home, comprising its hotels, churches, banks, schools, railroads and manufactures, he is still actively engaged for the general welfare. His broad comprehension has planned many enterprises for the good of Atlanta, which are not yet accomplished, but which he strongly believes will yet be realized.

One of his grandest conceptions, having in its scope a splendid charity, worthy of his head and heart, was the establishment of a home for invalid ladies. Conceiving this project in 1860 he soon elicited the support of many philanthropic men and women, and went to work with all the earnestness of his nature to secure the money to buy the necessary grounds and construct the required buildings. This grand scheme was on the way to a successful termination when it was defeated by the fortune of a civil war, which spared not even the edifices erected by the hands of charity.

Dr. Powell has earned a distinguished reputation as a lecturer, having in Atlanta and other places, on various subjects, delivered addresses of great lit-



erary merit and power. Among other themes which he has treated with ability and eloquence are the following: "Woman as Daughter, Wife and Mother," "Woman as Contrasted with Man Physically and Spiritually," "The Achievements of Christianity," "The Charm and Power of Music," "The Ministry, or Power of Silence," "Southern Institutions," and "Parlor Literature." His lecture on "Music," delivered in Petersburg, Va., and repeated in Atlanta, has been characterized by competent critics as grandly beautiful and eloquent. Soon after the war he delivered a lecture on "Independent Thought," which elicited universal praise. His lecture on "The True Physician," was awarded a prize of seventy-five dollars by the State Medical Association, as a model of literary beauty and excellence. He generously declined to accept the prize.

The doctor is no less distinguished as a writer than lecturer, having contributed many valuable papers to the medical literature of the country, which have been published in pamphlet and book form, as well as in the journals of the medical profession. As the founder and senior editor of the *Southern Medical Journal*, he has accomplished much for the advancement of medical science and the good of mankind. For nearly twenty years this magazine has gone out to the practicing physicians of the United States freighted with reports of discoveries in the causes and treatment of human maladies.

Dr. Powell is a zealous member of the American Medical Association, and has served one term as president of the American Editors' Association. He has long been a member of the State Medical Association, at one time being first vice-president, and at another the nominee for president, which honor he magnanimously declined in favor of his friend, Dr. Dugas, of Augusta.

As a member of the Atlanta Board of Education, he has been most efficient, having from the earliest establishment of her public school system, supported it with all his influence. Twice has he been elected a member of this board when not a candidate. The education of the masses has always been with him a cherished scheme, and the children of Atlanta are greatly indebted to him for the excellent educational facilities they enjoy.

Dr. Powell having in 1866 severed his connection with the Atlanta Medical College, was urged by many of his professional friends and other leading citizens to establish a new medical school in Atlanta. This he declined to do until 1879, when with some of his professional friends he decided to carry out the enterprise, and with him to embark in any undertaking is to complete it, for he yields to nothing save "the acts of God or the king's enemies."

In the presence of many obstacles a board of trustees was organized, comprising prominent merchants, ministers, and statesmen, with Governor Stephens at the head. A charter was secured, and the new school was named the Southern Medical College. The trustees elected Dr. Powell president of the institution, and selected a faculty of eminent physicians as teachers. A building committee consisting of Dr. Powell and two other members of the board





was appointed to purchase a suitable lot on which to erect a large and suitable college building. At this time there was not a dollar at the control of the committee, and the whole matter was placed under the management of Dr. Powell, to whose financial ability all interested looked with hope and expectation. He inspired confidence in the enterprise, his friends rallied to his support, and although the committee was appointed in June, to the astonishment of the community, the corner-stone of the present spacious college building was laid on July 3, 1879, following, by the Masonic brotherhood. On this occasion Dr. Powell delivered an address which was regarded as one of the best efforts of his life, and created in the hearts of the people lasting sympathy for the college, and laid the foundation of the generous patronage this institution has since merited and enjoyed.

The first session of the Southern Medical College opened in October, 1879, with sixty-four students, probably a larger number than had ever attended the opening session of a medical college in this section. At the second session the matriculates numbered more than one hundred, and the building was then thoroughly fitted up with a museum, plates, laboratory, dispensary, and a dissecting-room, having every modern appliance, and equal to the best in America.

The herculean task of building and establishing the Southern Medical College having been performed with an excellence and promptitude which none but such a man as Dr. Powell could have done, he conceived the purpose of creating a hospital in connection with the new institution. In connection with his many lady friends in Atlanta, he promptly organized the "Ladies Hospital Association," and through this society means were raised to purchase the site of the present Ivy Street Hospital. Subsequent efforts of the association have secured funds for aiding Dr. Powell in furnishing and otherwise improving the hospital, which is now capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty patients. From the date of opening this hospital until the summer of 1888, it was not only a most important auxilliary to the Southern Medical College, but a means of great convenience and economy to the city of Atlanta by providing a home and medical treatment for her sick and indigent citizens. Ever since the hospital has been opened it has been under the supervision and control of Dr. Powell, whose superior ability as a financier has utilized the available funds of the institution to the best advantage, and enabled it to accomplish a vast amount of good for afflicted humanity. During the present summer (1888) it ceased to be a public hospital, and hereafter will be conducted as a private institution in conjunction with the Southern Medical College, and is now under control of a board of physicians, of whom Dr. Powell is the president. It has now entered upon the career originally designed by its founder.

In December, 1882, Dr. Powell was united in marriage—the second time—to Mrs. Jennie Miller, of Virginia, a lineal descendent of a renowned Scotch



family—Roxboro— from whom the town of Roxborough, Scotland, derived its name.

While the position of Dr. Powell at the beginning of the secession movement was indicative of great devotion to the Union, and while in earnest and able letters to the people through the most popular papers of the South, he urged his strong opposition to the threatened secession of the Southern States, no one was more loyal to the Confederacy.

Dr. Powell is one of the most industrious men who has ever lived in Georgia. He is never idle with mind or body, but is constantly engaged, conceiving and executing plans for the general welfare. His great labors have attracted the notice of friends who have urged him to take more rest, but he has pleasantly replied: "Never, never can I stop until the road to Baltimore by way of Lexington, Salem and Ashville and Atlanta is complete, opening up new fields of wealth and enterprise for our people, and making Baltimore the great commercial head of the Middle States, and putting the last essential spoke to Atlanta as the hub and commercial center of the Southern States. I must also see the Southern Medical College, with an annual class of three hundred students, bringing a yearly revenue of one hundred thousand dollars to Atlanta.

In reviewing the history of Dr. Powell, it is difficult to decide whether to admire most his characteristics of mind and heart or the splendid details of his life work. The nobility of his heart is discovered in his broad charities, his splendid patriotism, and his devotion to truth and morality. The powers of his mind are apparent in his writings, his addresses, and the institutions he has originated and established. He has never been known to falter by the way nor succumb to rival or opposing forces. In all things and under all circumstances he has proven himself a true man, and has made a record of which any one should feel proud.

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**R**ICE, HON. FRANK P., the subject of this sketch, was born in Claremont, N. H., on the 28th of October, 1838. His parents were natives of Vermont and were of English and Welsh extraction. They came to Georgia when their son, Frank P., was only nine years of age, and located in Atlanta, which was then in his infancy, with a population of not more than twelve or fifteen hundred.

His father impressed him with the necessity and the duty of industry, so that when a boy, he began to grapple with the stern realities of life as a vendor of newspapers and such articles as were readily sold about the passenger depot and on the streets of Atlanta. Many of the old people who knew him in boyhood bear testimony to his industry. The quality of a business man, exemplified in his childhood, has proved a distinguishing characteristic of his subsequent life.



When eighteen years of age he conceived the purpose of learning a trade, and soon, with the consent of his father, bound himself for three years and a half to Mr. William Kay, of Atlanta, to acquire a knowledge of the art of book-binding. The contract of apprenticeship was signed, in due form, placed properly on record, and faithfully obeyed until the term of his service ended and he was acknowledged master of his trade. His faithful observance of every obligation as an apprentice was an illustration of his future life, in which he has been true to all his contracts, never having suffered a dollar to remain unpaid a day beyond the maturity of the debt.

The skill he had attained and his habits of industry and temperance soon secured him a good situation at fair wages. At this period Atlanta was making her first strides in the way of her "manifest destiny," and Mr. Rice saw opportunities to accumulate money more rapidly by abandoning his trade. He therefore determined to hold it in reserve for possible emergencies, and engaged in the business of contractor for stone masonry, then greatly in demand in the growing young city. In this business he exercised a faultless judgment and realized fair profits on all the work he performed.

When scarcely arrived at manhood he contracted for the stone masonry required on the line of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad, and carried out his contract with fidelity, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On the second day of May, 1861, he married a daughter of the Rev. I. G. Mitchell. He has one child, a son, Charlie F. Rice. Believing that Atlanta was destined to be a great city, he demonstrated that confidence by investing largely in Atlanta real estate.

The war of the States came and Mr. Rice went into the State service in the Thirteenth Regiment of State troops, and was elected lieutenant of Company B. At the end of his term of service he was engaged as special railroad agent.

As a consequence of war Atlanta was laid in ruins. Thousands returned to find the once fair city a literal mass of bricks and ashes. Among the number who set in to rebuild and advance Atlanta far beyond her former attainments, was Frank P. Rice. Full of confidence in her future he went bravely to work, and from that day to the present has labored to advance her in every interest. No citizen has accomplished more in this respect than Mr. Rice. It may be truly said that the life of Mr. Rice has been devoted to the material, intellectual and moral advancement of Atlanta.

Considering the contemplated Air Line Railroad an important auxiliary to the growth of Atlanta, he indicated his faith in its completion by the purchase of large bodies of land along its route, giving the right of way through his property to facilitate and hasten its construction. When the Air Line Railroad was finished he went into partnership with Mr. R. C. Mitchell, his brother-in-law, and under the firm name of Rice & Mitchell, continued for about eighteen years to prosecute the lumber business. This firm was dissolved about five years ago.



The Georgia Western Railroad, designed to connect Atlanta with the coal fields of Alabama, had been chartered, and after years of delay and doubt as to its completion, became the property of a syndicate interested in its defeat. Mr. Rice comprehended their plan, and determined, if possible, to checkmate it. To accomplish this, he drew, in connection with other gentlemen, a charter for a railroad passing from Atlanta to Alabama, in the same direction, and having corresponding privileges to those granted the Georgia Western Railroad. When the owners of the old charter saw that a railroad would be built under new charter they sold their franchise, and the Georgia Pacific was built, accomplishing for Atlanta the objects anticipated from the Georgia Western. Mr. Rice contributed to this result.

Mr. Rice has been elected four times as councilman of the city of Atlanta. He was first elected in December, 1870, and served during the year 1871. In December, 1872, he was again elected for the term of 1873. In December, 1873, he was chosen the third time, and served until December, 1874. In December, 1886, he was elected a fourth time, and this time for the period of two years, which ended December 31, 1888. In each instance Mr. Rice prevailed over his opponent by a large majority, receiving the support of all parties and of the people without respect to color or condition, notwithstanding he had always been an avowed Democrat. Thus has Mr. Rice demonstrated the high esteem which he is held by the masses, an esteem which is the result of a just, honorable and charitable life.

Mr. Rice was one of the city fathers who planned and established the splendid system of public schools, which has proved such a blessing to the rising generation of the city, and so important a factor in the increase of her population and wealth. No one has been more in sympathy with the policy of general education, or a more earnest advocate of the most liberal system that could be supported by the people. His vote has invariably been cast in favor of Atlanta's great system of schools, so adjusted as to distribute its advantages equitably to the children of the several wards. Therefore he has shown himself both in public and private life, the unyielding friend of universal education, its blessings extending to all children regardless of color or condition.

As councilman Mr. Rice has always been placed on the most important committees, such as the finance, tax, corporations, railroads, public property, and others, having the greatest amount of practical work in behalf of the material interests of the city. He has uniformly favored the judicious application of available funds to solid improvements, embracing streets, waterworks, fire department, police, and a system of sewerage adequate to her necessities and keeping pace with her development. For nine years Mr. Rice was a member of Atlanta's board of health, and only resigned that position when elected as a councilman. While on the board of health no one was more active or vigilant in efforts to preserve the health of the people.





When the question of locating the State capital was submitted to a vote of the people of Georgia, Mr. Rice, as a member of the citizens' committee, labored zealously with others, in behalf of Atlanta, and deserves, with other members of that committee, credit for the consequence that followed, viz.: the location of the capital in Atlanta.

In the year 1880 Mr. Rice was elected to the House of Representatives from Fulton county, defeating his opponent by a very large majority and leading in the race by several hundred votes. He was regarded one of the most industrious, sensible and practical members of the house, and pursued such a course during his term of service as to win the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant." During this session the Hon. Pope Barrow introduced a bill into the House of Representatives to provide for the building of a State capitol in Atlanta. This measure was defeated, notwithstanding the ability with which it was advocated by Mr. Barrow. Its defeat had the effect to place the location of the State's capital again in a condition of uncertainty, many regarding that action of the house a test of popular sentiment and indicative of danger ahead for Atlanta.

In the year 1882 the Hon. Frank P. Rice was again elected, by a largely increased majority, to the House of Representatives from Fulton county. Considering the final location of the State capital a measure of greatest worth and importance to Atlanta, Mr. Rice resolved to devote himself to the work of having the question decided in Atlanta's favor. He accordingly drew the bill, without the aid of anyone, which he introduced into the house on the 3d day of November, 1882, and for which he labored day and night, until it received executive sanction on the 8th day of September, 1883. To say that he was untiring in the advocacy of his capitol bill, and that his vigilance was sleepless, is to utter nothing more than literal truth.

Mr. Rice followed his measure from the house to the committee, and back to the house, and after advocating it in a speech of great power, passed the bill through the House of Representatives on the 15th day of August, 1883. Thence to the Senate and to the Senate committee, Mr. Rice followed his all-important measure, and when it was reported back to the Senate he was present, watching its progress and urging the senators, by unanswerable arguments, to give it their support.

During the entire period of its progress through the General Assembly, Mr. Rice employed every opportunity to assure its passage. He not only discussed its merits on the floor of the house, but before both the house and Senate committees, and privately with every individual member of the house and Senate. If a legislator ever deserved credit for the enactment of a law, Mr. Rice should be credited with the passage of the act providing for the building of the new State capitol in Atlanta.

Thus was the question finally settled in favor of the city of Atlanta as the



capital of Georgia. This was accomplished by the determined resolution and constant efforts of the Hon. Frank P. Rice. He knew how important to Atlanta was the irrevocable decision of this question in her favor, and as a true friend of the city of Atlanta, gave every effort in his power to this purpose. If he had accomplished nothing more than this, he would deserve to be regarded with special gratitude by all the people of Atlanta; but this is only one sign of his devotion to her interests. Mr. Rice introduced and conducted to a successful issue the bill by which that great railroad, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, was chartered, and was a member of the special committee by whom the present general railroad law of Georgia was framed and reported to the General Assembly. He was an active and influential member of the most important committees of the house, and it is known of him that he never neglected a meeting of a committee when any question of moment was pending. All who have been associated with him will bear testimony to his unabating industry, his keen observation of every measure before the General Assembly, and his constant watchfulness of everything which directly or indirectly affected the interests of his constituency. On questions of finance, taxation, education, internal improvement, etc., his judgment was considered an unerring guide, and being always present in committee meetings his views on the great questions of legislation were impressed on reports to the house.

By frequent judicious investments Hon. Frank P. Rice has become one of the wealthy men of Atlanta. He owns a large amount of central and well-improved real estate, which pays him a handsome annual income, and believing that Atlanta will continue to extend her limits has invested much capital in lands which are now beyond the corporate limits. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the great number of real estate sales made by him, not a single lawsuit or controversy has ever occurred in regard to property that has passed by deed from him. This indicates his customary care and his integrity which avoids all that savors of unfairness.

No citizen of Atlanta has given more than Hon. Frank P. Rice to promote enterprises tending to Atlanta's advancement. Much has been in the character of charity to individuals.

Mr. Rice has for years been a student at home, owning a most carefully selected and complete private library, comprising ancient and modern histories, poems, works of science, encyclopedias, and many valuable works on political economy, and in fact, everything necessary to a complete selection of instructive and interesting books. Mr. Rice is a close student and one of the best informed men of this city. In this the young people have another example worthy of their imitation, showing the possibility of self-education.

In 1882, while a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Rice was one of a committee of the General Assembly who visited the technological schools of the North. He had for years favored the establishment of a school



of technology for Georgia. When he returned from this visit his zeal on this subject was increased. The steps taken by that committee were the beginning of an influence which caused the next General Assembly to provide for our State school of technology, located in Atlanta. This is another important enterprise which he helped to accomplish, and which is destined not only to benefit the city in which it is located, and the young men educated in this school, but the State at large, by supplying educated and scientific mechanics to supervise the development of her mining and manufacturing resources.

On October 3d 1888, Hon. Frank P. Rice was elected State Senator, by over fifteen hundred majority from the thirty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Fulton, Cobb, and Clayton, he being the nominee of the Democratic Party. He has been appointed upon important committees of the Senate and is actively at work as usual.

About three years since Mr. Rice became a member of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta. He expresses regret that he should have so long deferred this important step. He was very soon chosen as one of the stewards of the church, and cheerfully performed every duty imposed upon him in his church relation.

A review of the life of Mr. Rice reveals a character of great usefulness and excellence. The elements of a noble manhood are clearly manifest in his history. While, like all men, he must have imperfections, he has certainly illustrated more of the praiseworthy characteristics of humanity than most individuals. To the reader is left the work of collating his excellencies as they appear in this imperfect sketch. An impartial examination of the life record of Mr. Rice will surely reveal him as an honorable, a good and eminently useful man. The people who know him best hold him in the highest esteem, and are always glad of an opportunity to honor him with their suffrages. Higher honors await this useful citizen.

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RICE, ZACHARIAH A., one of the pioneer settlers in Atlanta, was born in Spartanburg, S. C., September 22, 1822, and is the only son of Parker M. and Mary Ann (Bomar) Rice. On the paternal side he is of English descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated from England and settled in Halifax county, Va., before the Revolution. In this county of Virginia the family resided for many years, and here his grandfather, Zachariah Rice, and his father, were born. The latter continued to reside in Halifax until 1821, when, having married, he moved to Spartanburg. Here he remained engaged in farming and planting until 1829, when he removed with his family to Campbell county, Ga. In 1836 he became an ordained Baptist minister, and in 1844 settled in Carroll county, where he assisted in the organization of the First Baptist Church of Villa Rica, and in 1848 he assisted in the organizing of the First Baptist Church of Atlanta. He preached in the various churches of the



Baptist denomination in Carroll and adjoining counties, and finally moved to Powder Springs, Cobb county, where he died in 1852. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-eight years and resides in Atlanta with her son, the subject of this sketch. They had five children, four of whom are still living, three daughters and a son.

Zachariah A. Rice received but a limited education such as the facilities of a newly settled country usually afford. He had a natural love for adventures and excitement, and as a boy took great interest in military affairs. At the age of fifteen he became a volunteer soldier under Captain J. M. Word, father of Dr. T. J. Word of Atlanta, and assisted in moving the Cherokee Indians from the Cherokee country to Arkansas, and spent six months in such service.

In 1839 he became a clerk in the store of General A. A. Austell, who at that time was engaged in general merchandising in Campbell county. In 1843 he began business for himself as proprietor of a general country store in Campbellton, Campbell county. He was successful in this venture, and in the fall of 1847 removed to Atlanta, at that time only a small village. Here, in partnership with H. C. Holcomb, under the firm name of Rice & Holcomb, he began business in merchandizing. They also leased the Washington Hall hotel. Both of these enterprises proved profitable, but in the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Rice decided to seek his fortune in that region. He accordingly disposed of his business interest in Atlanta, and in 1850 started for California. His journey thither was long and full of hardships, seventy-seven days being consumed in the journey on an English sailing vessel from Panama to San Francisco. In this early period of the history of this now well-known region, Mr. Rice journeyed all over the State of California, but the greater portion of the first year of his stay there was engaged in gold digging in Calaveras county. He then embarked in quartz mining near Suter Creek, in Amador county, and erected the first quartz-mill erected in that county. In the latter work he passed about three years, and his efforts being rewarded with substantial success, in the fall of 1854 he returned to Atlanta. After again settling here, he began a general trading and speculating career in which he was actively engaged when the war between the States began.

In this struggle he took sides with the South, and shortly after the battle of Manassas, in August, 1861, enlisted as first lieutenant in the Fulton Dragoons, which became a part of Gen. T. R. Cobb's Cavalry Legion, and served in all the memorable battles of the Virginia campaign. December 17th 1861 he was promoted to captain, and January 9th, 1863 was promoted to major of the cavalry of Cobb's Legion. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Rice returned home, and with J. M. C. Reed organized a regiment of State troops, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was a part of Gen. G. W. Smith's command, and was engaged in active service until the close of the war. During his military career Mr. Rice was often entrusted with important and perilous duty, and proved a most efficient officer and soldier.







L. A. Rice



After the war he returned to Atlanta, and soon thereafter established a cotton spinning factory in Campbell county, with which he was actively connected until 1884. In 1870 he was among the first stockholders who erected the Concord Woolen Mills on Nickajack Creek, about twelve miles from Atlanta. During the first two years this factory did not prove a successful enterprise, and in 1872 Mr. Rice purchased the entire interests held by the other stockholders, and became sole owner. He then sold part interest in it to S. B. Love and J. H. Porter. Mr. Rice was made president of the reorganized company, and has continued as such ever since. It is largely owing to his vigorous management and well directed labors since he assumed control, that this mill has proved a profitable enterprise. Thirty to thirty-five hands are employed, and the productions find a ready market.

Mr. Rice in recent years has been largely engaged in farming, and is the owner of the Colquit farm, in Cobb county, and another in Douglass county. He also has large interests in real estate in Atlanta, being the owner of several private and business houses, and has been a taxpayer ever since the incorporation of the city.

Mr. Rice has always taken an active interest in politics, but never as a seeker after office. He was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Whig party, but since the war has been aligned with the Democratic party, although he has not always been in accord with its position on financial and tariff issues. In 1855 he was elected a judge of the Inferior Court, and served until the war, prior to which he had also been a member of the city council. He has taken a prominent part as a Prohibitionist in the political contests relative to the legal suppression of the liquor traffic during recent years, and in 1884 was elected a member of the city council for a term of two years. He was married in 1855 to Miss Louisa R. Green, of Douglass county, Ga. They have had six children, five of whom are living, two sons who compose the firm of Rice Brothers, and three daughters.

During his long residence in Atlanta few men have been more prominently connected with the fortunes of the Gate City than Mr. Rice. For more than forty years he has been identified with its growth and development from a struggling village with a few hundred inhabitants to its present stalwart proportions. His life has been crowded with interesting incidents such as fall to the lot of few men. He has traveled extensively, and has been a close observer, and his mind is a rich storehouse of facts relating to the pioneer history of this region. When he returned to Atlanta after the war, and discouragement was in the hearts of many over the ruin of their home and business interest, he was among the comparatively few who inspired hope in the people by bravely and encouragingly setting to work to repair his well nigh ruined fortune. He has since been a progressive factor in all the enterprises which have fixed the permanent prosperity of the city. As a business man he has



shown remarkably good judgment, and by his efforts has accumulated a comfortable fortune. The honesty of his business methods has never been questioned, and in integrity of character and unwavering faithfulness to every obligation, the record of no citizen of Atlanta is more clear and pure. The years of his long, active, and busy life have fallen lightly upon him, and to-day in possession of apparent unabated physical and mental vigor, it would seem as though there were many years yet in store for him to enjoy the rest and comfort his life of honorable toil has justly earned.

**R**OOT, SIDNEY, one of Atlanta's oldest and most respected citizens, was born in Montague, Mass., and is a son of Salmon and Eliza (Carpenter) Root, being the seventh of a family of nine children. His parents were of English descent, their ancestors having emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts in the beginning of the seventeenth century; and on the paternal side Mr. Root is able to trace a probable relationship to Lord John Russell, of England.

Salmon Root, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer, and the early life of his son was not unlike that of the average New England boy of half a century ago. His education was confined to attendance at the district school during the winter months of each year, while his full share of the farm work occupied the remaining months. At the age of twelve Mr. Root removed with his parents to Craftsbury, Vt., and settled on the old Governor Craft farm. But the humdrum existence of a farmer's life ill suited the energetic spirit of the boy Root, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the jewelry business at Burlington, Vt. Here he remained four years. He then, at the age of eighteen, came to Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga., and began clerking in the general country store of William A. Rawson. At the end of two years he was admitted as partner in the business, and three years thereafter purchased his partner's interest and assumed entire control.

Mr. Root was married in 1849 to Mary H. Clarke, daughter of the late James Clarke, and sister of Judge John T. Clarke, of Cuthbert, Ga., and of Judge Marshall J. Clarke, of Atlanta. Three children were born to them, two sons and a daughter. Their sons, John Wellborn, of Chicago, and Walter C., of Kansas City, are both architects of high standing in their profession. Several of the most prominent public buildings in Chicago and Kansas City and other large cities in this country were designed by them and form conspicuous monuments to the high order of their skill. Their other child is Mrs. James E. Ormond, of Atlanta. Mrs. Root, a most estimable lady, cultured and deservedly popular and beloved, died in Atlanta in January, 1886.

Mr. Root moved to Atlanta in 1858 and with John N. Beach established the dry goods house of Beach & Root. This firm soon did the largest business in Atlanta; was the first to engage in the wholesale trade, and did the first



importing business. During the war Mr. Root warmly espoused the Confederate cause. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Beach opened a branch house of the firm in Liverpool, England, and Mr. Root opened a similar house in Charleston, S. C. They then engaged extensively in the shipping, importing and the cotton trade. They became agents of the Confederate government, and during the four years of the war did perhaps the largest business ever done by a single firm in the South.

In December, 1864, Mr. Root went to Europe, entrusted with important confidential business of the Confederate government. He made an extended tour of the old world, visiting the principal cities of England, France, Spain, Cuba and the West India Islands. In June, 1865, he returned to New York and soon after came to Atlanta, where the fortunes of war had dealt most heavily with him. Here the firm had some fourteen stores destroyed, while their personal loss in merchandise and other property aggregated over one million dollars. This large sum did not represent Mr. Root's entire loss on account of the war. During the progress of hostilities his firm was largely engaged in blockade running, and while thus engaged lost eleven steamers.

In March, 1866, Mr. Root went to New York and opened a branch cotton and shipping house of the firm of Beach & Root. In 1867 the firm was dissolved, and for some ten years Mr. Root carried on the business alone. He returned to Atlanta in 1878, and here he has since been chiefly engaged in works of philanthropy. He is trustee of the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, and of the Spelman Seminary for the English and industrial education of colored women, the latter being the largest institution of its kind in the United States. During the preparations for the International Cotton Exposition of 1881 in Atlanta, he traveled in behalf of the enterprise through the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and was the means of awakening much interest in the undertaking. During the progress of the exposition he had charge of the public comfort and foreign departments. The value of his labors in making this great industrial display a success was attested by the director-general of the exposition, who, in his final report, said: "Probably none of the officials will be better remembered by visitors to the exposition than Mr. Root, whose painstaking and earnest efforts to accommodate and oblige all who fell within the range of his official duties made him deservedly popular."

When the L. P. Grant Park was donated by Colonel Grant to the city Mr. Root was appointed its president, superintendent and general manager, and under his personal direction all the improvements in this popular resort have been made.

For several years Mr. Root has taken great interest in the important efforts made to preserve and extend American forests, and since 1884 he has attended the various meetings held by the International American Forestry Congress. It was largely through his efforts that the last meeting of this body was held





in Atlanta in 1888, and his personal endeavors contributed greatly to the gratifying success of the gathering. He is a member of the Southern Forestry Congress, and was president *pro tem.* at its meeting in 1887.

Since 1858, with the exception of the twelve years he resided in New York, Mr. Root has been a member of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta and has ever been foremost in religious and benevolent work. For ten years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with this church, and during his residence in New York he occupied the same position in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Mr. Root is literary in his tastes; has been a great reader and keeps fully abreast of the progress made in the literary and scientific world. Several years ago he wrote for Sunday-school work a book entitled, "A General Bible Question Book," which had an extended sale in the South. In 1865 he wrote a book of travels, which was published in London. He also wrote a short story, founded on incidents connected with the war, entitled, "History of a Union Spy," which was re-published in England. He is at present a correspondent to several Northern newspapers, and is constantly contributing articles on general religious and philanthropic topics.

Thus in brief are given a few incidents in a life marked by extraordinary vicissitude and activity—a life distinguished, above all things, by unswerving honesty and devotion to high and lofty conception of duty. Mr. Root has experienced as many changes of fortune as fall to the lot of few men. From humble circumstances, as far as worldly possessions go, he rose, by his own exertions and the exercise of rare business sagacity, to be one of the richest men of Georgia. The war came, and when it ended an immense fortune was swept away. His successes and disappointments since in the business world it is not necessary to detail, but through all his struggles there has always been conspicuous a rigid adherence to a manly, honorable course, from which no question of policy could tempt him, even when, to have deviated only slightly from the right, might have been to his personal and financial interest. It is this element in his nature which has gained the respect of all who know him, and that respect and esteem he values higher than the possession of anything the world could give. His contact with men, his vicissitudes and trials, which would have embittered most men, have left him no cynic or misanthropist. He has faith and confidence in humanity; believes the world is growing better as time advances; is cheerful, hopeful and even mirthful in disposition, and to the sum of human joys he endeavors in all the ways he can to add his full share. Few citizens of Atlanta have contributed more to the city's advancement in all right channels than Mr. Root. In and out of season he has begrudged neither his time or talents to serve the public welfare. In works of charity and benevolence, in the cause of religion and education, and in behalf of all agencies which tend to make men and women better and



happier, he is ever ready to co-operate with Atlanta's most public spirited, liberal and progressive citizens. He is now spending the eventide of life among a people whose good opinion he has justly earned and in whose welfare he is willing to labor with no personal or selfish ends. He looks with no regret upon the past; lives in the present, happy and contented in the society of family and friends, and faces the future with hopeful, manly courage.

SMITH, HOKE, lawyer of Atlanta, was born at Newton, N. C., in September, 1855, and on the parental side is of Puritan ancestry. The progenitor of the family in America settled in New Hampshire, where many of his descendants still reside. In New England and elsewhere they have proved their natural heirship to a brave and self reliant race, who "carved their history upon the granite rocks of their native State." The characteristics of this family have ever been a sturdy self-reliance, an earnest acquisition of knowledge, advancement in various departments of industry, and an intense love of country. Several of them served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. The great-grandfather of Hoke Smith was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and his grandfather, William True Smith, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a man of prominence in New Hampshire. Professor H. H. Smith, LL.D., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Hampshire, and is a graduate of Bowdoin College. He came South and allied himself with the Southern people in Newton, N. C., about forty years ago, where for several years he was president of Catawba College. In 1858 he moved to Chapel Hill, in the same State, and became a professor in the State university at that place. Here he remained until 1868, when he located in Lincolnton, and after a residence of three years, came to Atlanta and became connected with the public schools of this city. In 1873 he was chosen principal of the Shelbyville High School, a position which he held for five years, when he moved to Houston, Tex., and organized the public schools of that city. After two years of remarkable success in their management as superintendent, he became president of the State Normal School at Huntsville, Tex., where he succeeded Professor Bernard Mallon. In 1882 he returned to Atlanta, where he is now principal of the girls' high school. Professor Smith married Miss Mary Brent Hoke, a lady of German and English descent, the daughter of Michael Hoke, of Lincolnton, N. C., a lawyer of marked ability, who died at the age of thirty-three, but who, thus early in life, had gained the leadership of the Democratic party in his State and remarkable prominence in his profession. Mrs. Smith's grandfather owned the first iron furnace and cotton factory in the State, while her maternal ancestors were early settlers in Virginia, and nearly all of the male ancestors on this side of her family were lawyers of distinction. One of them was the first chief justice of North Carolina, and one a member of the Continental Congress. Her brother, R. F. Hoke, was one of the youngest



major-generals in the Confederate service, and since the war has been prominent as a developer of Southern material resources.

Hoke Smith was educated at Chapel Hill until his thirteenth year, when the university was placed in the hands of incompetent men by the radical administration, all the old faculty being suspended. His education from that time was continued under his father, until he commenced the study of law in the office of Collier, Mynatt & Collier, in Atlanta, in May, 1872. Shortly after beginning this pursuit he taught school in Waynesboro, Ga., but at the same time pursued his legal studies. In May, 1873, he came to Atlanta to attend a teachers' convention, and was then examined and admitted to the bar at the age of seventeen. Before he had attained his majority he was in the possession of a lucrative practice. His success in his profession has been remarkable both for the rapidity with which it was acquired, and the extent and character of his practice, and for the further fact that he began in a place where he was unknown, and where it was necessary for him to rely upon his own resources exclusively. He first gained distinction in the Stafford murder case, in which he took a prominent part as an assistant to the solicitor. To his masterful handling of the law and facts in this case was largely due the verdict in behalf of the prosecution. The local press of the city was unanimous in its commendation of his argument, and this one case did much to establish his reputation as a practitioner of ability. In the Hill murder case, tried three years later, he again appeared in behalf of the prosecution, and was equally successful in procuring a conviction. Among his earlier civil cases in which he gained distinction was that of *Tanner vs. Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad*. This was a case growing out of personal injury, and involved important legal questions prior to that time undecided in Georgia. Mr. Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and in a long and closely contested trial, opposed by the ablest lawyers of the State, secured for his client a verdict for sixteen thousand dollars, perhaps the largest sum ever awarded in Atlanta for personal damages. From that time forward his practice was unsurpassed by any lawyer in Georgia. His practice has been general in character, but of late years has pertained largely to corporation and commercial litigation. In 1887 he was appointed by the governor, with Judge George Hillyer, to represent the State in the prosecution of the convict lessees, and in this litigation, which attracted wide attention, he still further added to his laurels gained in the legal arena. For the first ten years of his practice he was alone, but since 1883 his brother, Burton Smith, has been associated with him under the firm name of Hoke & Burton Smith. As a lawyer Mr. Smith is one of the hardest workers at the Atlanta bar. He is large of frame and possesses unusual physical and mental vigor, which seems to permit the most steady and persistent application. He also works with great rapidity, and easily accomplishes tasks which to most men would be impossible. He is thoroughly grounded in the princi-



ples and application of the law, and in the preparation of his cases is careful to the most painstaking degree. No question of law or fact which could be of value to his case seems to escape his attention, and the intensity with which he thinks causes him to master the most difficult case apparently without effort. As an advocate he is noted for clear and forcible presentation of argument, and his appeals are addressed to the conscience and intelligence of court and jury in language of great earnestness. He is practical in his order of thought and work, and in his talk goes to his object with incisive directness. He impresses his hearers by his logic and force, rather than by tricks of speech or efforts to be ornate. Few lawyers of his age have been so many years in practice or have had such successful experience in all the avenues of litigation. In a profession where great success is rarely attained before middle age, he has thus early in life gained, among the ablest lawyers in Atlanta, a position with the very best, as the result of hard work and by right of merit and achievement.

Mr. Smith has never been a candidate for any political office, but has deemed it the duty of every citizen to take interest in the government of his country, and as a citizen he has been active in political affairs. In 1876, when only twenty years of age, he was chairman of the Fulton County Democratic Executive Committee, and showed unusual capacity for organization. In the contest relative to the removal of the State capital from Atlanta to Milledgeville, 1877, he was selected to represent his home against the champion of Milledgeville, Mr. Furman, and they stumped Northwest Georgia against each other. He was a member of the gubernatorial convention of 1882, and took a prominent part in the defeat of the two-third rule which was abrogated in that convention. He espoused the cause of tariff reform in the recent contest in Georgia, over Mr. Cleveland's message. The State, with practical unanimity, followed the course which he advocated, and as a recognition of his services he was made president of the convention.

He was president of the young men's library for 1881, 1882 and 1883, and inaugurated the art loan of 1882. He was among the founders of the *Atlanta Evening Journal*, and is president of the Journal Publishing Company. This is one of the best daily papers in Georgia, and has already secured a wide patronage and exerts a powerful influence in the State. He has always felt a great interest in public schools, and is a member of the board of education of Atlanta.

Mr. Smith was married in 1883 to Miss Birdie Cobb, daughter of General T. R. R. Cobb, of Athens, Ga. They have one son and one daughter. They live quietly in a large home, with elegant grounds, on West Peachtree street, where little attention is paid to style, but where every comfort is found instead of it.

It is safe to say that Mr. Smith is wedded to his profession, and that he has





no desire to leave it for any other calling. Now, at the age of thirty-two, unsurpassed as an all round lawyer, he has been heard to say recently that he "is only ready to begin a professional career."

VAN WINKLE, EDWARD, senior member of the firm of E. Van Winkle & Co., iron-workers, was born in Paterson, N. J., September 14, 1841, and is a son of J. E. Van Winkle, who was a well-known builder of cotton machinery. Mr. Van Winkle served under his father a regular apprenticeship at the machinery trade until he had thoroughly mastered all its branches in metal and wood from the drawing-room to the workshop. At the commencement of the war he served for a short time in the Union army, and then went to California, where he was principally engaged in making mining machinery. After the close of the war he returned to Paterson to assist his father in the resumption of his business which had been practically suspended during the war, as his customers were almost wholly in the South. Mr. Van Winkle, after spending several years with his father, left Patterson with the intention of returning to California, to which locality he had become greatly attached, but before leaving he was persuaded by friends to go South. At that time this section of the country was a good field for mechanical skill, men of ability in that line being in great demand. Being impressed with this state of affairs he came to Atlanta in the spring of 1870, at a time when the city was just beginning to recover from the effects of the war and had started on a career of material development, of which the present prosperity has been the result.

Mr. Van Winkle at once began the machinery making business, and three years later purchased a small wooden shed foundry located on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which had been used for making shot and other war supplies during the war, but at this time was in a dilapidated condition. After repairing the old machinery and adding new tools, he commenced the manufacture of a power cotton press of his own patent, and to do a general foundry work. He soon after invented a cotton gin condenser, then a self feeding attachment for cotton gins and several other useful and valuable machines, all of which he at once began to manufacture. This machinery soon led to the building of cotton gins, and the Van Winkle cotton gin and feeders, condensers and presses are now known and used all over the cotton producing country. Year by year as the superiority of Mr. Van Winkle's machinery has become known the extent of his business increased, and in 1880, needing additional help in the management of the rapidly growing establishment, Mr. W. W. Boyd, whose biography appears elsewhere, became a full partner in the business, under the present firm name of E. Van Winkle & Co. In 1884 branch works were established in Dallas, Texas, where besides the manufacture of cotton gins for that section, cotton seed oil machinery, and nearly all kinds of machinery used in the production of cotton are made. The manufactory





James R. Hyatt



of this firm in Atlanta has become no inconsiderable factor in the prosperity of the city, and at present employs nearly two hundred men. Their machinery has received the highest award for general excellence at all the leading industrial exhibitions in the Southern States, and is sent to every cotton producing section in the United States, while considerable has been sent to foreign countries. Mr. Van Winkle was the creator and sole manager of this business for several years, and the high standard of their production is not only due to his inventive genius but to his experienced and practical supervision of the mechanical department.

Few men have more thoroughly and exclusively devoted themselves to their business than Mr. Van Winkle. While he is a public spirited citizen and in favor, and readily extends aid to all progressive public enterprises, his extensive business interests have prevented any extensive personal participation in public affairs. His success in the business world has been earned by well-directed and hard labor, united to a thorough equipment for his work, and a high order of inventive ability. His business integrity, personal and private character are above approach, and few enjoy more thoroughly the confidence and respect of his business associates.

In 1885 and 1886 Mr. Van Winkle was a member of the city council, but outside of his service in this office he has never held a political office. His tastes do not lie in this direction, even if his extensive business did not prevent participation in public affairs. He was married in 1864 to Miss Amelia King, of San Francisco, and to them three children have been born.

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WYLLIE, JAMES R., wholesale grocer of Atlanta, was born in Chester county, S. C., in 1831, and is a son of David G. and Martha (Robinson) Wylie, both of Irish parentage, but born in this country. His grandparents were natives of county Antrim, in the north of Ireland, and emigrated to this country at the beginning of the present century. His father was a farmer and when the subject of this sketch was a few months old removed to Fairfield county. Here his boyhood was passed until his thirteenth year, when the family moved to Cass, now Gordon county, Ga. He remained on the farm, assisting his father until 1851, when he became a clerk in a store at Calhoun, Gordon county, where he remained until 1859, when he secured a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Nashville, Tenn. At the end of a year he returned to Calhoun and served as a clerk until 1862, when he became local agent on the Western Atlanta Railroad and was stationed at Calhoun. Here he remained until the destruction of the road by General Sherman's forces in the spring of 1864. At the close of the war he assisted in rebuilding the road between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee River. In the spring of 1865 he came to Atlanta, and in partnership with Dennis Johnson and W. T. Busbee established the wholesale grocery house of Wylie, Johnson & Co.



At the end of a few months Mr. Wylie purchased Mr. Busbee's interest, and William H. Dabney joined the firm. One year thereafter he purchased Mr. Johnson and Dabney's interest, and until 1875 conducted the business alone. At the latter date W. T. Wall and T. J. Dabney became associated with him as partners, continuing as such for two years. For two years following James Bridge, jr., had a partnership interest in the business, since which Mr. Wylie has had no partners. He is now retiring from the wholesale grocery trade having accepted the presidency of The Traders Bank. In the wholesale grocery trade he represented one of the best known houses in the State, and while not the largest concern of its kind in the city, none stood higher in the confidence of the trade. Mr. Wylie was one of the original directors of the State National Bank, now Merchants' Bank of Atlanta, and for many years has been its vice-president. He is and has been for several years a director in the Atlanta Street Railway Company; was a member of the executive committee of the International Cotton Exposition in 1881; director in the new railroad enterprise from Atlanta to Florida, known as the Hawkinsville Railroad; member of the executive committee of the Piedmont Exposition in 1887, and now general manager. He is a Democrat in political faith, but has never desired political preferment. The only office he has ever filled in Atlanta has been as one of the jury commissioners of Fulton county, of which he has been chairman for several years. He has taken an active interest in the breeding of Jersey cattle; has, in connection with J. H. Porter, a stock farm devoted to this interest near Peter's Park, and for the last few years has been vice-president of the Georgia Jersey Breeders' Association.

Mr. Wylie was married in 1853 to Miss Louisa O'Callaghan, of Calhoun, Ga., who died in 1871. Six children were born to this marriage, of whom five are now living, three sons and two daughters. He was again married in 1873 to Miss Sarah O'Callaghan, and one son has been born to them.

Without means, save as he created them, Mr. Wylie has had solely to depend upon his own exertions for all he has attained in life. He has made right use of his opportunities, and has gained for himself not only a deserving place among the successful business men of Atlanta, but a name for business, honor and integrity, of which he has a right to be proud. He is ever to be found among the progressive business men of Atlanta whose public spirit and enterprise have, within the last two decades, made possible the city's present prosperity. Personally he is a pleasant, affable gentleman, genial in nature, makes warm friends, and commands the respect and esteem of all who know him.

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GRADY, HON. HENRY WOODFIN, was born in Athens, Ga., in 1851. During his boyhood he enjoyed the best educational advantages, but the four years of the civil war seriously interrupted his studies, and much of his time was spent in visiting the various points where his father, Colonel Grady,





was stationed with his regiment. When peace came it found the lad fatherless, Colonel Grady having fallen in battle, while leading his men in a desperate charge.

Young Grady found that he had no time to lose in equipping himself for his career. After graduating at the State university he went to the University of Virginia, where he took a post-graduate course. He was, during his terms in each of these institutions the youngest student in attendance. He studied diligently what suited his intellectual bent, and paid little attention to branches in which he felt no interest. History, *belles lettres*, Anglo-Saxon and Greek attracted him, and his standing was very high in all of these. From the first his command of language was remarkable. His pen transferred his thoughts to paper in graphic and glowing phrases with almost lightning-like rapidity, and his ready, magnetic and ringing style of speaking soon won for him the name of the "silver-tongued orator." In the literary societies of the two universities he carried off the highest honors as a speaker.

While still a student he wrote a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution*. It was printed, and the editor was so much struck with the sparkle and dash of the communication that he signified his desire to hear from the writer again. When the first press excursion after the war was tendered a ride over the State Road, the editor telegraphed his boyish correspondent, who had then returned to his home in Athens, that he wished to have him represent the *Constitution* on the trip, and write up the country and its resources along the line of the road. Mr. Grady accepted the commission, and, of the hundreds of letters written on the occasion, his, over the signature of "King Hans," were the most popular, and most widely copied.

It is quite likely that this pleasant experience caused this precocious boy of seventeen to turn his thoughts seriously to journalism. At all events, he was a year or two later the editor and one of the owners of the *Rome Daily Commercial*, a sprightly, newsy and enterprising journal. Rome, however, was at that time too small to support a daily, run on such a scale, and in 1872 Mr. Grady purchased an interest in the *Atlanta Herald*. Here he found a field wide enough for him at that stage of his experience.

The *Herald* was one of the most brilliant newspapers ever printed in the South. Mr. Grady infused something of his fire and enthusiasm into every member of his staff, and each man seemed to feel that it was incumbent upon him to be at his best, not only on special occasions, but at all times. The young editor from Rome who had established himself in Atlanta to compete with the older journalists who were conducting the *Constitution*, started out with audacious pluck and soon proved himself to be so fertile in resources and expédients that his esteemed contemporary recognized the fact that it had a strong rival to fight. The *Herald's* Sunday editions and trade issues were the marvels of that day.



Even then Mr. Grady showed a disposition to originate his own methods in journalism. It is a mistake to suppose that newspaper readers are wedded to old-fashioned styles, or rather to the fashions with which they are familiar. There is in every man an inborn thirst for novelty, and when the reading public saw that the new paper had something solid back of its daring innovations, a hearty response in the shape of patronage flowed in from every quarter. But the story of the *Herald* cannot be told here. After the sharpest competition with the *Constitution* ever known between any two papers in the South, it disappeared from the field. By this time its editor's abilities had made him many friends abroad as well as at home, and James Gordon Bennett at once made him the Southern correspondent of the New York *Herald*. On this great journal Mr. Grady did some of the best work of his life. He rapidly regained all that he had lost in his first ventures, and in 1880 purchased a fourth interest in the *Constitution*, taking the position of managing editor, which he still holds. Of his work in this position Colonel Avery in his *History of Georgia*, says: "Mr. Grady's flashing and inimitable sketches, editorials and articles give an unrelenting sparkle to the paper. His contemporaries on the journal will consider it no derogation to their high claims to say that Mr. Grady is the genius of this powerful paper. There is a vividness, an audacity, and a velvety splendor about his articles that are peculiar to himself, and that no other man has approximated."

It would be impossible in this brief space to speak in fitting terms of the work of the *Constitution's* managing editor. His editorials and letters of travel are in so many scrap-books all over the land, that it is unnecessary to describe their characteristics. The paper under his management, energetically seconded by his associates, has become the one Southern daily whose utterances are quoted throughout America and in foreign lands as the best and truest expression of Southern sentiment and progress.

Passing over Mr. Grady's active part in the great political and moral movements of the age with which he is prominently identified, it should be stated that he is an earnest believer in the imperial future of the new South, and his time and labor and best thought are given without stint to the development of her resources and to the satisfactory adjustment of the vexatious problems that appear to retard her progress. His speech before the New England Society at its annual banquet in New York in 1886, is still going the rounds. It has been published in almost every daily and weekly paper in the United States, and the London press complimented it in the highest terms. The following extracts from this address well deserve preservation in this permanent shape:

Pardon me one word, Mr. President, spoken for the sole purpose of getting into the volumes that go out annually freighted with the rich eloquence of your speakers—the fact that the cavalier as well as the Puritan was on the continent in its early days, and that he was "up and able to be about." I have read your books carefully and I find no mention of that fact, which seems to me an important one for preserving a sort of historical equilibrium if for nothing else.



But having incorporated the cavalier as a fact in your charming little books, I shall let him work out his own salvation, as he has always done with engaging gallantry, and we will hold no controversy as to his merits. Why should we? Neither Puritan or cavalier long survived as such. The virtues and good traditions of both happily still live for the inspiration of their sons and the saving of the old fashion. But both Puritan and cavalier were lost in the storm of the first revolution, and the American citizen, supplanting both and stronger than either, took possession of the republic bought by their common blood and fashioned to wisdom, and charged himself with teaching men government and establishing the voice of the people as the voice of God.

My friends, Dr. Talmage has told you that the typical American has yet to come. Let me tell you that he has already come. Great types like valuable plants are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists, Puritans and cavaliers, from the straightening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slow perfecting through a century, came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this republic—Abraham Lincoln. He was the sum of Puritan and cavalier, for in his ardent nature were fused the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the faults of both were lost. He was greater than Puritan, greater than cavalier, in that he was American, and that in his homely form were first gathered the vast and thrilling forces of his ideal government—charging it with such tremendous meaning and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though infamously aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from the cradle to human liberty. Let us each, cherishing the traditions and honoring his fathers, build with reverent hands to the type of this simple but sublime life, in which all types are honored, and in our common glory as Americans there will be plenty and to spare for your forefathers and for mine.

In speaking of the toast with which you have honored me, I accept the term, "New South," as in no sense disparaging the old. Dear to me, sir, is the home of my childhood and the traditions of my people. I would not, if I could, dim the glory they won in peace and war, or by word or deed take aught from the splendor and grace of their civilization—never equaled, and perhaps never to be equaled in its chivalric strength and grace. There is a new South, not through protest against the old, but because of new conditions, new adjustments, and, if you please, new ideas and aspirations. It is to this that I address myself.

Dr. Talmage has drawn for you, with a master's hand, the picture of your returning armies. He has told you how, in the pomp and circumstance of war, they came back to you, marching with proud and victorious tread, reading their glory in a nation's eyes! Will you bear with me while I tell you of another army that sought its home at the close of the late war—an army that marched home in defeat and not in victory—in pathos and not in splendor, but in glory that equaled yours, and to hearts as loving as ever welcomed heroes home! Let me picture to you the footsore Confederate soldier, as buttoning up in his faded gray jacket the parole which was to bear testimony to his children of his fidelity and faith, he turns his face southward from Appomattox in April, 1865. Think of him as ragged, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds having fought to exhaustion, he surrenders his gun, wrings the hands of his comrades in silence, and lifting his tear-stained and pallid face for the last time to the graves that dot old Virginia hills, pulls his gray cap over his brow, and begins the slow and painful journey. What does he find—let me ask you, who went to your homes eager to find, in the welcome you had justly earned, full payment for four year's sacrifice—what does he find when, having followed the battle-stained cross against overwhelming odds, dreading death not half so much as surrender, he reaches the home he left so prosperous and beautiful? He finds his house in ruins, his farm devastated, his slaves free, his stock killed, his barns empty, his trade destroyed, his money worthless, his social system, feudal in its magnificence, swept away; his people without law or legal status; his comrades slain, and the burdens of others heavy on his



shoulders. Crushed by defeat, his very traditions are gone. Without money, credit, employment, material or training; and, beside all this, confronted with the gravest problem that ever met human intelligence—the establishing of a status for the vast body of his liberated slaves.

What does he do—this hero in gray with a heart of gold? Does he sit down in sullenness and despair? Not for a day. Surely God who had stripped him of his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity. As ruin was never before so overwhelming, never was restoration swifter. The soldier stepped from the trenches into the furrow, horses that had charged Federal guns marched before the plow, and fields that ran red with human blood in April, were green with the harvest in June; women reared in luxury cut up their dresses and made breeches for their husbands, and, with a patience and heroism that fit women always as a garment, gave their hands to work. There was little bitterness in all this. Cheerfulness and frankness prevailed. "Bill Arp" struck the keynote when he said: "Well, I killed as many of them as they did of me, and now I am going to work." Of the soldier returning home after defeat and roasting some corn on the roadside, who made the remark to his comrades: "You may leave the South if you want to, but I am going to Sandersville, kiss my wife, and raise a crop, and if the Yankees fool with me any more, I will whip 'em again." I want to say to General Sherman, who is considered an able man in our parts, though some people think he is a kind of careless man about fire, that from the ashes he left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes, and have builded therein not one ignoble prejudice or memory.

But what of the negro? Have we solved the problem he presents, or progressed in honor and equity toward the solution? Let the record speak to the point. No section shows a more prosperous laboring population than the negroes of the South; none in fuller sympathy with the employing and land owning class. He shares our school fund, has the fullest protection of our laws and the friendship of our people. Self-interest, as well as honor, demand that he should have this. Our future, our very existence depend upon our working out this problem in full and exact justice. We understand that when Lincoln signed the emancipation proclamation, your victory was assured, for he then committed you to the cause of human liberty, against which the arms of man cannot prevail while those of our statesmen who trusted to make slavery the corner stone of the Confederacy, doomed us to defeat as far as they could, committing us to a cause that reason could not defend or the sword maintain, in the sight of advancing civilization.

Had Mr. Toombs said, which he did not say, "that he would call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill," he would have been foolish, for he might have known that whenever slavery became entangled in war it must perish, and that the chattel in human flesh ended forever in New England, when your fathers—not to be blamed for parting with what didn't pay—sold their slaves to our fathers—not to be praised for knowing a paying thing when they saw it. The relations of the Southern people with the negro are close and cordial. We remember with what fidelity for four years he guarded our defenseless women and children, whose husbands and fathers were fighting against his freedom. To his eternal credit be it said, that whenever he struck a blow for his own liberty he fought in open battle, and when at last he raised his black and humble hands that the shackles might be struck off, those hands were innocent of wrong against his helpless charges, and worthy to be taken in loving grasp by every man who honors loyalty and devotion. Ruffians have maltreated him, rascals have misled him, philanthropists established a bank for him, but the South, with the North, protests against injustice to this simple and sincere people. To liberty and enfranchisement is as far as law can carry the negro. The rest must be left to conscience and common sense. It must be left to those among whom his lot is cast, with whom he is indissolubly connected, and whose prosperity depends upon their possessing his intelligent sympathy and confidence. Faith has been kept with him in spite of calumnious assertions to the contrary by those who assume to speak for





us or by frank opponents. Faith will be kept with him in the future, if the South holds her reason and integrity.

But have we kept faith with you? In the fullest sense, yes. When Lee surrendered—I don't say when Johnson surrendered, because I understand he still alludes to the time when he met General Sherman last as the time when he "determined to abandon any further prosecution of the struggle"—when Lee surrendered, I say, and Johnson quit, the South became, and has since been, loyal to this Union. We fought hard enough to know that we were whipped, and in perfect frankness accepted as the final arbitrament of the sword to which we had appealed. The South found her jewel in the toad's head of defeat. The shackles that had held her in narrow limitations fell forever when the shackles of the negro slave was broken. Under the old *regime* the negroes were slaves to the South; the South was a slave to the system. The old plantation, with its simple police regulations and feudal habit, was the only type possible under slavery. Thus was gathered in the hands of a splendid and chivalric oligarchy the substance that should have been diffused among the people, as the rich blood, under certain artificial conditions, is gathered at the heart, filling that with affluent rapture, but leaving the body chill and colorless.

The old South rested everything on slavery and agriculture, unconscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The new South presents a perfect democracy, the oligarchs leading in the popular movement—a social system compact and closely knitted, less splendid on the surface but stronger at the core—a hundred farms for every plantation, fifty homes for every palace—and a diversified industry that meets the complex needs of this complex age.

The new South is enamored of her new work. Her soul is stirred with the breath of a new life. The light of a grander day is falling fair on her face. She is thrilling with the consciousness of growing power and prosperity. As she stands upright, full-statured and equal among the people of the earth, breathing the keen air and looking out upon the expanding horizon, she understands that her emancipation came because by the inscrutable wisdom of God her honest purpose was crossed and her brave armies were beaten.

This is said in no spirit of time-serving or apology. The South has nothing for which to apologize. She believes that the late struggle between the States was war and not rebellion, revolution and not conspiracy, and that her convictions were as honest as yours. I should be unjust to the dauntless spirit of the South and to my own convictions if I did not make this plain in this presence. The South has nothing to take back. In my native town of Athens is a monument that crowns its central hills—a plain, white shaft. Deep cut into its shining side is a name dear to me above the names of men; that of a brave and simple man, who died in brave and simple faith. Not for all the glories of New England, from Plymouth Rock all the way, would I exchange the heritage he left me in his soldier's death. To the foot of that I shall send my children's children to reverence him who ennobled their name with his heroic blood. But, sir, speaking from the shadow of that memory, which I honor as I do nothing else on earth, I say that the cause in which he suffered and for which he gave his life was adjudged by higher and fuller wisdom than his or mine, and I am glad that the omniscient God held the balance of battle in His almighty hand, and that human slavery was swept forever from American soil, the American union was saved from the wreck of war.

This message, Mr. President, comes to you from consecrated ground. Every foot of soil about the city in which I live is as sacred as a battle ground of the republic. Every hill that invests it is hallowed to you by the blood of your brothers who died for your victory, and doubly hallowed to us by the blow of those who died hopeless, but undaunted, in defeat—sacred soil to all of us—rich with memories that make us purer and stronger and better—silent but staunch witnesses in its red desolation of the matchless valor of American hearts and the deathless glory of American arms—speaking an eloquent witness in its white peace and prosperity to the indissoluble union of American States and the imperishable brotherhood of the American people.



Now, what answer has New England to this message? Will she permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hearts of the conquerors, when it has died in the hearts of the conquered? Will she transmit this prejudice to the next generation, that in their hearts, which never felt the generous odor of conflict, it may perpetuate itself? Will she withhold, saved in strained courtesy, the hand which straight from his soldier's heart Grant offered to Lee at Appomattox? Will she make the vision of a restored and happy people, which gathered above the couch of your dying captain, filling his heart with grace, touching his lips with praise and glorifying his path to the grave—will she make this vision on which the last sigh of his expiring soul breathed a benediction, a cheat and delusion? If she does, the South, never abject in asking for comradeship, must accept with dignity its refusal, but if she does not refuse to accept in frankness and sincerity this message of good will and friendship, then will the prophecy of Webster, delivered in this very society forty years ago, amid tremendous applause, become true, be verified in its fullest and finest sense, when he said: "Standing hand to hand and clasping hands, we should remain united as we have been for sixty years, citizens of the same country, members of the same government, united, all united now and united forever. There have been difficulties, contentions, and controversies, but I tell you that in my judgment

"Those opened eyes,

Which like the meteors of a troubled heaven,

All of one nature, of one substance bred,

Did lately meet in th' intestine shock,

Shall now, in mutual well beseeeming ranks,

March all one way."

Mr. Grady devoted much of his time in the year following this speech to organizing and aiding the Piedmont Exposition, which brought so many hundred thousand visitors to Atlanta, including President Cleveland and his wife, an exposition which was not only a wonderful financial success, but which did more than anything that has ever occurred to bring the resources of the Piedmont region prominently before the world. He declined his numerous invitations to speak on notable occasions; declined an offer of \$10,000 for a series of lectures in the North, and declined the pressing requests of various prominent publishers to write a book and magazine articles. He had something else in view. In 1888 he royally rounded off the Piedmont Exposition by organizing and conducting the Piedmont Chautauqua at Salt Springs, sixteen miles from Atlanta. This great educational enterprise continued two months, and the visitors and the press were unanimous in the opinion that the buildings, grounds and programme of instruction and entertainment fully equaled anything that had been offered by the famous New York Chautauqua.

In October Mr. Grady accepted an invitation to deliver the address at the Texas State Fair at Dallas. He traveled in a special car with a party of distinguished gentlemen, and from one end of Texas to the other was greeted with one continuous ovation. In his Dallas speech, among other things he said:

My countrymen, right here the South must make a decision on which very much depends. Many wise men hold that the white vote of the South should divide, the color line be beaten down, and the Southern States ranged on economic or moral questions as interest or belief demands. I am compelled to dissent from this view. The worst thing in my opinion that could happen is that the white people of the South should stand in opposing factions, with the vast mass of ignorant or purchasable negro votes between. Consider such a status. If the



negroes were skillfully led, and leaders would not be lacking, it would give them the balance of power—a thing not to be considered. If their vote was not compacted, it would invite the debauching bid of factions, and drift surely to that which was the most corrupt and cunning. With the shiftless habit and irresolution of slavery days still possessing him, the negro voter will not in this generation, adrift from war issues, become a steadfast partisan through conscience or conviction. In every community there are colored men who redeem their race from this reproach, and who vote under reason. Perhaps in time the bulk of this race may thus adjust itself. But, through what long and monstrous periods of political debauchery this status would be reached, no tongue can tell.

The clear and unmistakable domination of the white race, dominating not through violence, not through party alliance, but through the integrity of its own vote and the largeness of its sympathy and justice through which it shall compel the support of the better classes of the colored race that is the hope and assurance of the South. Otherwise, the negro would be banded from one faction to another. His credulity would be played upon, his cupidity tempted, his impulses misdirected, his passions inflamed. He would be forever in alliance with that faction which was most desperate and unscrupulous. Such a state would be worse than reconstruction, for then intelligence was banded, and its speedy triumph assured. But with intelligence and property divided—bidding and overbidding for place and patronage—irritation increasing with each conflict—the bitterness of desperation seizing every heart—political debauchery deepening, as each faction staked its all in the miserable game—there would be no end to this—until our suffrage was hopelessly sullied, our people forever divided, and our most sacred rights surrendered.

One thing further should be said in perfect frankness. Up to this point we have dealt with ignorance and corruption—but beyond this point a deeper issue confronts us. Ignorance may struggle to enlightenment, out of corruption may come the incorruptible. God speed the day when every true man will work and pray for its coming, the negro must be led to know and through sympathy to confess that his interests and the interests of the people of the South are identical. The men who come from afar off, view this subject through the cold eye of speculation or see it distorted through partisan glasses, insist that directly or indirectly, the negro race shall be in control of the affairs of the South. We have no fears of this; already we are attaching to us the best elements of that race, and as we proceed our alliance will broaden external pressure, but irritates and impedes those who would put the negro race in supremacy, would work against infallible decree, for the white race can never submit to its domination because the white race is the superior race. But the supremacy of the white race of the South must be maintained forever, and the domination of the negro race resisted at all points and at all hazards—because the white race is the superior race. This is the declaration of no new truth. It has abided forever in the marrow of our bones, and shall run forever with the blood that feeds Anglo-Saxon hearts.

In political compliancy the South has evaded the truth, and men have drifted from their convictions. But we cannot escape this issue. It faces us wherever we turn. It is an issue that has been, and will be. The races and tribes of earth are of divine origin. Behind the laws of man and the decrees of war stands the law of God. What God hath separated let no man join together. The Indian, the Malay, the Negro, the Caucasian, these types stand as markers of God's will. Let not man tinker with the work of the Almighty. Unity of civilization, no more than unity of faith, will never be witnessed on earth. No race has risen, or will rise above its ordained place. Here is the pivotal fact of this great matter—two races are made equal in law, and in political rights, between whom the caste of race has set an impassable gulf. This gulf is bridged by a statute, and the races are urged to cross thereon. This cannot be. The fiat of the Almighty has gone forth, and in eighteen centuries of history it is written. We would escape this issue if we could. From the depths of its soul the South invokes from heaven "peace on earth, and good will to man." She would not if she could, cast



this race back into the condition from which it was righteously raised. She would not deny its smallest, or abridge its fullest privilege. Not to lift this burden forever from her people, would she do the least of these things. She must walk through the valley of the shadow, for God has so ordained. But he has ordained that she shall walk in that integrity of race, that created in his wisdom, has been perpetuated in his strength. Standing in the presence of this multitude, sobered with the responsibility of the message I deliver to the young men of the South, I declare that the truth above all others to be worn unsullied and sacred in your hearts, to be surrendered to no force, sold for no price, compromised in no necessity, but cherished and defended as the covenant of your prosperity, and the pledge of peace to your children, is that the white race must dominate forever in the South, because it is the white race, and superior to that race with which its supremacy is threatened.

All this is in no unkindness to the negro—but rather that he may be led in equal rights, and in peace to his uttermost good. Not in sectionalism, for my heart beats true to the Union, to the glory of which your life and heart is pledged. Not in disregard of the world's opinion—for to render back this problem in the world's approval is the sum of my ambition, and the height of human achievement. Not in reactionary spirit—but rather to make clear that new and grander way up which the South is marching to higher destiny, and on which I would not halt her for all the spoils that have been gathered unto parties since Cataline conspired, and Cæsar fought. Not in passion, my countrymen, but in reason—not in narrowness, but in breadth—that we may solve this problem in calmness, and in truth, and lifting its shadows let perpetual sunshine pour down on two races, walking together in peace and contentment. Then shall this problem have proved our blessing, and the race that threatened our ruin work our salvation as it fills our fields with the best peasantry the world has ever seen. Then the South—putting behind her all the achievements of her past—and in war and in peace they beggar eulogy—may stand upright among the nations and challenge the judgment of man and the approval of God, in having worked out in their sympathy and in his guidance, this last and surpassing miracle of human government.

The South needs her sons to-day more than when she summoned them to the forum to maintain her political supremacy, more than when the bugle called them to the field to defend issues put to the arbitrament of the sword. Her old body is instinct with appeal calling on us to come and give her fuller independence than she has ever sought in field or forum. It is ours to show that as she prospered with slaves she shall prosper still more with freemen; ours to see that from the lists she entered in poverty she shall emerge in prosperity; ours to carry the transcending traditions of the old South from which none of us can in honor or in reverence depart, unstained and unbroken into the new. Shall we fail? Shall the blood of the old South—the best strain that ever uplifted human endeavor—that ran like water at duty's call and never stained where it touched—shall this blood that pours into our veins through a century luminous with achievement, for the first time falter and be driven back from irrevocable heat, when the old South, that left us a better heritage in manliness and courage than in broad and rich acres, calls us to settle problems? A soldier lay wounded on a hard fought field, the roar of the battle had died away, and he rested in the deadly stillness of its aftermath. Not a sound was heard as he lay there, sorely smitten and speechless, but the shriek of wounded and the sigh of the dying soul, as it escaped from the tumult of earth into the unspeakable peace of the stars. Off over the field flickered the lanterns of the surgeons and the litter bearers, searching that they might take away those whose lives could be saved and leave in sorrow those who were doomed to die with pleading eyes through the darkness. This poor soldier watched, unable to turn or speak as the lanterns grew near. At last the light flashed in his face, and the surgeon, with kindly face, bent over him, hesitated a moment, shook his head and was gone, leaving the poor fellow alone with death. He watched in patient agony as they went on from one part of the field to another. As they came back the surgeon bent over





him again. "I believe if this poor fellow lives to sundown to-morrow he will get well." And again leaving him not to death but with hope; all night long these words fell into his heart as the dews fell from the stars upon his lips, "if he but lives till sundown, he will get well." He turned his weary head to the east and watched for the coming sun. At last the stars went out the east trembled with radiance, and the sun, slowly lifting above the horizon, tinged his pallid face with flame. He watched it inch by inch as it climbed slowly up the heavens. He thought of life, its hopes and ambitions, its sweetness and its raptures, and he fortified his soul against despair until the sun had reached high noon. It sloped down its slow descent, and his life was ebbing away and his heart was faltering and he needed stronger stimulants to make him stand the struggle until the end of the day had come. He thought of his far-off home, the blessed house resting in tranquil peace with the roses climbing to its door, and the trees whispering to its windows and dozing in the sunshine, the orchard and the little brook running like a silver thread through the forest.

"If I live till sundown I will see it again. I will walk down the shady lane; I will open the battered gate, and the mocking bird shall call to me from the orchard, and I will drink again at the old mossy spring." And he thought of the wife who had come from the neighboring farmhouse and put her hand shyly in his and brought sweetness to his life and light to his home. "If I live till sundown I shall look once more into her deep and loving eyes and press her brown head once more to my aching breast." And he thought of the old father, patient in prayer, bending lower and lower every day under his load of sorrow and old age. "If I live till sundown I shall see him again and wind my strong arm about his feeble body, and his hands shall rest upon my head while the unspeakable healing of his blessing falls into my heart." And he thought of the little children that clambered on his knees and tangled their little hands into his heart strings, making to him such music as the world shall not equal or heaven surpass. "If I live till sundown they shall again find my parched lips with their warm mouths and their little fingers shall run once more over my face." And he then thought of his old mother, who gathered these children about her and breathed her old heart afresh in their brightness and attuned her old lips anew to their prattle that she might live till her big boy came home.

"If I live till sundown I will see her again and I will rest my head at my old place, on her knees, and weep away all memory of this desolate night." And the Son of God, who had died for men, bending from the stars, put the hand that had been nailed to the cross on ebbing life and held on the staunch until the sun went down and the stars came out and shone down in the brave man's heart, and blurred in his glistening eyes, and the lanterns of the surgeons came, and he was taken from death to life.

The world is a battlefield strewn with the wrecks of government and institutions of theories and of faiths that have gone down in the ravages of years. On this field lies the South, sown with her problems. Upon the field swings the lanterns of God. Amid the carnage walks the Great Physician. Over the South he bends. "If ye but live until to-morrow's sundown ye shall endure, my countrymen." Let us for her sake turn our faces to the east, and watch as the soldier watched for the coming sun. Let us staunch her wounds and hold steadfast. The sun mounts the skies. As it descends to us, minister to her and stand constant at her side for the sake of our children, and of generations unborn that shall suffer if she fails. And when the sun has gone down, and the day of her probation had ended, and the stars have failed her heart, the lanterns shall be swung over the field, and the Great Physician shall lead her up—from trouble into content; from suffering into peace; from death to life. Let every man here pledge himself in this high and ardent hour, as I pledge myself and the boy that shall follow me: every man himself and his son, hand to hand and heart to heart, that in death and earnest loyalty, in patient painstaking and care, he shall watch her interest, advance her fortune, defend her fame and guard her honor as long as life shall last. Every man in the sound of my voice, under the deeper consecration he offers to the Union, will consecrate himself to the



South. Have no ambition but to be first at her feet and last at her service. No hope, but after a long life of devotion, to sink to sleep in her bosom, and as a little child sleeps at his mother's breast, and rests untroubled in the light of her smile.

With such consecrated service what could we not accomplish ; what riches we should gather for her ; what glory and prosperity we should render to the Union ; what blessings we should gather unto the universal harvest of humanity. As I think of it, a vision of surpassing beauty unfolds to my eyes. I see a South, the home of fifty millions of people, who rise up every day to call from blessed cities vast hives of industry and of thrift, her country sides the treasures from which their resources are drawn ; her streams vocal with whirring spindles ; her valleys tranquil in the white and gold of the harvest ; her mountains showering down the music of bells, as her slow moving flocks and herds go forth from their folds ; her rulers honest, and her people loving, and her homes happy and their hearthstones bright, and their waters still, and their pastures green, and her conscience clear ; her wealth diffused and poorhouses empty, her churches earnest and all creeds lost in the gospel. Peace and sobriety walking hand in hand through her borders ; honor in her homes ; uprightness in her midst ; plenty in her fields ; straight and simple faith in the hearts of her sons and daughters ; her two races walking together in peace and contentment ; sunshine everywhere and all the time, and night falling on her generally as from the wings of the unseen dove.

All this my country, and more can we do for you. As I look the vision grows, the splendor deepens, the horizon falls back, the skies open their everlasting gates, and the glory of the Almighty God streams through us as he looks down on his people who have given themselves unto him, and leads them from one triumph to another until they have reached a glory unspeaking, and the whirling stars in their courses through Arcturus as they run to the Milky Way, shall not look down on a better people or happier land.

In the latter part of November of the same year Mr. Grady was invited to address the visiting legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia, at the Augusta National Exposition. Upon his arrival in the city at night the streets were crowded with thousands of people, all cheering and shouting for the orator of the coming day. The Augusta speech was generally pronounced equal to the Dallas and New England Society addresses. It was delivered before the law-makers of two States and a countless throng of people. The following extracts are from the concluding portion of the speech :

Let me say here that I yield to no man in my love for this Union. I was taught from my cradle to love it, and my father loving it to the last, nevertheless gave his life for Georgia when she asked it at his hands. Loving the Union as he did, yet would I do unto Georgia even as he did. I said once in New York, and I repeat it here, honoring his memory as I do nothing else on this earth, I still thank God that the American conflict was adjudged by higher wisdom than his or mine, that the honest purposes of the South were crossed, her brave armies beaten, and the American Union saved from the storm of war. I love this Union because I am an American citizen. I love it because it stands in the light, while other nations are groping in the dark. I love it because here in this republic of a homogeneous people must be worked out the great problems that perplex the world, and establish the axioms that must uplift and regenerate humanity. I love it because it is my country, and my State stood by when its flag was first unfurled, and uplifted her stainless sword, and pledged "her life, her property and her sacred honor," and when the last star glittered from its silken folds, and with her precious blood wrote her loyalty in its crimson bars. I love it because I know that its flag, fluttering from the misty heights of the future, followed by a devoted people once estranged and thereby closer bound, must blaze out the way, and make clear the path up which all the nations of the earth shall come in God's appointed time.



The tide of immigration is already springing this way. Let us encourage it. But let us see that these immigrants come in well-ordered procession, and not pell-mell. That they come as friends and neighbors—to mingle their blood with ours, to build their homes on our fields, to plant their Christian faith on these red hills; and not seeking to plant strange heresies of government and faith, but, honoring our constitution and reverencing our God, to confirm and not estrange the simple faith in which we have been reared, and which we should transmit unsullied to our children.

It may be that the last hope of saving the old-fashioned on this continent will be lodged in the South. Strange admixtures have brought strange results in the North. The anarchist and atheist walk abroad in the cities, and defying government deny God. Culture has refined for itself new and strange religions from the strong old creeds. The old-time South is fading from observance, and the mellow church bells that called the people to the temples of God, are being tabooed and silenced. Let us, my countrymen, here to-day—yet a homogeneous and God-fearing people—let us highly resolve that we will carry untainted, the straight and simple faith—that we will give ourselves to the saving of the old-fashioned, that we will wear in our hearts the prayers we learned at our mother's knee, and seek no better faith than that which fortified her life through adversity, and led her serene and smiling through the valley of the shadow.

Let us keep sacred the Sabbath of God in its purity, and have no city so great, or village so small, that every Sunday morning, shall not stream forth over towns and meadows the golden benediction of the bells, as they summon the people to the churches of their fathers, and ring out in praise of God and the power of His might. Though other people are led into the bitterness of unbelief or into the stagnation of apathy and neglect—let us keep these two States in the current of the sweet old fashioned, that the sweet rushing waters may lap their sides and everywhere, from their soil grow the tree, the leaf whereof shall not fade, and the fruit whereof shall not die, but the fruit whereof shall be meat, and the leaf whereof shall be healing.

In working out our civil, political and religious salvation everything depends on the union of our people. The man who seeks to divide them now in the hour of their trial, that man puts ambition above patriotism. A distinguished gentleman said that "certain upstarts and speculators were seeking to create a new South to the derision and disparagement of the old," and rebukes them for so doing. These are cruel and unjust words. It was Ben Hill—the music of whose voice hath not deepened, though now attuned to the symphonies of the skies—who said: "There was a South of secession and slavery—that South is dead; there is a South of union and freedom—that South, thank God, is living, growing, every hour."

It was he who named the new South. One of the upstarts said in a speech in New York; "In answering the toast to the new South, I accept that name in no disparagement to the old South. Dear to me, sir, is the home of my childhood and the traditions of my people, and not for the glories of all New England history from Plymouth Rock all the way, would I surrender the least of these. Never shall I do or say ought to dim the luster of the glory my ancestors won in peace and in war."

Where is the young man in the South who has spoken one word in disparagement of our past, or has worn lightly the sacred traditions of our fathers? The world has not equalled the unquestioning reverence and undying loyalty of the young men of the South to the memory of their fathers. History has not equalled the cheerfulness and heroism with which they bestirred themselves amid the poverty that was their legacy, and holding the inspiration of their past to be better than rich acres and garnered wealth, went out to do their part in rebuilding the fallen fortunes of the South and restoring her fields to their pristine beauty. Wherever they have striven—in market place, putting youth against experience, poverty against capital—in the shop, earning in the light of their forges and the sweat of their faces the bread and meat for those dependent upon them—in the forum, eloquent by instinct, able though unlettered—in the farm, locking the sunshine in their harvests and spreading the showers on their fields—everywhere my heart has been with them, and I thank God that they are countrymen and



mine. I have stood with them shoulder to shoulder as they met new conditions without surrendering old faiths—and I have been content to feel the grasp of their hands, and the throb of their hearts, and hear the music of their quick step as they marched unfearing into new and untried ways. If I should attempt to prostitute the generous enthusiasm of these, my comrades, to my own ambition, I should be unworthy. If any man, enwrapping himself in the sacred memories of the old South, should prostitute them to the hiding of his weakness or the strengthening of his failing fortunes, that man would be unworthy. If any man for his own advantage should seek to divide the old South from the new, or the new from the old—to separate those that in love hath been joined together—to estrange the son from his father's grave, and turn her children from the monuments of our dead, to embitter the closing days of our veterans with suspicion of the sons who shall follow them—this man's words are unworthy and are spoken to the injury of his people.

Some one has said in derision that the old men of the South, sitting down amid their ruins, reminded him "of the Spanish hidalgos sitting in the porches of the Alhambra, and looking out to sea for the return of the lost armada. There is pathos but no derision is this picture to me. These men were our fathers. Their lives were stainless. Their hands were daintily cast, and the civilization they builded in tender and engaging grace hath not been equaled. The scenes amid which they moved, as princes among men, have vanished forever. A grosser and material day has come, in which their gentle hands could garner but scantily, and their guileless hearts fend but feebly. Let them sit, therefore, in the dismantled porches of their homes into which dishonor hath never entered, to which discourtesy is a stranger—and gaze out to the sea, beyond the horizon of which their armada has drifted forever. And though the sea shall not render back to them the Arguses that went down in their ship, let us build for them in the land they love so well, a stately and enduring temple—its pillars founded in justice, its arches springing to the skies, its treasures filled with substance; liberty walking in its corridors; art adorning its walls; religion filling its aisles with incense, and here let them rest in honorable peace and tranquility until God shall call them hence to "a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

There are other things I wish to say to you to-day, my countrymen, but my voice forbids. I thank you for your courteous and patient attention. And I pray to God—who hath led us through sorrow and travail—that on this day of universal thanksgiving, when every Christian heart in this audience is uplifted in praise, that He will open the gates of His glory, and bend down above us in mercy and love! And that these people who have given themselves unto Him, and who wear His faith in their hearts, that He will lead them even as little children are led—that He will deepen their wisdom with the ambition of His words—that He will turn them from error with the touch of His almighty hand—that He will crown all their triumphs with the light of His approving smile, and into the heart of all of their troubles, whether of people or State that He will pour the healing of His mercy and His grace.

Many times and in many quarters before the last Democratic nomination Mr. Grady was suggested for the second place on the national ticket, but nothing that was said on the subject by the leading papers of the Union caused him for a moment to turn aside from his chosen work among his own people. Quite recently a large number of the members of the Georgia Legislature urged him to allow his name to be balloted for when a United States senator was to be elected, and it is the confident belief of those best acquainted with the situation that his consent would have insured his election. But the journalist never left his office. His thoughts were upon his newspaper work, and concerned with weighty matters involving the prosperity and progress of the mighty constituency reached through the columns of the *Constitution*. He





courteously but positively declined to be a candidate, and that was the end of it.

In the great intellectual, political and business centers of the country such a man could hardly fail to rise to a position of the most commanding influence. Mr. Grady has been offered the editorship of more than one leading New York daily upon practically his own terms, but these temptations have not moved him. He lives and works to make an ideal newspaper, in the confident hope that his ideal Georgia with her ten millions of prosperous people will yet greet his eyes before the end of his career. Even if he should fail to realize this wide awake day-dream, his willing work and winning words will not be forgotten by his fellow-men. His shining record is without a flaw, and his personal ambition, so far as it goes, has already been fully gratified.

**HURT, JOEL.** Among the younger men of Atlanta possessed of a high order of business ability, and who by their own efforts have achieved notable success, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Olivet, Russell county, Ala., July 31, 1850, and is one of four living children of Joel and Lucy A. Hurt. His father was born and reared on a plantation in Putnam county, Ga., and was the eldest of eight children of Henry Hurt, a planter and slave owner, who moved with his entire family to Russell county, Ala., about the year 1823. His mother is a daughter of Col. Nimrod W. Long, of Russell county, Alabama.

Joel Hurt was attending school when the war between the States began, but at the age of thirteen, his three older brothers having joined in the Confederate service, was taken from school to aid his mother in managing his father's estate. When the Confederacy fell, the bulk of the family property, which at the time consisted chiefly in slaves and Confederate bonds, was swept away. By these reverses young Hurt was confronted at this early period in life by a condition of affairs which made it necessary for him to earn the means to continue his education. But he was self-reliant, and determined to pursue his studies. At the age of fifteen he entered Hurtsboro Academy, then taught by Prof. E. N. Brown, and by periods of work to pay for his tuition, he was enabled to finish his preparatory course. At the age of eighteen he entered the University of Georgia, and graduated with the degree of C. E., in 1871. After graduating, and just before leaving college, he received an appointment as assistant engineer under H. P. Blickensdoerfer, C. E., then engaged in running the preliminary line for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through the territory of Arizona. After completing this survey he was engaged on other roads as civil engineer until 1875, when, on account of the almost complete suspension of railroad building in the South, he located in Atlanta, and with his brother, E. F. Hurt, engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

In May, 1876, he was married to Miss Annie Bright Woodruff, daughter of George W. and Virginia Woodruff, of Columbus, Ga.



In 1879 Mr. Hurt undertook to revive the Building and Loan Association in Atlanta. After visits to Philadelphia and other cities he obtained a charter for the Atlanta Building and Loan Association, of which he was secretary and treasurer until its charter expired, a period of over six years. Through it was invested in homes for working people about two hundred thousand dollars without the loss of a single dollar to the members. Following the "Atlanta" were organized a number of other associations working on the same plan, among them the Home Building and Loan Association, of which Mr. Hurt is secretary and treasurer.

In 1882 Mr. Hurt enlisted the business men of Atlanta in the organization of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, of which he was elected secretary. The care, zeal and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his position is well known and freely acknowledged by all intimately acquainted with the successful history of the company. Business was commenced with a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. During the first five years it has paid three annual dividends of ten per cent. each to policy holders, and eighty thousand dollars to the company's stockholders, while the company has now a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and a re-insurance reserve of fifty thousand dollars.

Probably the most beneficent service performed by Mr. Hurt toward enhancing the good of Atlanta was in behalf of opening Foster street, now Edgewood avenue. With the co-operation of Mr. S. M. Inman, he inaugurated the movement in 1886. The work was regarded by many as impossible, as it involved the opening of the street through three blocks for a distance of fifteen hundred feet near the center of the city, and the widening of Foster street twenty feet for a distance of one and a quarter miles, besides the building of an expensive viaduct over the Richmond and Danville Railroad 600 feet long. The opening of this magnificent avenue from the center of a great city like Atlanta was indeed a great undertaking worthy of the men who accomplished it. It is the only street in the city upon which one can stand and see the entire distance of a mile and a half, and its benefits will ever increase with the growth of Atlanta.

In addition to his connection with the enterprises already named, Mr. Hurt is president of the East Atlanta Land Company, organized in May, 1887, with a capital of \$600,000. This company owns valuable property in the city and eastern suburbs; contributed liberally toward the opening of Foster street or Edgewood avenue, and has projected plans for doing much for the up-building of Atlanta.

Mr. Hurt has illustrated by his career of continued success, what can be accomplished by one possessed of natural business aptitude, a high sense of honor, and animated by worthy motives. At an age when most men have merely laid the foundations of their plans, he has achieved important and far-





*Gen. Winship*



reaching results. He has been a hard, persistent worker, a builder rather than a speculative dreamer—a man of action instead of wasting time on fine spun theories. Starting without resources beyond willing hands and a good, active, clear brain, he holds now a place of power and influence in the community. He has made right use of his opportunities, and wherever placed has acquitted himself admirably. His industry and energy are qualities suggested in his tone and bearing. He is deliberate in forming judgments and plans, but firm in executing plans once adopted. He has demonstrated in every position he has filled, and in all his undertakings, unusual tact and rare practical business sense, while confidence in his honesty and integrity has never been forfeited by a single act which had the shadow of wrong doing. These qualities place him as a leader among the younger business men of public spirit and progressive ideas in Atlanta, and give promise of continued usefulness and added honors in the years to come.

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WINSHIP, GEORGE, one of the leading manufacturers of Atlanta, was born in Clinton, Jones county, Ga., on December 20, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Emily (Hutchings) Winship. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was engaged in merchandising in Clinton for several years, and in 1853 removed with his family to Atlanta. Here he at first embarked in car building, but soon after added a foundry and machine shop, which was the beginning of the present manufacturing concern of which his son is now president. He continued in this business until his son reached his majority, when he was taken in as a member of the firm, and continued to reside in this city up to the time of his death, in 1878, although he retired from business several years before he died.

George Winship was educated at the Clinton Academy, and after the removal of his parents to Atlanta, spent the remaining years of his early manhood in acquiring a knowledge of the foundry and machine business under his father's direction. When he became of age he assumed control of his father's business, which he continued to successfully manage until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in General T. R. R. Cobb's Confederate Cavalry Legion. This command took a prominent part in the Virginia campaign, and Mr. Winship remained in active service until he was severely wounded near Harper's Ferry, in September, 1862. He then returned home, and after a short vacation sufficiently recovered to rejoin his company. But his wound again disabled him for service in the spring of 1864, when he returned to Atlanta and remained until the close of the war.

Work was continued in Mr. Winship's foundry until the city was captured by General Sherman, when the entire plant was burned. After the war closed Mr. Winship again rebuilt his shops, and started anew in partnership with his brother, Robert, under the firm name of Winship & Brother, and was continued





under this style until 1885, when the business was incorporated under the name of the Winship Machine Company, of which the subject of this sketch has since been president. Prior to 1870 the product of the concern was limited to a general jobbing work in iron and foundry and machinery supplies, but since the date named cotton gins and presses, engines and saw-mill machinery have been added, much of which is manufactured under patents secured by Mr. Winship. The average number of men employed is about one hundred and twenty-five, and the productions of the company are sold in all the cotton producing States. In 1880 the entire manufacturing plant was rebuilt, and it is now one of the most complete in the South. Under Mr. Winship's management the business has grown from a comparatively small amount until at the present time it is no inconsiderable factor in the material prosperity of Atlanta. He has given his entire time to its promotion, which added to excellent business judgment and executive ability, largely accounts for the gratifying success attained.

Mr. Winship has been a director in the Merchant's Bank for the last fifteen years, and since its organization has been a director in the Atlanta Home Insurance Company. He is also president of the Home Building and Loan Association.

He was married in 1860 to Eugenie Speer, of Atlanta, who died in 1869. Two daughters were born to them, the eldest being the wife of Robert Taylor, jr., of Baltimore, and the youngest being the wife of James H. Nunnally, of Atlanta. Mr. Winship was again married in 1879 to Miss Lula Lane, of Macon, Ga. They have had two children, a boy now four years of age, and an infant son.

Mr. Winship has closely applied himself to his business, to the exclusion of conflicting interests, and from early youth has continued in the same line of work. In consequence he is thoroughly familiar with every detail of his business. The substantial pecuniary success which has rewarded his industry has been justly and honestly acquired, and among the business men of Atlanta, no man stands higher for strict integrity of character. He is public spirited, and in many ways has demonstrated his deep interest in the prosperity and advancement of the city. He has been a member of the First Methodist Church ever since his removal to Atlanta, and for many years has been a steward and trustee. He is a good representative of the substantial and progressive business men of the city, and one whose public and private life has been above reproach.

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**H**ILL, L. J. Lodowick Johnson Hill, capitalist and banker of Atlanta, was born in Wilkes county, Ga., January 16, 1846, and is the youngest of eleven children of Lodowick Merriwether and Nancy (Johnson) Hill. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his paternal ancestors having emigrated from county



Down, Ireland, and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War, but the branch of the family from which he is descended soon after removed to Wake county, N. C. Wylie Hill, his grandfather, settled in Wilkes county, Ga., after the War of the Revolution, where he became a successful planter and a man of prominence. His son, Lodowick Merriwether Hill, was a man of strong character, and as a business man and a leader in public affairs wielded wide influence. Early in life, having amassed a large fortune as a planter, he lived on his extensive plantation amid surroundings befitting a man of wealth and culture during *ante bellum* days in the South, and at his home dispensed a lavish hospitality typical of the highest type of the genial Southern character. In the period of early railway construction in Georgia he invested largely in such enterprises, becoming a director in the Georgia and in the Atlanta and West Point railroads, as well as becoming financially interested in the Georgia Central Railroad. He also took a prominent part in the administration of public affairs, and represented his county for several terms in the State Legislature. At the organization of the Gate City National Bank he was elected president of that institution, and at the time of his death in 1883, was acting as vice-president. His first wife died a short time after the birth of the subject of our sketch. His second wife was Miss Martha S. Welborn, who died in 1885.

Lodowick J. Hill passed his early boyhood at home. At the age of eleven, to carry out the intention of his parents, he began a thorough educational course. His elementary education was received at the primary schools at Elberton, Elbert county, and at Newnan, Coweta county, Ga. This was supplemented by periods of instruction at Mercer's University, Georgia Military Institute and the University of Virginia. Having received the advantages of the best educational institutions of the South, he was sent to Europe to complete his studies. There he attended the University of Berlin, in Prussia, and a college in Paris, France. He returned to America in 1870, and began the study of law in Atlanta under Judge Bleckley, the present chief justice of Georgia. After having completed the necessary legal studies for admission to the bar, he abandoned the idea of becoming a lawyer, and determined to devote his energies to an active business career. With that end in view, in 1871 he organized the First National Bank at Newnan, Ga., of which he became cashier, and continued in that position until 1877, when he was elected cashier of the Atlanta Savings Bank, which succeeded the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company Agency. In 1879 he was elected president of this financial institution, when through his efforts it was converted into a national bank, and has since been known as the Gate City National Bank, the original capital stock of which was \$100,000, but has since been increased to \$250,000. The record of this bank has been one of continuous and uninterrupted success. Mr. Hill has devoted himself assiduously to the responsible duties of his position, and has shown a financial generalship and business acumen which are alike creditable



to him, and largely explain the gratifying success attained. But the successful management of his banking interests has not engrossed his entire time or energies. He is president of the Georgia Security Investment Company, which has a capital of \$550,000, its officers and stockholders including many of the leading capitalists of Georgia. He is also president of the Georgia Improvement Company, which has a paid-in capital of \$400,000, and at present engaged in building the Atlanta and Florida Railroad.

Mr. Hill was married in September, 1871, to Miss Mary Ruth Henderson, daughter of General Robert J. Henderson, of Covington, Ga. They have two children, a daughter thirteen years old, and a son aged ten.

Although his education and experience as a young man were entirely outside of a business career, Mr. Hill has shown the strongest trait in his character by his quick adaptation to the duties he assumed. He is a man of strong determination, and when a line of action has been decided upon he persistently follows it until success has been attained. He is not easily discouraged; is deliberate in action, but firm and unmovable when a stand has once been taken. A man of the highest intellectual culture, he is literary in his tastes, but the active demands of business and his extensive financial interests during recent years have given him but little time for study. He possesses the confidence of the general public to a high degree, is honest and straightforward in all business transactions, has a keen financial faculty, pleasing address and courteous manners, and in all respects is a typical, bright and progressive specimen of the young American banker and business man.

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**P**ATTILLO, WILLIAM P. of Atlanta, son of John and Mary Pattillo, was born in Harris county, Ga., January 27, 1837. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch passed the first sixteen years of his life on a farm. He then entered Emory College, and graduated from that institution in 1857. He taught in Alabama, for one year after graduation, and in the fall of 1858, removing to Texas, was admitted as a member of the Eastern Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and for three years was an itinerant preacher in this conference. In the fall of 1860 he was appointed assistant principal of Fowler Institute at Henderson, Texas. This school was under the control of the East Texas Conference; and soon perceiving it would be impossible to carry out the purpose of the Conference in its establishment, he resigned his position. He then moved to Hickory Hill, Cass county, and took charge of a private school at that place, and was thus engaged when the civil war began. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Third Texas Cavalry, and for twelve months was in constant service in Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Mississippi, after which he was appointed chaplain of the regiment and in that capacity served for twelve months, resigning from the regiment just after the fall of Vicksburg, taking leave of



his regiment July 6, 1863, at Jackson, Miss. He then returned to his parental home in Georgia, and at the next session of the Georgia Conference was appointed to take charge of the colored church at Athens, Ga. Here he was stationed for two years, and here he was married, July 21, 1864, to Sallie E., daughter of Albon Chase, of Athens, Ga.

The Methodist Church South was much reduced in members and financially as a result of the war, and at the Georgia Conference, held at Macon in 1865, it was determined to reduce the number of ministers appointed to regular pastoral charges, leaving fifteen of those who had but lately joined the conference, or who were most able in other fields to gain a livelihood, without appointment, and among the latter was Mr. Pattillo. His energetic nature would not permit him to remain long without regular employment, and he accepted the Atlanta agency of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, of Athens Ga., of which his father-in-law was then secretary, and in January, 1866, moved to Atlanta and entered upon the business of fire insurance. Almost an entire stranger in the city, with no friend to aid or encourage him, and representing only a Southern Company, then much weakened by the results of the war, and the business being established in the hands of other well-known agents representing Northern companies with many millions of assets, his progress was for many months slow and embarrassed by difficulties such as would have disheartened most men. But with confidence in final success that never faltered, and a determined perseverance that overcomes all obstacles, the claims of the Company were pressed, its condition explained, and the advantages of its terms to policy holders set forth, until the public—many of them its former patrons and recipients of its special benefits—were reassured as to its strength and advantages. Under such persistent, well directed efforts his business has steadily increased in volume from year to year, and at the present time this Company commands a larger business in the city than any other company, and has for the past eighteen years. In 1868 the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford and other companies were added to this agency, which for the past fifteen years has done the leading business in this line, averaging since 1875 to this date about one-fifth of the entire fire insurance business of Atlanta. In 1868 W. F. Pattillo, nephew of W. P. Pattillo, entered the office as clerk, and in 1878 was admitted as member of the present firm of W. P. & W. F. Pattillo, which represents the Southern Mutual of Athens, Ga., Georgia Home of Columbus, Ga., Home of New York, Phoenix of Hartford, Conn., and the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Germany. For the last named Company they are also general agents for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee. The success of Mr. Pattillo and of the firm of which he is senior member has been due to persevering industry, prompt and careful attention to business, strict integrity and impartiality between the companies and their policy holders. Mr. Pattillo has devoted himself to his business with a thoroughness and energy





such as always win substantial success. He is affable in disposition and courteous in manner, and no man in Atlanta possesses more unreservedly the confidence of the people in his honesty and integrity of character. During his residence in Atlanta he has taken a prominent part in religious work, having assisted in the organization of nearly all of the various churches of his denomination that have been formed in this vicinity for the last twenty years, and has delivered many sermons and addresses. In mission work he has been especially active and devotes much time to this branch of church work. His success in business has made it possible for him to render valuable aid to all religious and charitable work, and he freely contributes of his means to further these ends.

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**K**IMBALL, H. I. The historian who seeks to portray the life and advancement of a people must, no matter how far he may be under the control of theories pointing otherwise, come at last to the individual and seek his true relation in the lives and records of those by whom the works he would describe have been performed. Thus biography becomes not merely a sidelight to history, but the very essence and vitality of history itself. In the story of the leader you tell that of his times as well.

Viewed thus it does not need to be said that the true story of Atlanta can not be told, as we have tried to tell it in these pages, without more than a passing reference to the man whose name may be found above, and whose varied lines of effort have touched almost every material interest of the capital city of Georgia as well as many reaching far beyond its boundaries. The events of his busy and useful life have two reasons for relation—they illustrate the days in which he has lived, and they form a powerful incentive to the grand army of youth, who aspire to walk also in the path of honor to reach the goal of success.

H. I. Kimball was born in Oxford county, Me., in 1832. His boyhood days were passed in the quiet of home. In early youth he acquired a practical knowledge of carriage-making, his father and older brothers all being engaged in that business, and at the age of nineteen he removed to New Haven, Conn., and soon demonstrated such superior administrative and executive ability that he was placed in exclusive control of one of the most extensive carriage manufactories in the United States.

In 1858 he was married to the eldest daughter of Mr. George Cook, his then partner in business, and well known at that time as the most extensive carriage manufacturer in this country.

Early in the year 1866 he engaged with Mr. George M. Pullman in establishing sleeping car lines in the Southern States. The field of his business operations made it necessary for him to thoroughly acquaint himself with the resources and needs of the South. He visited many southern cities, and at a



time when few had much faith in the upbuilding of this section of Georgia, still suffering from the ruin and devastation war had wrought, he foresaw, with his keen business perception, what the future, under the right leadership and labor, had in store for the Gate City, and selected it for his headquarters.

With all the energy of his nature he entered upon a career of usefulness to the city and State of his adoption, and the beneficent results of his labors from that day to the present entitle him to the gratitude of every citizen of Georgia. His location in Atlanta was at a period when men of creative genius, unbounded force and capacity for large enterprises were most needed to grapple with the great industrial problem then unsolved; to inaugurate material prosperity in the face of the greatest discouragements, and to bring order and a well regulated social and business condition of affairs out of the most discordant and unbalanced elements. Eschewing the work of the politician, Mr. Kimball gave his great powers to material development and soon became a well recognized force and a striking personality in the work of advancing the substantial interests of this war blighted section.

The first work of a public character in which he took a prominent part was in relation to the location of the State capital at Atlanta. He saw the advantage to accrue to the city by its selection as the legislative center of the State, and he lent all his influence and power to further this end. When, in 1867, the constitutional convention of Georgia convened in Atlanta, he was foremost in urging upon that body the advantages of Atlanta as the capital of the State, and when the convention finally declared, by ordinance, that Atlanta should be the seat of the State capitol it was found that there was not a building in the city suitable for a State house. Mr. Kimball immediately determined to provide such a structure as would be acceptable to the commonwealth. He accordingly purchased the abandoned walls of a projected opera house, and under his personal direction in less than four months had the building complete in every portion and adapted in all details to the wants of the State. This building was leased by the city of Atlanta in pursuance of an agreement that the city would furnish, free of cost to the State, a capitol building for ten years. The following year the Legislature purchased the building, the city paying \$100,000 in part payment, and for nearly twenty years it has been used as the capitol of Georgia. The full consequence of this resolute action of Mr. Kimball in the erection of this building has seldom been properly considered. Its effect was to permanently locate the capitol in Atlanta. Had the State simply occupied the building as leased by this city, it would have been comparatively easy to again change the location of the capitol to some other rival city of Georgia. Indeed since 1868 there have been more than one attempt to do so, and it is more than probable the opposition to Atlanta would have triumphed had not Mr. Kimball furnished a State house.

When Atlanta contracted in 1870 with the State Agricultural Society to



provide grounds and buildings for the agricultural fair of that year, which would cost nearly \$100,000, the city authorities selected Mr. Kimball as the man equal to the necessities of the occasion. The time for preparation was short, and a large amount of work was necessary. Nearly sixty acres of woodland had to be made ready, with suitable grades and buildings, but within six months, in ample time for the fair, Mr. Kimball turned the completed grounds and buildings over to the city. He then contracted with the city to take entire management of the fair, and under his able direction the exhibition was regarded the most successful that had ever been held in Georgia. Over twenty thousand people visited the fair in one day. Nothing equal to it has ever been held in Georgia before or since.

As soon as this contract with the city was executed, Mr. Kimball stated that he would not only prepare everything for the fair, but that he would also erect a hotel for the accommodation of the visitors and have it open at the time of the opening of the fair. At this time there was no feature of the city more lacking than proper hotel accommodations. On Saturday, March 29th, Mr. Kimball concluded the purchase of the old Atlanta Hotel lot; two days thereafter ground was broken, and on October 17th following the hotel was finished, furnished and opened to the public, at a cost of \$675,000, and equal in all respects to the fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, and far superior to anything in the South. It was named "The H. I. Kimball House," after its owner and builder. The erection of this costly edifice was regarded at the time as a bold and hazardous undertaking. Men having less confidence in the future of Atlanta than Mr. Kimball declared from the time it was outlined that it was an extravagance which could never be sustained in such a city. The facts of its history refuted these opinions and fully sustained the judgment and foresight of its projector, and it is now admitted by all that this enterprise has had much to do with Atlanta's growth and prosperity.

The building of the Kimball House necessitated other improvements. Persons familiar with Atlanta in those days will remember the dilapidated old "car-shed," the unsightly park in front and the mud "hog wallow" in the rear, constituting the five acres of ground in the very heart of the city, bounded by Pryor, Decatur, Lloyd and Alabama streets. And also the entire block on Alabama street, running between the Merchants' Bank and Pryor street, constituting what is familiarly known as the "Mitchell heir property." The latter ground was given by Mr. Robert Mitchell for railroad purposes, and when the railroad shops were removed and a large portion abandoned for railroad purposes the heirs of Mr. Mitchell and others claimed the property. The city and State contested their claim by reason of having exchanged other property for it, and for many years suits had been pending for its possession. In consequence of these difficulties no improvements were made, and the property thus became an annoyance to the community. A continuance of this state of affairs



Mr. Kimball saw would not only be a detriment to his hotel property, but would prevent many needed improvements in that part of the city. He therefore undertook the task of harmonizing conflicting interests and getting the property out of litigation. This required a cash outlay of some fifty thousand dollars, after which he succeeded in securing the ratification of his compromise in both the State Legislature and the city council. The immediate results of this important step were that the city received a fine railroad depot in place of the old "car-shed" and \$100,000 cash.

Mr. Kimball laid out the plans for the depot and provided for the tracks in the rear for the accommodation of wholesale houses on Alabama street, which resulted in changing the location of the wholesale business of the city. He widened Pryor street several feet and laid out Wall street nearly eighty feet wide, although he owned the property and his friends urged that fifty feet was sufficient, but he insisted that the time would come when it would be worth more in the street than in the lot, which prediction has long since proved true. This entire property was mapped and sold in one day, capitalists coming from New York, Boston and elsewhere, and notwithstanding the great outlay and cost of the property sold the profits to Mr. Kimball were over \$100,000. This entire property is now covered with the most valuable storehouses in the city, while the young men of to-day can hardly realize the deplorable condition of this now valuable property twenty years ago. Perhaps no one improvement did more for the city, the inception and carrying out of which was alone made possible by the labors of Mr. Kimball, and among his exertions in behalf of Atlanta none are more deserving of credit.

The enterprises which have been named, important as they were, by no means engrossed the active energies and administrative genius of Mr. Kimball, and while he was carrying out projects of inestimable value to Atlanta, no one in the State of Georgia was more actively engaged in railroad building. At one time he was president of nine different railroad organizations. During the year 1871 he completed some three hundred miles of road, surveyed and laid out many others, and of all the roads since constructed in this State, there is scarcely one that was not projected or surveyed by him.

While his numerous railroad schemes were progressing encouragingly, the great Chicago fire of 1871 took place, and created such a financial crisis throughout the country that public enterprises of every character were crippled. Chicago capitalists were largely interested in Mr. Kimball's railroad enterprises, and from this source of obtaining funds being suddenly cut off, added to the political revulsions and unstable financial condition of affairs in Georgia, made it necessary for Mr. Kimball to abandon his railroad plans. To immediately surrender such vast enterprises, which had he been able to carry out would have greatly aided the public, and to be defeated in his well-laid plans, was a tremendous strain upon his mental and physical faculties, and for many





months it was a serious question whether he would survive it. His splendid constitution, never having been drained by excesses of any kind, was remarkable, and he rallied from the effects of the strain, although for two years he was unable to do much business.

He had always insisted that the climate and location of Atlanta gave it peculiar advantages as a manufacturing center, and a number of years before he had procured a charter for the erection of a cotton factory to be run by steam, and upon regaining his health he now took hold of this project with renewed interest, organized a company, of which he was made president, and after raising by subscription, a sufficient sum, the work of building was begun and prosecuted with energy until the factory was completed and put in operation. This manufacturing plant, known as the Atlanta Cotton Factory, has since been in successful operation, and has had a wide influence in demonstrating what may be done here in the line of spinning and weaving the great staple of the South.

In 1880 Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, wrote a letter which was published in the *New York Herald*, suggesting the holding of an exposition somewhere in the South, for the specific purpose of showing the best methods of growing and working cotton. The idea immediately suggested itself to Mr. Kimball as a good one, and he determined that Atlanta was the place for such an exhibit. Acting upon this idea he invited Mr. Atkinson to come to Atlanta and address the people. At this time Mr. Atkinson had been very pronounced in his public expressions in regard to the South, and was not regarded with any degree of favor by the people of this section, yet Mr. Kimball entertained him at his home and invited a number of the most prominent citizens of the city to meet with him. At their request Mr. Atkinson delivered an address in the Senate chamber, in which he proposed the holding of an international cotton exposition in 1881. Mr. Kimball was foremost in its advocacy, and entered into the project with all the enthusiasm of his nature. Other gentlemen here co-operated with him, and in an incredibly short time plans were formulated and laid before the public of this and other cities and sections, and everywhere they were received with favor. The details of the incipient stages of the work were almost innumerable, but Mr. Kimball was found equal to every emergency as its chief executive officer, under the title Director-General. He visited every city of importance throughout the country, made addresses before boards of trade and other commercial boards, secured subscriptions to the stock of the company, and without State, city or national aid carried through one of the most important expositions ever held in this country.

It has often been said that Mr. Kimball scored one of his greatest triumphs in the admirable way in which he managed this great industrial and agricultural exhibition, and certain it is that no enterprise with which he has ever been



connected was more fruitful of good results. During the three months through which the exposition continued he remained as the chief executive officer, and in that position displayed a wonderful capacity for management, the exhibitors especially according to him the highest order of business generalship.

The influence and effects of this exposition cannot be over-estimated. It was a grand school of instruction, in which hundreds of thousands of people from all sections of the country were enlightened as to the progress made in the useful arts and sciences all over the United States, and brought together in a spirit of mutual friendship and just appreciation of each other. Its power for good has been recognized in a variety of results which have added population and wealth not only to Atlanta, but to the Southern States, and for long years to come its influence will be most beneficially felt.

On the night of August 12, 1883 (being in Chicago), he was aroused from his sleep to receive a telegram announcing the burning of The H. I. Kimball House. He immediately returned to Atlanta, organized a stock company, raised the necessary capital, and on the 12th of November, with the plans perfected, the corner stone was laid and the work of rebuilding The H. I. Kimball House was commenced, and on the 30th of April, 1885, it was completely finished, being much larger and finer than the old, and turned over to the lessees. This magnificent hostelry stands to-day as a monument to his powers of conception and execution, the most commodious and elegant structure of its kind in the South.

About the time of the completion of the hotel, the chamber of commerce was completed and dedicated, and during the ceremonies Mr. Henry W. Grady, one of Mr. Kimball's most intimate friends, proposed the holding of a great international commercial convention in Atlanta, within sixty days from that date. The suggestion met with immediate favor, and it was publicly announced that if Mr. Kimball would take charge of the enterprise, the citizens would give it a cordial backing. A committee, composed of the leading citizens of Atlanta, was appointed, and they elected Mr. Kimball chairman, and he again took the field in behalf of Atlanta. Fully appreciating the efforts of the press, he succeeded in securing its co-operation in the enterprise. Many people spoke of the audacity of such an undertaking. They ridiculed the idea of a small inland city calling upon the commercial boards of all the country to send delegates and representatives to discuss the great national questions concerning the commercial advancement of the country. Mr. Kimball's influence in securing a large gathering was a potent factor, and delegates stated upon the floor of the convention that it was because of his name being signed to the call that brought them here.

The result of his efforts was that over five hundred delegates, representing the most important commercial boards in thirty-three States of the union, met in De Givies Opera House on April 19, 1885, and held three sessions a day for



three days. The gathering was a grand success in every way. Men of brains and large experience read papers, delivered addresses, and discussed the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country in a full and masterful manner, and the influence of their good work will be felt for years to come.

For some years Mr. Kimball had been impressed with the value and importance to the city of securing several hundred acres of land, near or within the city limits, which could be laid out in streets and parks under the best engineering skill, for the purpose of private residences and homes. Early in the spring of 1884 he secured the option upon two hundred acres of land fronting on West Peachtree street, and running west along North avenue, about two-thirds of which was within the incorporate limits of the city. Within six hours after he had consummated the plans he secured subscriptions to the full amount of the proposed capital of the company, amounting to \$250,000; in fact, a large amount was subscribed in excess of this amount. The company was organized under the name of the "Peters's Park Improvement Company," with Mr. Richard Peters as president, and Mr. Kimball as the general manager. The purpose of the company was to grade the lots, have the streets paved in the best possible manner, and to have all the public improvements, including water, gas and sewerage. Fifty thousand dollars has been expended in improving and beautifying a small portion of the property, and plans for future improvements, when carried out, will add greatly to the value of the grounds. It is a remarkable case, that in a city like Atlanta, two hundred acres of such valuable property, nearly all within the city limits, should be controlled by one company. But a few years more will make this property one of the finest resident localities in the country and necessarily profitable to the owners, and a real monumental work to the wisdom and sagacity of Mr. Kimball. Some ten acres of the ground in the southwestern part was sold to the Technological School, upon which has been erected a magnificent school building.

So much for a bare and inadequate outline of the career of H. I. Kimball. It leaves untold many, very many of the directions in which his aggressive enterprises have found outlet; it gives only a mere mention of a few salient facts in a life crowded with events and crowned with rare success. In any community, among any class of men, Mr. Kimball would be instantly recognized as a man of force and of no ordinary range of ability. His personal appearance would indicate it, while his direct, forceful manner of talking, and ready grasp of any subject discussed, would mark him as a man of no common mold of mind. He would take rank in any society of men as a man far above the average of the systematically educated in the breadth of his field of knowledge and the exactness of his information. His achievements in many fields have given him distinction, and few men connected with the material development





L. P. Grant





of the "New South" are more widely and thoroughly known. He has carved for himself a well recognized place in the great industrial history of the South, and as the years go by the more willing will the people be to acknowledge the value of his labors.

In a personal sense Mr. Kimball's main power seems to lie in the unconquerable spirit of perseverance with which his plans are pursued. He cannot be turned from purposes he has once deliberately formed. To do that which he has undertaken to do, being convinced it is the right thing to do, he is lastingly pledged by the resolution of his nature. If one path to this end is closed he seeks another, but the object on which he has fixed his eye is never abandoned.

While of the most sanguine and hopeful temperament he is cautious, cool headed and calm, and appears most happy when organizing the complicated business details of some great enterprise, and seems to really enjoy the work for its very complexity.

The domestic life of Mr. Kimball has been one of singular congeniality and happiness. He is one of the most genial, open hearted and interesting of companions in private life, and lives in the enjoyment of a wide circle of friends who esteem him no less for his high abilities than his charming social qualities. A man of the most exemplary and abstemious habits, he has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and ever active in religious and charitable work.

Such in brief are a few of the striking characteristics of this versatile man, who unselfishly has devoted many years of the best portion of his life to the upbuilding of Atlanta and the State of Georgia, and it is not too much to expect, with his ripe experience, robust physical force, the fruits of his labors in the years to come will add still greater benefits to the State than have been realized in the past.

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GRANT, COLONEL L. P. Lemuel Pratt Grant was born in Frankfort, Me., on August 11, 1817. His early life, to the age of twelve, was spent on a farm, and from that period until his nineteenth year, he alternated between the farm and in learning the rudiments of merchandising in village stores. His educational opportunities were embraced mainly in attendance at the district school, in the village near the farm homestead, during winter months, and a few months at the higher schools known as academies. The story of his youth would be simply a repetition of that of thousands of boys of our country, who have struggled up through poverty and hardships to early manhood, looking with longing eyes toward the coveted advantages of a liberal education, without the means of attaining it.

At the age of nineteen he was appointed to the place of rodman in the engineer corps of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which was then be-



ing constructed. The position of rodman was the lowest in rank in the corps and was that assigned to young men entering the profession of civil engineering. This was the school and service best adapted to the bent of Mr. Grant's mind and physical wants. By dint of earnest application he won his promotion, within the space of one year, to the rank of assistant engineer. In January, 1840, on the completion of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, between the two cities named, he accepted the offer of an assistant in the engineer corps of the Georgia Railroad, of which J. Edgar Thomson was chief. The party of which he was a member located the line of the road, between Madison and the present site of Atlanta, in the spring and summer of 1840. Financial depression prevented the prosecution of the work of construction beyond Madison.

In March, 1841, Mr. Grant was engaged as assistant in the engineer corps of the Central Railroad of Georgia, of which L. O. Reynolds was chief. In the early part of 1843 he was recalled to the Georgia Railroad, where he served until the grading was completed to Atlanta, then known as Marthasville. In April, 1845, he accepted the appointment of chief engineer and superintendent of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, of which forty miles from Montgomery to Chehaw was in operation. He remained in charge of this road until April, 1848, during which time the track was extended to Opelika. He then accepted the place of resident engineer of the Georgia Railroad, which position he filled until 1853, during two years of this time also holding the place of chief engineer of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, which office he resigned in 1853. For five years following he engaged in construction contracts on railroads in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. In June, 1858, he was elected president of the new Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, the old company having been sold out under judicial decree. In June, 1859, he was succeeded as president by J. Edgar Thomson, as a compromise of pending litigation between the old and new companies.

In 1859 and 1860 he was chief engineer of surveys and location of proposed roads in Georgia and Alabama, the most prominent of which was the Georgia Western, then aiming toward Decatur, *via* Gadsdon and Gunter's Landing, operations on all of which were suspended at the close of 1860, by reason of impending war between the States.

In October, 1862, soon after the organization of the engineer bureau at Richmond, Mr. Grant received a commission of "Captain Engineers C. S. A.," which he accepted. In May, 1863, he was appointed "Lieutenant Colonel Engineers," which he declined. He served as captain to the end of the war, mainly in charge of construction of defenses of Atlanta and Augusta, and in the repair and reconstruction of raided railways. In all of this work, by his long experience and great engineering skill, he rendered valuable assistance to the Confederacy.



From October, 1866, to July, 1881, Mr. Grant was in charge of the operations of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad as general superintendent. He was also elected president of the Georgia Western (now Georgia Pacific) Railroad Company, in June, 1873, but resigned the office in August of the same year.

He was appointed in March, 1875, receiver of that portion of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad lying in the State of Georgia, being one hundred miles. The receivership terminated in March, 1876. In July, 1881, he was elected president of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company, and in March, 1883, president of the Western Railway of Alabama, holding the former position until July, 1887, and the latter until November, 1887.

Mr. Grant's interest in Atlanta commenced while the embryo city was known as Marthasville. In 1844 he purchased land lot No. 52, bounded now by Fair, Fort, and Foster streets, and Capitol avenue in part. In 1846 he purchased land lot No. 53, bounded now by Capitol avenue, Fair, and Glenn streets, and land lot No. 44. In 1847 he purchased lot No. 44, bounded now by South Boulevard on the east, by Fair and Glenn streets on the north and south, and by lot No. 53 on the west. These together contained six hundred acres, now wholly within the city limits. The most valuable portion of this area was subdivided and sold at low rates, in the early history of the city. In 1883 Mr. Grant donated to the city, to be used for park purposes one hundred acres of a tract of land, subsequently acquired, adjoining the city limits on the southeast, which has since been handsomely laid out and is known as the L. P. Grant Park. A considerable area of his original land purchase is still owned by Mr. Grant, and contains many eligible sites for residences.

Mr. Grant was an early advocate of the free school system, and lent the full force of his influence in securing its establishment in Atlanta. He was elected a member of the first board of education in 1869, and for several years took an active and leading part in the work of building up the admirable system of free schools in Atlanta. He was also among the original promoters of the Young Men's Library, and was made the first life member of the library association.

In all the enterprises of a public character which have advanced the material interest of Atlanta, Mr. Grant has been a co-worker with the city's most liberal and progressive citizens. His name, his influence and money have never been withheld from any project which had for its aim the moral, spiritual or temporal good of his fellow men. He has been successful in business, but his success has been achieved in legitimate public enterprises such as have promoted the common good. Never a man of robust health, he has, nevertheless been a hard worker, and by a proper husbandry of his strength and correct habits, has been enabled to accomplish a large amount of work. He is



naturally conservative, but when a course has been decided upon he pursues it with determination, and cannot be moved by any consideration of policy. Through all the eventful days in the history of Atlanta, from a small settlement to its present greatness—thorough disaster, days of doubt, peril and ruin—seasons of sunshine and storm, the city has had no more warm nor more sincere friend. For nearly half a century his history has been a part of Atlanta's history, and during this long period no man has maintained a better record for business probity, nor a more unsullied reputation as a high minded Christian gentleman. He has been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church since 1860, and has always taken an active part in church work. At the present time Mr. Grant is retired from active participation in business affairs, beyond the supervision of his large private estate. He has honestly earned the right to rest, and now in the eventide of life, secure in the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, it is to be hoped that many years of peaceful comforts may be in store for him.

Mr. Grant was married at Decatur in December, 1843, to Miss Laura L. Williams, daughter of Ammi Williams. Mrs. Grant died in May, 1879, having borne her husband four children—two sons and two daughters. Their eldest son, John A. Grant is a well-known and successful railroad manager, at present residing at Dallas, Tex., being general manager of the Texas and Pacific Railway system. Mr. Grant's present wife was Mrs. Jane L. Crew, of Atlanta, whom he married in July, 1881.

**CALHOUN, PATRICK.** Amongst those citizens of Atlanta who are important factors in the development of Georgia and of the South, there is no one entitled to a higher place than Mr. Patrick Calhoun, the subject of this sketch. The youngest of five sons, he was born on the 21st of March, 1856, at Fort Hill, Pendleton District, S. C., so widely known as the home of his illustrious grandfather. His father, the Hon. Andrew P. Calhoun, was the eldest son of the great John C. Calhoun, and was a gentleman of high character and attainments. Though never entering political life he was a man of marked influence in his State. Mr. Calhoun's mother was Miss Margaret Green, daughter of the celebrated General Duff Green, for a long time resident at Dalton, Ga.

In March, 1865, when only nine years of age, Mr. Calhoun lost his father, and the disastrous results of the civil war which swept away their property, left the family in most straightened circumstances. In common with many of the youth of the South, these misfortunes sadly curtailed his educational opportunities; thirteen months at the Pendleton School and twelve months at Norwood High School in Virginia, comprising the extent to which he was afforded educational facilities other than such instruction as could be given by members of his family, or such knowledge as might be acquired through the more arduous processes of self-tuition. At these schools young Calhoun won





from his teachers the highest praise for industry, scholarship and mental powers of an unusual order; and despite these disadvantages it is safe to say that there are few to-day in the State of Georgia better read or possessed of wider and more varied information, especially on graver subjects, such as philosophy, government and political economy.

In 1871, a short time before his departure for Norwood High School, Mr. Calhoun with his mother and family left Fort Hill, and moved to Dalton, Ga., to the house of his maternal grandfather, General Duff Green. In 1874, after leaving Norwood, Mr. Calhoun went to Columbus, Ky., where under the guidance of John M. Brummel, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that place, he began the study of law. To be a great lawyer had been from earliest youth Mr. Calhoun's ambition, and with characteristic ardor he applied himself to the study of his chosen profession. Returning to Dalton in 1875 he continued his studies under Colonel I. E. Shummate, one of the most accomplished members of the strong bar for which Dalton is justly celebrated.

In October, 1875, at the age of nineteen, Mr. Calhoun was admitted to the bar by the Hon. C. D. McCutcheon, then judge of the Cherokee circuit. Considering the field at Dalton too narrow, and already fully occupied, in January, 1876, Mr. Calhoun left Georgia with the purpose of beginning the practice of his profession in the growing West. After several unexpected vicissitudes and delays incurred on the journey, he found himself at the expiration of several days in the city of St. Louis, where he had finally determined to try his fortunes. His worldly possessions, other than his personal effects, were at this time reduced to the trifling sum of two dollars. With this capital, backed by his own energies, he started his career as a lawyer in St. Louis. In the entire city he was not conscious of knowing a single human being. Being introduced by a self-made acquaintance to Mr. John G. Chandler, a prominent lawyer, Mr. Calhoun secured desk-room in his office in return for such assistance as he might be able to render Mr. Chandler in copying, writing, etc. Living in the most modest manner and practicing the most rigid economy, Mr. Calhoun applied himself with renewed ardor to the practice of the law. In the many leisure moments, incident to a young lawyer waiting for clients, he devoted himself, under Mr. Chandler's guidance, to an extensive course of reading on the various topics of the law.

In order to introduce himself to the people Mr. Calhoun became at this time an active participant in the political movements of the day. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Democratic Association of St. Louis, which became in a short time a very considerable political power in the city, and in the fall of 1876 he took a very active part in the congressional race between Mr. Wells and Colonel Slayback, which at the time excited interest throughout the State. Earnestly advocating the cause of Colonel Slayback, he was frequently on the stump during the contest. Colonel Slayback had be-



come so impressed with Mr. Calhoun's ability during this canvass that after its termination he was led to offer him a law partnership, which however was not consummated.

Exposure to the night air during this campaign, and speaking out of doors to large concourses of people, often in inclement and cold weather, coupled with over study, so undermined Mr. Calhoun's health that it became impossible for him to remain longer in St. Louis. In fact, his physician advised him that he was already beyond the hope of recovery. After a short period of natural despondency, however, his courage returned, and he resolved if possible to regain his health. He abandoned St. Louis and went to the home of his elder brother, Mr. John C. Calhoun, who was engaged in cotton planting in Chicot county, Ark. Devoting himself almost exclusively to outdoor pursuits as fast as returning strength permitted the renewal of active life, Mr. Calhoun had so far recovered that in June, 1878, he was able to accept a proposition made by the late Colonel Robert A. Alston, who never having met him, was led to seek Mr. Calhoun as a partner, from the high recommendation of common friends, to come to Atlanta and re enter upon the practice of law as junior member of the firm of Alston & Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun removed to Atlanta in July, 1878, and entered at once into active practice. His firm did a large business both in and out of Georgia, representing many important cases before Congress and the courts and departments at Washington. It was suddenly dissolved by the death of Colonel Alston, who was killed in a rencontre with Mr. Edward Cox.

At the trial of Mr. Cox for this homicide Mr. Calhoun appeared as one of the counsel for the prosecution. On the appeal he and Solicitor B. H. Hill, jr., represented the defendant in error in the Supreme Court, and Mr. Calhoun made the main argument for the State, in whose favor the case was finally decided. It has become a leading case on the doctrine of *res gestæ*. Judge Bleckley, who announced the decision of the court, and who is noted as a judge, for the rareness of his compliments to counsel, in the opinion delivered, said of the argument: "On both sides the case was argued before us with unusual thoroughness and remarkable ability."

It was during his partnership with Colonel Alston that Mr. Calhoun first took part in a movement bearing upon the transportation problems of the country. In December, 1878, a commercial convention composed of delegates from various States was held at New Orleans. The convention was presided over by General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, and among the delegates were many able and prominent men from different parts of the country, Hon. Jefferson Davis being one of the delegates from Mississippi. The questions of trans-continental transportation, of the improvement of the Mississippi River, of foreign commerce, etc., were those discussed. Mr. Calhoun was appointed by the governor one of the delegates from Georgia, and attended the convention.



He participated in the debate on railroad transportation, and in the course of his remarks before the commerce committee, predicted the building of a great through line from the Northwest to the South Atlantic coast, urging it as necessary to the development of the South, and illustrating its importance by speaking of it as, when built, constituting "an iron Mississippi," with its branches and tributaries extending into the States along its path, and pouring into the main line the varied freights of the great West and South, to be carried to the sea through the ports of the South Atlantic States.

After Colonel Alston's death Mr. Calhoun continued the practice of law by himself, at Atlanta, until the latter part of 1880, when he formed a partnership under the firm name of Van Epps & Calhoun with the Hon. Howard Van Epps, now judge of the city court of Atlanta. In September, 1882, the partnership was enlarged, Mr. Alex. C. King, of the Atlanta bar entering the firm, which was thereafter known as Van Epps, Calhoun & King. This partnership continued until January, 1885.

About the time he formed this partnership with Mr. Van Epps, Mr. Calhoun became interested in the organization, on a large scale, of agricultural companies for the cultivation of cotton in the Mississippi Valley. His residence in Arkansas, just before coming to Atlanta, had informed him that the rich plantations of that section had so fallen in value, that many of them could be purchased at one-seventh or one eighth of the prices which they had commanded in *ante bellum* days, while the poverty of the planters made the credit and factorage system the universal financial method of the country. Provisions, supplies, stock and implements were bought on credit at high prices; advances commanded ruinous rates of interest; while the charges on the bale of cotton, sold through the factor, amounted to about three dollars per bale. Securing options on a large body of rich cotton lands, through his elder brother, John C. Calhoun, whose interests lay in planting, and on whose account, mainly, he embarked in the enterprise, Mr. Calhoun went, with his brother, to the North, and succeeded in forming a company, with a capital based on the productive capacity of the lands to be purchased, and with sufficient money, to buy for cash, at wholesale prices, its own provisions, equipment, etc., and to act as its own factor in marketing its product. The first of these companies was known as the Calhoun Land Company. Shortly after, a second was formed, known as the Florence Planting Company. They were both potential instruments in breaking up the expensive factorage system which is now rapidly disappearing in the South.

The organization of these companies, and the negotiations leading to their formation, involving, as they did, many nice legal questions, devolved entirely on Mr. Calhoun, and led him to devote much of his time to a thorough examination of the law of corporations.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Calhoun was invited by the Thursday Evening Club of Boston, a private association of prominent gentlemen of that place,



who met on Thursday evenings to discuss the important questions of the day, to deliver an address before them. He did so, at the house of Mr. William Everett, son of the famous orator and statesman, Edward Everett.

The subject of his speech was the changed relations into which the South and North had been brought, from an industrial, as well as political standpoint, by the result of the war. He urged that the war had not only overthrown the effort at separate government, but, by abolishing slavery, had destroyed the possibility of that clash of interests between the sections which had produced the conflict, and that this result made the country homogeneous. He predicted the future manufacturing greatness of the South, and stated that, in determining our political future as a part of the Union, the North had raised us into her successful rival, in the near future, for the sale of manufactured products; first the coarser, but finally all classes, in the markets of the West and of the world. He predicted that the South, if left alone, would solve her race problem with safety, justice and honor, and claimed that it was now working its own solution in her hands.

The substance of this speech becoming known, Mr. Calhoun was urged by the *New York Herald* to furnish it to that paper for publication. He declined, thinking it discourteous to thus publish a speech delivered at a private house; but at the request of that journal, on his return to New York, he furnished it with an interview repeating therein the important passages of his address. This interview attracted wide and favorable attention from the press throughout the country, as a striking and important discussion of the situation and future relations of the South to the balance of the Union.

In 1885, just after the dissolution of the firm of Van Epps, Calhoun & King, Mr. Calhoun was employed by some of the bondholders of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, which had made default on the interest on its bonded debt due 1st of January, 1885, to represent them in a conflict which was apparently imminent. This railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver in Tennessee. The receivership was procured by an agreement between the officers of the railroad company and a class of the bondholders who were in sympathy with them, the general manager and vice-president of the railroad company being appointed receiver. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company had acquired the bulk of its lines in Georgia, by purchase of the charter, property and franchises of the Cincinnati and Georgia Railroad Company, a Georgia corporation, which was authorized in fullest terms by its charter to sell itself, its charter, etc. The East Tennessee Company had always claimed to be, and had been treated by the courts and bar as, a Tennessee corporation, removing all of its litigation, on that ground, to the Federal Court. An examination of the question convinced Mr. Calhoun that this was a mistaken view of the law; that by its purchase and absorption of the old Cincinnati and Georgia Railroad Company, the East Tennessee Com-





pany had become a Georgia corporation. Acting on this opinion, which was advanced by Mr. Calhoun for the first time, a bill was filed by himself and associate counsel in the State courts of Georgia against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, and a receiver was appointed for the Georgia lines. The railroad company sought to remove the case to the Federal Court, on the ground that it was a Tennessee corporation. The Superior Court granted the removal order. An appeal was taken from this judgment to the State Supreme Court, and in the Federal Court a motion to remand the cause was made. The motion to remand was argued by Mr. Calhoun, who contended for the jurisdiction of the courts of Georgia in an argument of great power, so strong that some members of the bar who had previously been pronounced that this railroad company was a Tennessee corporation, stated that their views had been changed by the argument, and the United States Court judge while retaining the case declined to decide that the railroad company was not a Georgia corporation, but put his ruling on other grounds. Later the question came on in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and that court in an elaborate opinion held that the East Tennessee Railroad Company was a Georgia corporation and could not remove its cases to the Federal Courts. The case attracted great interest throughout the entire State.

During the further progress of this case Mr. Fred Wolfe, of New York, happened to be present while Mr. Calhoun was making an argument. Mr. Wolfe was then in Georgia for the purpose of bidding in the bonds issued by the State in 1885. Impressed with Mr. Calhoun's manner and argument, he at once employed him as his counsel in the bond purchase. Mr. Calhoun took charge of the negotiation and secured the bonds for his client. A number of New York bankers, led by Mr. Henry Clews, who held some of the fraudulent bonds of the reconstruction period, which Georgia had declared void and refused to pay, began a vigorous fight on the new State bonds, and sought to discredit them in financial markets. This seriously affected the value of these securities. Mr. Wolfe was anxious to have them classed as a proper investment for the savings banks of New York. A former bank superintendent of that State had, on an *ex parte* hearing, held that Georgia had wilfully and dishonestly repudiated her valid obligations, and had attempted to relieve herself of the odium of this transaction by aspersing the character of innocent and honest bankers. He had forbidden the New York savings banks to buy Georgia bonds. Mr. Calhoun advised Mr. Wolfe that, under the existing state of feeling, this decision would not be reversed. But the attacks on the credit of the State became so serious, that Mr. Calhoun felt that a full presentation of Georgia's financial history, and a discussion of the propriety of her course was demanded. An application to the Attorney-General of New York for a reversal of the bank examiner's ruling furnished the occasion. Mr. Calhoun having associated Hon. N. J. Hammond, appeared for Mr. Wolfe. Judge O.



A. Lochrane and others were heard in opposition. The result of the argument was most beneficial to the State, and was a surprise to the financial world. While the Attorney-General held that under the peculiar statutes of New York the savings banks could not invest in these bonds, he stated that in his opinion the issue of 1885 was a perfectly safe investment, and that the action of Georgia in regard to the repudiated bonds was largely justified by the circumstances surrounding her at the time. Mr. Calhoun's argument is a most exhaustive statement of the law and facts, and is a masterly defense of Georgia's action. His speech with that of Hon. N. J. Hammond was published in pamphlet, and largely circulated in financial circles. So completely was the financial world convinced, by this discussion, of Georgia's good faith, that the bonds of Mr. Wolfe, thereafter, steadily appreciated in value, and he disposed of them at prices varying from \$105 to \$107, making a large profit; and during the present year the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York purchased from the State, at a premium, her last issue of bonds aggregating about \$2,000,000, none of Georgia's former opponents questioning the absolute safety of the investment.

On the 4th day of November, 1885, Mr. Calhoun married Miss Sarah Porter, eldest daughter of George W. Williams, Esq., president of the Carolina Savings Bank and a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C. During the rest of that year and until the summer of 1886, he devoted himself exclusively to the practice and study of the law. In this line he was connected with some of the heaviest litigation in the South, notably the foreclosure suit against the Memphis, Selma and Brunswick Railroad, a like suit against the Southern Telegraph Company, and the intervention of the minority bondholders in the East Tennessee Railroad foreclosure suit at Knoxville, Tenn.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Calhoun took an active part in the gubernatorial contest, in advocacy of the claims of General John B. Gordon, the successful candidate, and was one of the delegation selected to represent Fulton county in the State convention which nominated him.

In the summer of 1886 Mr. Calhoun visited the city of New York and there began that series of movements in Southern railroad matters which have given him his greatest prominence, and which are destined to exert so powerful an effect on the industrial developments of the South. Prior to that time he had frequently discussed the Southern railroad situation, and had advanced the theory that the great railroad system of the Southeastern States as then existing separately, were component parts of one natural transportation system, which could be brought together to the great advantage both of themselves and of the South. He had been contemplating, for some time, inaugurating a railroad movement, particularly with the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, looking to controlling that property with the ultimate aim of allying it with these, its complementary parts. The matter, however, which first



demanding his attention, grew out of the fact that his brother, Mr. John C. Calhoun was interested in the securities of the West Point Terminal Company, and that that property had drifted into such antagonism with the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, that litigation, and perhaps catastrophe, were threatened to the West Point Terminal.

On reaching New York, Mr. Calhoun found that his brother and his friends were very anxious to begin legal proceedings. Convinced that this would be financially disastrous if successful, he strongly opposed it, and succeeded by his arguments, in preventing it. The situation presented was briefly this: The Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, usually spoken of as the Terminal Company, had originally owned the stocks of a large number of railroads in the Carolinas and Virginias, which stocks, with the stocks of the Northeastern of Georgia and Georgia Pacific Railway Companies, constituted its assets and gave value to its own stock. These securities amounted to about \$30,000,000 par value. When the Terminal Company was organized, the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company had subscribed to a majority of the capital stock, and, through this, controlled it and elected its directors. Using such control, it caused leases of all of the roads owned by the Terminal Company, in the Carolinas and Virginias, to be made to itself, and sold to the Terminal Company 25,000 shares of the Terminal Company's own stock for \$13,000,000 of the par value of these stocks and bonds. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company also sold large quantities of the Terminal Company's stock, which it owned, to the public. These sales left it with less than a majority in the Terminal Company's treasury. The Terminal Company owed about \$3,200,000, and this sale of its assets to the Richmond and Danville, if allowed to stand, rendered it insolvent. It was directly against the interest of the holders of the Terminal stock, and as equally beneficial to the holders of the Richmond and Danville stock.

General T. M. Logan, who was interested in these properties, was then trying to get control of them, and he employed Mr. Calhoun to counsel him in his contest. Mr. Calhoun accepted on the condition that he could withdraw if at any time General Logan's course became in his judgment against the interest of the Terminal stockholders. General Logan's plan was to buy up a majority of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company's stock, and thus control both companies. Mr. Calhoun did not believe this could be done. He advocated raising enough money to pay off the debt of the Terminal Company, rallying the stockholders against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, electing a new board of directors for the Terminal, and then he predicted the Richmond and Danville Company would come to terms before risking litigation over the legality of its conduct, which he pointed out was illegal and could be annulled, and stated his belief that the stock of the Terminal Company, which had been greatly depressed, would go rapidly up. General Logan



determined to pursue his own plan, but after some months of effort was compelled to admit that it could not be carried out, and to agree to Mr. Calhoun's trying his plan. This was in October, 1886. Mr. Calhoun had during the summer months been anticipating this necessity. He had formed the acquaintance of, and inspired confidence in, some strong financiers in New York. In a very short time he formed a syndicate, through Mr. Isaac L. Rice, which raised the money necessary to pay the debt of the Terminal Company. The election was called, the Terminal stockholders were quickly rallied against the old management, and General Logan and his allies were elected directors of the Terminal Company, Mr. Alfred Sully becoming its president. The Terminal Company's stock which had been as low as twenty-seven dollars per share, within thirty days after Mr. Calhoun opened his campaign, reached seventy-seven dollars per share, and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company came to terms without the necessity of litigation, the matter being settled by General Logan and his party buying for the Terminal Company a majority of the stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, but at a price which Mr. Calhoun deemed too high, and he therefore sold out his stock in the Terminal Company, and advised his friends to do likewise, believing that it would depreciate. His judgment was soon vindicated.

During the time this contest was going on in the Terminal, and Richmond and Danville Companies, Mr. Calhoun had never forgotten his purpose of acquiring control of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. A thorough investigation of this railroad property had assured him it was the most valuable in the South. The persons then in control of it evidently did not appreciate this fact; its stock was low, selling at about seventy dollars per share, and on the occasion of a slight rise in the spring of 1886, its officers and directors pronounced the rise speculative, and as only done to allow the parties manipulating it to sell out. Convinced that every rise in the stock would be decried by those in power, who would thus keep the market price down, and that such rise would be looked upon as temporary and merely speculative, Mr. Calhoun saw that a large quantity of this stock could be bought at low figures, before any attempt would be made to resist his movement by those then in control.

General E. P. Alexander had a few years before been president of the Central Railroad Banking Company, and had been only defeated after a close contest. Mr. Calhoun approached General Alexander and secured his consent to run for the presidency if, before his name was announced, Mr. Calhoun had so far succeeded in purchasing and combining the Central Railroad stock as to reasonably insure victory. During the summer of 1886 Mr. Calhoun succeeded, with the assistance of his brother, Mr. John C. Calhoun, in interesting Mr. H. B. Hollins, a banker of New York, who agreed to furnish the money necessary to buy sufficient stock to control the coming election. Mr. Hollins





did buy three thousand eight hundred shares, but, later, decided that the matter could not be successfully consummated in time for the ensuing election, and declined proceeding further at that time.

The matter was in this shape when the burden of the Terminal fight being lifted from his shoulders by its successful issue, Mr. Calhoun was enabled to give his entire attention to the Central Railroad contest. The rise in Terminal stock had made money for a number of his friends, who were ready to follow him into new enterprises. Through one of them, Mr. Isaac L. Rice, who had been prominently connected with several important railroad negotiations in New York, Mr. Sully and Mr. Emanuel Lehman of New York, were induced to join this movement. This connection identified with the Central movement Messrs. Rice, Sully and Lehman, who were then leaders in the Terminal directory, and was a step further in the direction of an alliance of the Southern railroads. Mr. Hollins and his business colleagues, encouraged by their accession of strength, agreed to again unite with Mr. Calhoun in the effort to control the Central Railroad. By the middle of November a syndicate was formed which stood ready to buy twenty-five thousand shares of the stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, which it did. The burden of making all combinations and raising the money necessary for the success of the movement, was placed on Mr. Calhoun. He also directed every step in the campaign. Its result was the election of General Alexander and the board selected by the syndicate, by a large majority of entire number of shares in the company. Mr. Calhoun and his brother, John, became directors of the company, and shortly thereafter Mr. Calhoun became a director in the Atlanta and West Point and several other railroad companies in the State. The financial results of this movement were to raise the price of Central Railroad stock from \$70 per share to \$135 per share before the contest was over. The forty thousand shares purchased by the syndicate costing them and bringing to the sellers of this stock, largely residents of Georgia, \$4,800,000 or a net profit of about \$2,000,000 over what their stock was worth when the contest began. The present value of the remaining thirty-five thousand shares is nearly twice what it was in 1886, before the commencement of the movement which has thus enriched the people of the State by millions of dollars.

On the 1st of January, 1887, Mr. Calhoun formed a partnership with his former partner, Mr. A. C. King and with Mr. Jack J. Spalding, under the firm name of Calhoun, King & Spalding. These two last named gentlemen were in partnership at the time as the law firm of King & Spalding. The firm of Calhoun, King & Spalding is located at Atlanta, Ga., and does a large general business. They are also counsel for a number of railroads in that State, and are interested in most of the important railroad litigation in the courts of Georgia and adjoining States.

Shortly after Mr. Calhoun's allies had become securely seated in control of



the Central Railroad, they developed lines of policy and action which he deemed inimical to the great body of stockholders. As directors of the company, he and his brother felt compelled to resist these measures, and did so successfully. This, however, antagonized the other members of the syndicate. The syndicate having determined to increase its holdings of Central Railroad stocks to forty thousand shares, Mr. Calhoun, in the summer of 1887, induced Mr. John H. Inman, Mr. James Swann and the strong banking house of Kessler & Company to enter the syndicate and purchase a block of the stock. In order to capitalize the stock of the syndicate, which had increased greatly in value, it was about this time, determined to form a stock company which should own this forty thousand shares of Central Railroad stock, and should issue to the members of the syndicate its own stocks and bonds in payment therefor. This plan had been suggested by Mr. Calhoun early in 1887, but was not then acted on. It was consummated about the 1st of December, 1887, and a company known as the Georgia Company became the owner of the shares of stock of the Central Railroad owned by the syndicate.

After the successful termination of the Terminal contest of 1886 Mr. Calhoun had ceased to have anything further to do with the policy of its management. He had foreseen that the purchase of the stock of the Richmond and Danville Railroad for so high a price, would weaken the management paying it, while strengthening the selling party who were its owners, and thus made a large amount of money by its sale. The accuracy of his judgment was entirely vindicated. At the election of the Terminal Company, held in the fall of 1887, it became evident that the Richmond and Danville party of 1886 had regained its power, and those of the Terminal side in 1886, who remained in office, did so only by sufferance. As has been said, Mr. Rice, Mr. Lehman and Mr. Sully, who were of the Terminal party of 1886, were members of the Georgia Company. They determined to make a fight to recover their lost supremacy. In March, 1888, securing the co-operation of Mr. Hollins and his immediate associates in the Georgia Company, they commenced the fight for the control of the Terminal Company under the leadership of a committee of their number known as the "Clark Libby committee." Mr. John H. Inman becoming shortly thereafter president of the Terminal Company, these gentlemen continued their fight, and sought to defeat Mr. Inman's re-election as president. Mr. Inman and his principal opponents being thus members of the Georgia Company, the antagonism engendered by this contest, which became very bitter, produced a breach between the different members of that company. Mr. Calhoun and his brother sided with Mr. Inman and became his active supporters. Much of the work of the campaign was done by Mr. Calhoun. Its result was the overwhelming victory of the Inman party, Mr. Inman being re-elected president, and Mr. John C. Calhoun being elected a member of the board of directors.



The friction thus produced in the Georgia Company continued during the spring and summer of 1888. It became evident to Mr. Calhoun that either one party or the other must retire from the Georgia Company. The Terminal Company had, early in 1887, effected arrangements giving them control of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, and was in full alliance with that system. The time seemed propitious for bringing about that alliance between the railroad systems of the Southeastern States which he had been laboring to effect. To this end he devised a plan which would induce the opposing element in the Georgia Company to sell their stock, and proposed that the Terminal Company should become the purchaser of all the stock in the Georgia Company. The Terminal Company acceded to the proposition, and the negotiation with the antagonistic element of the Georgia Company being conducted on the lines mapped out by Mr. Calhoun, resulted in their selling their stock. The Terminal Company then purchased the entire stock of the Georgia Company, and the alliance of the Southeastern railroad system was accomplished.

The public who had seen Mr. Calhoun successful in both of the contests in the Terminal Company and in the Central Railroad movement, and who had seen those who came into power with him first defeated in the Terminal Company, and lastly lose all place in the Georgia Central system, were not slow in according to him high praise, and in recognizing the important part he had played. The newspapers throughout the country complimented his work. Without multiplying quotations the attention of the reader is called to the following from a leading financial paper:

"The honor of carrying through the great deal by which the Richmond Terminal was enabled to purchase the Georgia Central, is due to Mr. Pat. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun is a gentleman of conciliatory disposition, who is thoroughly conversant with the interests of the South, and fully impressed with the necessity of harmony between the railroads of that section. He is but thirty-five (in fact only thirty-two) years of age, and looks even younger. Although the grandson of the great Calhoun, his own great ability, although obscured by an unusual degree of modesty, needs no luster derivable from the name of his illustrious ancestor, but asserts itself most forcibly in meeting the many drafts which are made upon it by Southern railroad men."

No sooner was the accomplishment of this great movement announced, than rival railroads and interested parties began a bitter war upon the railroad alliance. The Southern States were flooded with circulars denouncing it as a gigantic monopoly, dangerous to the public good. A rival railroad, under the cover of certain minority stockholders of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, began proceedings in the courts of Tennessee to drive the East Tennessee system from this alliance. The Legislatures of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina met within a few weeks, and so much had the public mind been agitated by all sorts of rumors and statements, proceeding from these sources, that legislation of a most radical character was introduced into each.



At this crisis Mr. Calhoun returned to Georgia, and as the representative of the allied roads asked to be heard before the Legislative committee, to whom had been referred the principal of the measures pending before the Georgia Legislature—namely, the Olive bill, which proposed to forfeit the charters of all of the railroads which were in the alliance, and confiscate the stock of all stockholders who had acquiesced in its formation. In an elaborate and powerful speech in which he discussed at length the railroad problems of the day, he demonstrated the illegality and impolicy of this hostile legislation, and pointed out how this great alliance of Southern roads would conduce, not only to cheapen transportation and destroy discrimination and diversion of commerce from its natural channels, but to build up and develop the South, and attract the freight and business of the great West to Southern ports and Southern markets, while the uncombined railroad systems tended to drain the South and debar her from advantageous commerce with the West. Speaking of the effect of such an alliance in cheapening transportation and its inability to increase the cost, he said:

"This combination of roads, or rather, as we should always term it, this alliance between the roads, will be productive of most positive good to the State. It will not destroy, but promote legitimate competition. The railroad managers on every one of these properties will be actively competing with each other to give the public the best service. Every one of these railroads will want to make the best possible showing to their stockholders, and the Terminal Company, mark you, is nothing but a stockholder. Each company will vie with the other in the effort to put its railroad track in the best condition; each will strive for the best equipment, the best rolling stock with which to handle its business. The reputation of every railroad manager will depend upon the cheapness with which he conducts his business and the efficiency of the service his railroad renders to the public. Now, when you destroy the possibility of raising rates by combination, you destroy the essential element of monopoly in railroad alliances. . . . Every railway in this country in some respects is a monopoly, because it carries and exclusively controls the largest part of the commerce along its line; but every railroad combination lacks the essential element of a monopoly, because it cannot enhance the price of the service it renders. There, sir, is the fundamental difference between the great railroad alliances and the trusts of to-day. Analyze what monopoly is. It is a gathering together for the purpose of enhancing the price of a commodity that a man would sell. When you established a commission, and that fixed the rates, you forced alliances among railroads, for the purpose, not of enhancing the price, but of decreasing the cost. There is the difference. The bagging trust, for instance, is for the purpose of increasing the price of bagging; the railroad combination is for the purpose of lessening the cost of handling its freight. Look at it. The great railroads of this country are forced to recognize conditions as they exist. They see that no longer can they levy tribute upon the local stations. They see that no one of them can absorb to itself the business of the great Standard Oil Company, or of the great soap manufacturers, or the great manufacturers of any other class. They see, if they are to hope for profit in their investment at all, that they must do everything possible, first, to decrease the cost, and secondly, to enhance the volume of business. These are the two great problems presented to every thinking railroad man in the country: 'How can I decrease cost, how can I increase my business?'"

He then explained that the men who controlled these roads had bought them on their faith in Southern development, and depended upon it for fame and fortune.





Tracing the effect of this railroad alliance on that development, he further said :

"Take the center of that triangle made by Cincinnati, Cairo and Chicago. The center of that triangle will be, in 1890, very near the center of the population of the Union. From it the short line to the sea runs through Georgia or Carolina soil. Every foot you advance further west that fact becomes more and more marked. When you reach Kansas City not only is the shortest line to the sea through Georgia, but if you take the prorating distance of our steamship company, which is two hundred and fifty miles, with all railroads with which we connect, we have absolutely the shortest line to New York and Boston. These distances are worthy of note. I will call your attention to only one or two. From St. Louis to New York is 1,065 miles; to Brunswick, 888; to Savannah, 902. From Kansas City to Boston is 1,513 miles; to Brunswick, 1,171; to Savannah, 1,185. The route from St. Louis or Kansas City to Boston, by the way of Savannah and the ocean steamship, putting our ocean mileage as is customary at 250 miles, is seventy-six miles shorter than the all rail routes, seventy-eight miles in favor of Savannah. With short lines from the coal regions and the iron regions, and the cotton regions of the Southeast why should we not put our products in the markets of the Northwest to better advantage than any other portion of this country ?

"When the Georgia Pacific road is completed to the Mississippi, when, as will be done in the very near future, the Mississippi River is bridged at Memphis, those great Southwestern systems of roads that have been interested heretofore in carrying every particle of the Southwestern freight around to the north of the Ohio River, will have a direct interest in bringing all of that freight through this section. We have lines that lie below the snow belt. We have lines free from the least obstructions winter and summer. We have lines with less capitalization. We have the short lines. From Shreveport, a common point for the business of Texas, to Savannah is 895 miles, to New York 1,625 miles. To Atlanta and the interior points of the Southeast the advantage of the South is even more marked. Every reason exists why the great Southwestern and Southeastern systems should be worked in harmony. Give us the great Southwestern systems in close relationship to the Southeastern system, and you create at once the short line to El Paso.

"But why should we stop there. The dream of direct trade between Europe and the South-Atlantic ports is not Utopian. With the short lines to the Northwest, with the short lines to the Southwest, with the vast natural resources of the Southeast, rendering it necessarily the center of great industrial progress, direct trade with Europe must come in the near future."

The speech attracted marked attention both in the committee and from the public. The *Atlanta Constitution* in publishing it said editorially :

"It is a notable fact that while Mr. Pat. Calhoun was making his speech, which we print this morning, before the railroad committee at Atlanta, Mr. Charles Francis Adams was speaking before the railroad commission in New York. Here were the representatives of two of the most famous families in American history, each speaking in his own section on the great industrial topic of the day. Both agreed that the inevitable run of things tended to the consolidation of separate railroads into great systems. We do not believe the New England Adams made an abler speech than was made by the young representative of the South.

"Mr. Calhoun's speech is especially significant in this connection because he does not appear as the defender of a railroad system, but representing the idea on which the railroad was organized. It was his brain that first conceived the combination that is under discussion—his earnest work that has at all times helped it forward. No man is more capable, therefore, of speaking with intelligence and authority as to the purpose of this combination in the future, and of the motive for what it is doing. As a thoughtful and earnest student of one of the most important discussions of the day, made by a man whose every intention is to build up this section with which his every interest is identified, the speech of Mr. Calhoun deserves a careful reading at the hands of every Georgian."



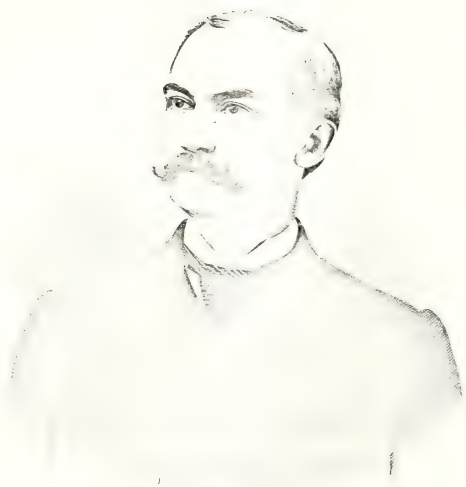
As can be seen from the above the position, which Mr. Calhoun holds with his colleagues is one of great influence. He is their trusted counsellor. As soon as the alliance was perfected he was elected general counsel of the Georgia Company, and in January, 1889, he was elected the general counsel of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

As a man Mr. Calhoun is marked by strict integrity, great decision of character and purpose, and by his loyalty to his friends. He is a little over six feet in height. In early youth he was very slender, but his later years have made him more robust. What, however, impresses the observer most, is the striking intellectuality of his face. His eyes, which are blue, are extremely piercing, and especially in argument or discussion; he fixes his glance on his hearer with an intensity which seems to read the inner workings of the mind. He possesses a mind of unusual power. It is characterized not merely by the faculty of acute analysis, but by that rarer power, which is the gift of statesmanship, the power of synthesis; of devising new plans, developing original thoughts, of perfecting new and complete systems of action. It is at once boldly original and also conservative in its tendency. Original in its conceptions, but cautious and critical in proving them before received as truth. His capacity for resolving a problem into its true elements, and seizing upon the controlling feature of it, is remarkable. While cautious in determining upon a line of conduct, when once resolved, his action is marked by its extreme rapidity and its great firmness. Quick to accept a suggestion and revise a conclusion, or abandon it, when its error is demonstrated, and according to the judgment of those in whom he has confidence, great weight, he is, when convinced of the correctness of his opinions, fearless in their maintenance.

Mr. Calhoun is a great student, his favorite studies being the law and all subjects bearing on industrial, social, economic and political questions. Prior to the period when his railroad interests demanded so much of his time, he was a great reader on these and kindred topics, and during this later period, scarcely a day has passed that he has not either after nightfall or during the day devoted one or two hours to study. As a lawyer, Mr. Calhoun is widely read on the principles governing the different branches of jurisprudence. He has always been noted for the intensity with which he devotes himself to any object which he is pursuing, and this characteristic made him, during the earlier years of his professional life, an arduous student of legal literature. His occupations during the last few years have led him to give a great deal of attention to the law of corporations, while his tastes have always made the study of constitutional law his pleasure. In the two branches of corporation and constitutional law, his reading has been varied and exhaustive, and his information is thorough and exact. Much of the success of his railroad achievements has been due to his superior knowledge of the law governing corporations.

At the age of thirty-two, already one of the managers of the most extensive





Henry B. Tompkins.



system of railroads in the world, with splendid mental and physical gifts, with an experience rarely attained in a long life, and with his prime yet before him, loving the South with the traditional love of his race, and emulous of aiding in her future prosperity and glory, it is not flattery to predict that Mr. Calhoun will prove one of the leaders in her coming development, and will in the future not only contribute a large share toward the shaping of her destinies, but occupy a prominent place among her more gifted sons.

**T**OMPKINS, HENRY, of Atlanta, was born in Barbour county, Ala., in 1845, and is a son of Henry M. and Henrietta Mabiton (Bethune) Tompkins. His paternal ancestors were of English descent, and settled in Virginia and afterward removed to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War, in which last named State his father was born and for a time practiced his profession of law. His mother was a native of Georgia, and of Scotch ancestry.

While pursuing his preparatory studies for the purpose of entering the University of South Carolina, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiment, Confederate Infantry, then commanded by Colonel Henry D. Clayton, afterwards made a major-general, and who is now president of the University of Alabama. This regiment served in the Western Army under Generals Bragg, Hood, and Johnston. Some time after joining this command Mr. Tompkins was made adjutant of the regiment, and became captain of one of the companies in that regiment. He was wounded three times, the first time at Chickamauga, again upon the retreat of General Johnston below Dallas. The third wound was received in the fights around Atlanta, and for some months rendered him unfit for military duty, as it was through the body and of a very serious nature. Upon recovery he rejoined his command and remained with it until the surrender of General Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C., in May, 1865.

After the war Mr. Tompkins began the study of law in the office of D. M. Seals, at Clayton, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He commenced the practice of his profession in Alabama, removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained about a year and a half, when he returned east to Savannah, Ga. Here in 1875 he was made judge of the Superior Courts of the eastern judicial circuit of Georgia. After remaining upon the bench for more than four years he resigned and returned to the practice of law. In 1881 he was again made judge of the same court, but resigned after one year's service.

In 1883 he removed to Atlanta, where he has since been engaged in a large and lucrative practice. About two years ago he was made general counsel of the Sheffield and Birmingham Coal, Iron and Railway Company, and in January, 1888, was made vice-president and general manager of this company. He is also counsel for several other corporations. For about eighteen months Mr. Morris Brandon has been associated with him as partner under the legal





firm name of Tompkins & Brandon. In his profession Mr. Tompkins has been a diligent worker, and has already gained an enviable position among the leading lawyers at the Atlanta bar.

He was married in February, 1882, to Miss Bessie Washington, of Tennessee, who died in August, 1887.

**R**ICHARDS, ROBERT H., son of Robert G. and Sarah (Gilkes) Richards, was born in London, England, in 1830, and was of English descent. His educational advantages were limited, being principally confined to a few years attendance in the schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen he accompanied his parents to America, settling in Penfield, Green county, Ga. He remained with his parents at Penfield about two years, when he began life for himself in New York City as a clerk. There he remained about two years, and by hard work succeeded in saving a small amount with which he came South and located in Athens, Ga., and for some time thereafter traveled throughout the Southern States selling books. By the most unremitting labor and rigid economy he steadily added to his means, and in 1848 had accumulated sufficient capital to embark in business. In partnership with James McPherson, under the firm name of James McPherson & Co., he established the first bookstore in Atlanta. Their venture proved a success and was continued for two or three years, when Mr. Richards retired from the firm and opened a similar store in La Grange, Ga. In the latter place Mr. Richards continued the business alone with marked success until the close of the war. He also again became a partner of Mr. McPherson in the book business in Atlanta in 1858, under the original firm name, and was thus associated with him when the city was captured by the Federal forces.

Although he carried on business in Atlanta several years prior to the war, his residence was in La Grange, and there he continued to reside until the spring of 1867, when he moved to Knoxville, Tenn., and established the East Tennessee Book House, with which he was connected for some three years. While residing in Knoxville Mr. Richards, fully convinced of the future development of the railroad interest of the South, purchased a large amount of the stock of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, which was then selling less than one-third of its par value. This proved in a few years to be a most fortunate investment, and was the main starting point of the large fortune he subsequently accumulated.

In 1865 with General Alfred Austell and others Mr. Richards aided in the organization of the Atlanta National Bank, and his career in connection with that institution made him best known to the people of this community. He was one of the original stockholders, and from its organization prominently associated with the directorate. He was several times vice-president of the bank and resigned his last time as such officer in July, 1888, but was a director and stockholder at the time of his death.



In 1872 Mr. Richards removed to Atlanta, where he at that time selected his permanent residence, and here about four years ago he erected on Peach-tree street one of the finest private residences in the city.

Mr. Richards's connection with the banking interests of the city did not absorb all of his business energies. He held important interests in a number of successful corporations. At the time of his death he was a director in the Exposition Cotton Mills, the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, the Atlanta Guano Company, the Clifton Phosphate Company, the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company of Columbus, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company. He was also president of the Kenesaw Flouring Mills at Marietta, and a large stockholder in the John P. King Factory at Augusta.

Perhaps his most fortunate single business operation was in connection with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. With General Austell and others he purchased a large amount of stock in this road, and when the great railroad boom occurred about eight years ago it is said he realized a profit of a quarter of a million dollars.

As a business man Mr. Richards was cautious, yet he had the boldness of his convictions, and when he became fully determined upon a plan of action he was not easily turned aside by obstacles. He acted almost entirely upon his own judgment, and that judgment in business matters was almost always right. He was a keen judge of human nature, gave his confidence to few, but those he trusted he had the most implicit faith in. He was quiet in manner and the most unobtrusive and unostentatious of men. He disliked publicity of any kind. Political life and public station had no charm for him, and he strenuously avoided assuming any position which would bring him into public view. He was thoroughly honest in his business matters, and was implicitly trusted by all who had business relations with him. He was one of the most industrious of men, and few more unreservedly gave themselves up so persistently to business duties. Methodical in his methods, he kept constantly before him the whole range of his business affairs, and gave to every detail the most systematic care. Starting a poor boy in the race of life, and laying down his burden in the comparatively early evening of life, he has left behind him the record of one of the most successful business careers in the State of Georgia, and what is better still, a record of unblemished business honor.

Mr. Richards enjoyed through life more than a fair degree of good health, and when last summer he started with his wife on his annual vacation, there was nothing to indicate but that there were many years of active usefulness before him. But toward the end of his journey and when he was thinking of his speedy return home he began to feel unwell, and while at Ashville, N. C., he was stricken with an affection of the heart, and died on Sunday, September 16, 1888. His death was most sudden and unexpected, and produced widespread



feelings of sorrow in the city of his home. For many years he had held a position of commanding commercial influence in Atlanta, and those who had been nearest to him knew how severe was his loss. The bank over which he had so long presided, passed resolutions to his unswerving fidelity to its interests, while in commercial circles throughout the city his death was regarded as a severe calamity. But it was in his home circle where he will be most mourned. It was here he was only known as the loving husband, ever kind and affectionate. True to his friends and to every obligation he assumed, he has left behind the memory of an honest, courageous man. Mr. Richards was married in 1853 to Miss Josephine A. Rankin, of La Grange, Ga., who still survives her husband.

**S**TRONG, JUDGE C. H. Perhaps no man in Fulton county is better or more favorably known than the subject of this sketch, and while it is not the purpose of the writer to give him undue praise, there are certain marked elements of his character which give him prominence and individuality. Just to everybody, generous to his friends, he has built for himself a following which few men enjoy in any community.

C. H. Strong, or Judge, as he is now called, is one of the oldest of Atlanta's present men of note. For thirty-eight years he has been identified with the county and city, and though sixty years of age, he is still a man of wonderful activity. Massive in frame, tall in stature, he presents a magnificent *personel*, a veritable Jean Valjean. He was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., July 1, 1828. His father, Noah Strong, removed from his birthplace, Durham, Conn., in 1820, living in Gwinnett until 1835, when he removed to Cumming, Ga., coming to Atlanta in 1850, when his son, C. H. Strong, had just reached his majority.

The Strongs, as a family, are perhaps the most thoroughly representative one in America; the family history published in 1874, containing a list of direct descendants, out on both lines of the original family tree to cousins eight times removed, or back through the seventh generation. This family history is published in two large volumes of nine hundred pages each, and contains twenty-seven thousand names. It was published by Professor Dwight, the well-known educator, brother to the Dwight of Columbia Law School, and cousin to Theodore Dwight, president of Yale College.

The Strong family has been one of the largest and best of the original families of New England. In its widely ramified history we have a picture on a broad scale of men founding families in the fear of God, and turning them to His service from generation to generation, according to the best typical forms in church or State of our ever expanding home growth. They have ever been among the foremost in the land to found and to favor those great bulwarks of our civilization, the church and the school. Many have been the towns, the territories and the States into whose initial forms and processes of establish-





*Ch Strong*





ment they have poured the full currents of their life and strength. Few families have had more educated and professional men among them, scholars, physicians, lawyers, teachers, preachers, judges, senators and military officers.

The Strong family of England was originally located in the county of Shropshire. One of the family married an heiress of Griffith, of the county of Caernarvon, Wales, and went thither to reside in 1545. Richard Strong was of this branch of the family, and was born in the county of Caernarvon in 1561. In 1590 he removed to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, where he died in 1613, leaving a son, John, then eight years of age, and a daughter Eleanor. The name is stated in one record, on what authority the writer knows not, to have been originally McStrachen, and to have gone through the following changes: McStrachen, Strachen, Strochn, Strong. John Strong was born in Taunton, England, in 1603, whence he removed to London and afterwards to Plymouth. Having strong Puritan sympathies he sailed from Plymouth for the new world March 20, 1630, in company with one hundred and forty persons, and among them Rev. Messrs. John Warham and John Maverick and Messrs. John Mason and Roger Clapp, in the ship *Mary and John* (Captain Squeb), and arrived at Nantasket, Mass., (Hull) about twelve miles southeast from Boston, after a passage of more than seventy days in length, on Sunday, May 30, 1630.

The original destination of the vessel was Charles River, but an unfortunate misunderstanding, which arose between the captain and the passengers, resulted in their being put summarily ashore by him at Nantasket. After searching for a few days for a good place in which to settle and make homes for themselves, they decided upon the spot, which they called Dorchester, in memory of the endeared home in England, which many of them had left, and especially of its revered pastor, Rev. John White, "the great patron of New England emigration," who had especially encouraged them to come hither.

The grandfather of Elder John Strong was, as tradition informs us, a Roman Catholic, and lived to a great age. The Strong family has borne out remarkably in its earlier generations in this country, at any rate the historical genuineness of its name in its widespread characteristics of physical vigor and longevity, and the large size of very many of its numerous households. There are a few families of Strongs in the land, some half a dozen only, so far as the author has been able to find, that are not descended from Elder John Strong. The special homes of the family in this country, its centers of largest growth and strength, have been Windsor, Northampton, Coventry, Lebanon, Woodbury, Colchester, Durham and Chatham, all but Northampton in Connecticut, and in New York, Setauket, L. I., Blooming Grove, in Orange county, Durham and Windham in Greene county, Lansing in Tompkins county, and Huntsburgh, O.

The great mass of the Strongs for numbers—two-thirds nearly of all that the author has been able to trace—have been the descendants of three out of



sixteen of the eighteen children of Elder John Strong, who lived to establish families of their own: Thomas, Judediah and Ebenezer Strong.

Among the most frequent names to be found among the Stronges, next to John, William and Henry, those universal favorites, are the scriptural names Joseph, Elijah, Samuel, Nathan, David, Jonathan and Daniel, and especially Benajah, Phineas, Selah and Salmon. The more odd and uncouth any name was, the more likely was it, when once worn by an honored bearer of it, to be perpetuated from one generation to another.

Among the governors, soldiers, statesmen, scientists, etc., of America, the Stronges held many prominent people. They have been prominent in Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and other colleges, while from California to Maine they have been among the rulers of States, in Congress, in the army and in the halls of legislation. They have been among the noted authors of the country, also ministers to foreign lands, cabinet officers and generals of the army.

Shall, then, mineralogists like Dana, one of them be commended for spending years of laborious exploration among corals and minerals; or distinguished botanists, for searching everywhere, far and near, for long periods of time, for plants, and trees, and flowers that have escaped others' notice; or naturalists, like Agassiz, for devoting a lifetime to the study of the forms and habits of fishes, and even of the differences of their scales; or practical astronomers, for watching the skies by night, from youth to old age, to make observations, which need much repeating and comparing and studying afterwards, to yield any result, and that often of but little actual value even for ideal uses; and yet he, who gives a few happy years of earnest inquiry into the origin, progress and issues of the lives of those for whom all plants and rocks and hills and seas and skies and stars were made, and especially in respect to a race, the most conspicuous of all that have yet appeared upon the earth, for its high moral characteristics and experiences, be asked, with a leer, or rather with a sneer, "To what purpose is this waste?"

The friends of the Georgia Stronges will value the above family history, and Judge C. H. Strong's Atlanta admirers will hold him in still stronger affection by knowing that he comes from such a long line of distinguished antecedents.

Following is something of the works of the subject of this sketch: In 1853 the county of Fulton was constituted from the county of De Kalb, and in January, 1854, our subject was elected with Judge Walker and Judge Donohue to fill the number requisite to complete the Inferior Court, Judge Terry and Judge Hayden having belonged to the old court in De Kalb. It was to this court of the new county that the care and construction of the court-house, jail, and public highways, the levy of taxes, etc., was delegated. It also ratified the agreement of the act incorporating the new county with the city council of Atlanta for the use and joint occupancy of the old city hall, which lasted up to five years ago from the date of this sketch in 1888, when the county moved into its own court-house. The work of this first court is still felt in Atlanta



and Fulton county, and much of their sagacious labor will be remembered and known as valuable, for many decades. The sound business principles on which it was founded have been always successful, with always good credit and improving tendency. This court had also jurisdiction in civil suits at law, and in that early day of its existence would last from a week to ten days at a session.

In 1855 Judge Strong was elected to the city council, and again in 1856, becoming mayor *pro tem.*, by the action of the board this latter year. In 1857 he was elected city treasurer, and after his term of office expired engaged actively in commercial pursuits until 1873. When Mr. Anthony Murphy retired from the board of city water commissioners in 1873, Judge Strong was elected by the city council to fill the vacancy, and remained in office three years. He was not a candidate for office again until 1881, when, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he consented to make the race for clerk of the Superior Court, which important public trust he still holds, having, it is said, the most thoroughly systematized clerk's office in Georgia. He has a corps of ten assistants, who are known among the legal fraternity and courts as zealous workers and faithful aids. Judge Strong has made marked improvements in the management of the office, until, as already stated, it is known as one of the finest in the land, and everything is done under his direct personal supervision.

Going back to the time when Judge Strong was connected with the city council of Atlanta, in 1855, it is well to note that the work commenced then has proven the most lasting and beneficial in the city's history. The organization of the gas light company, as the city's property, has developed into one of the most valuable enterprises known in a Southern city's history. It has proved to be the greatest basis for advantageous trades for the city, such as establishing city schools, making loans, etc., that could be imagined, and much of Atlanta's prosperity to-day is due to the business sagacity of Judge Strong and his associates. Of course, like every other aggressive measure, this was opposed by many conservative people, who raised the strongest objections to the enterprise. How well they foresaw the benefit, however, it is unnecessary to discuss further.

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LOCHRANE, HON. OSBORNE A., late chief justice, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Georgia, was born in Ireland, on August 22, 1829, and was a son of Dr. Edward Lochrane, of Middleton, county Armagh. Dr. Lochrane was a man learned in the profession of medicine, loved by all classes for his kindness of heart, and his society sought by the highest on account of his intellectual culture and extensive literary acquirements. He was as fond as he was full of anecdote, the life of every company in which his genial humor was displayed. His opinions, too, were widely respected on account of his reading and information. His brother, Ferdinand Lochrane, esq., J. P., is



manager of the Ulster Bank of Ireland, city of Dublin, a man of fortune and position.

The subject of this sketch himself, had, at a very early period, the advantages of a finished education. He was a good classical scholar, had read largely works of poetry and romance, and was full of information from the best authors before he came to this country. When he had passed his seventeenth year, although his life had been one of every comfort, and even ease and refinement, he found himself environed by circumstances such as any ambitious boy might have rebelled against. Ireland was at that time was repressed by the weight of a heavy hand; the line of promotion for her ambitious youth obstructed in every quarter; the avenues of official advancement and even of private fortune hedged in and curtailed by a thousand petty exactions such as tended to crush and make almost impossible all hope of gaining fame and fortune as the result of honest toil. Loving his native land with all the fervor of a loving nature, he saw with sorrow her pitiable and apparently hopeless condition, and with a brave spirit he deliberately determined to seek his fortune in a foreign land, and to work out such a destiny as he might be able, by his own unaided labors, to wring from the slow admiration and reluctant sympathy of alien strangers.

At the age of eighteen he left his home and came to America, and as a clerk in a drug store at Athens modestly commenced his labors in the new world. He came well equipped to make the struggle for the place he was destined to hold among the most illustrious sons of his adopted State. Those who surrounded him at this period remember him as a young man evidently tenderly nurtured, exhibiting the most polished address, and possessed of great courtesy and refinement of manner. They readily perceived, from the accuracy of his diction, that he had scholarship; that he was always dressed neatly and that he bore about him an air of good breeding. Although he mingled little with the people, and was constantly reading or writing while not employed in the store, and in no way courted public attention, it was natural that people should become interested in him. At length it was ascertained by those who had now become his friends that young Lochrane secretly devoted the greater part of his leisure moments to prose and poetic writing. A few fragments of this early work have been accidentally preserved, and it is not too much to say that they betray an imagination tropical in its luxuriance, and bear the marks of refined taste and cultured thought. Not only in prose, but in poetry as well, did he at this early period train his thoughts to beauty of expression. Indeed he was a casual contributor to the columns of the press, and under anonymous signatures many a little gem of fancy dropped into the abyss of literature to be lost, save in the way of making room for the development of its author's deeper stores of mental wealth and power.

In the course of time the young men of the University of Georgia took a fancy to the well informed and brilliant young Irishman, and his election as an





honorary member of the Phi Kappa Society followed as a substantial mark of their regard. This was followed by his being selected the anniversary orator of a temperance society, on which occasion he first exhibited his wonderful talent for public speaking. This speech may be said to have been the turning point of his career. In the audience sat Judge Lumpkin, then chief justice of the State—himself the greatest orator within its borders—who was so much impressed with the ability and eloquence of the young Irish orator, that his congratulations were expressed with warmth and enthusiasm. It was in consequence of Judge Lumpkin's advice that Mr. Lochrane was induced to study law, and subsequently to obtain admittance to the bar, which he did in Watkinsville, Ga., at the February term, 1850, of the Superior Court. In the next month, March, 1850, he went to Savannah and made a speech on St. Patrick's day. The audience crowded the theater when he spoke, and his success was attested by the repeated cheers that rang through the hall. The Irish women wanted to see the youth who had so painted the misfortunes and glories of his country, and as he threaded his way through the crowding throng many a smile and handshaking and some kisses were given him.

From this hour young Lochrane began to be recognized as the representative Irish orator of the State. Coming to Macon to practice law, he was again the orator of his countrymen, and again covered himself with newer and fresher laurels. It was in Macon, after his successful exhibition of power as an orator that he began in earnest the labors of his profession. At the outset of his career he won the favorable opinion of the bar and the people as a jury advocate. But this alone did not satisfy his ambition. What would have been to very many young men a success, to him was only a stepping-stone. He began to spread his practice, and being invited to address his countrymen in Atlanta, he added strength to his reputation and won additional plaudits.

One of the first cases in which he gained great reputation was tried before Chief Justice Lumpkins at Decatur. This case involved the purity of the jury box, and Lochrane, after presenting the law and facts, finally closed with a tribute to the trial by jury in periods remarkable for beauty, particularly to the impartiality which was to characterize the juror's mind, and in tracing the effect of an expressed opinion upon the judgment it influenced. The case was reversed and the party finally acquitted.

Another case in his early career which forcibly illustrated not only his ability as a lawyer, but his sympathy and tenderness of heart occurred at Macon. One day a poor woman, worn out into shreds of life, sobbing and in rags came before the bar. Young Lochrane was appointed to defend her. The charge was vagrancy. In a hurried consultation, in a few pitiful sentences the wretched woman told him the tale of her degradation. It was an old, old story, but as the words, stunted and woe-begone, came from her tear-dazed heart, Lochrane resolved to fight for her liberty. The evidence was conclu-



sive of her guilt. She was a vagrant, a vagabond on the earth. The mayor and marshal of the city, who were sworn as witnesses, established it. Nothing apparently was left to be done but to write the verdict, when Mr. Lochrane announced that he proposed to argue the case. At his announcement the prosecuting attorney but ill disguised a sneer, and he quickly responded in the accustomary set phrase that he "would not insult the intelligence of the jury by uttering a word." When Mr. Lochrane rose, his first words startled jury and bystanders, and went far to change the "court-house sentiment." "This woman," said he, in slow, repressed words, "is the victim of crime, not its perpetrator." He paused a moment, while the great meaning embodied in his words seemed to settle down in awe on the face of the jurors, and added: "It was you, jurors, and men like you who committed the offense with which she stands charged. Strong brutal men have been assiduously sowing seeds in the yawning furrows of her heart, and here she comes back to you with the inevitable harvest of vagabondism held out to you in her shrunken fingers." Thus changing the front of the entire case, he adroitly directed the whole accusation against her betrayer. Interweaving argumentatively and by way of illustration her heart history into his speech, he went on and on until the words "soiled dove" were uttered behind him. He instantly turned and replied: "Yes! Her innocence has been soiled by your lusts. You took her from her father's fireside; you tore her from a mother's caresses; you made her homeless, for you shut a father's door upon her and dragged her sick with shame and trembling with horror of herself and you from the shelterings of a mother's prayers and blessing. You have turned her out as a storm-beaten dove, with no home for its broken wing, and to add shame to your treachery, you will brand felon on her brow and hide your own disgrace within the walls of a penitentiary!" It is useless to add the jury acquitted her without leaving their seats, and from the powerfully awakened sympathies of the audience, a sum of money was raised on the spot to furnish her with clothing, and to supply her present wants.

In the case of Conally, charged with the murder of his wife, Mr. Lochrane achieved one of his most remarkable triumphs during his early career at the bar. Conally was an Irishman, and the crime with which he was charged so intensely aroused the fury of his countrymen, that they added two distinguished lawyers to the prosecution. Public opinion was strong against the accused, and the prejudice the awful crime had engendered was bitter. When Mr. Lochrane stood up to speak for him, the jury turned away their heads. His argument was well put and pointed, but the points only touched the jury like icicles. The case seemed hopeless. The evening shadows were creeping down from the walls, and ignominious death seemed every where to threaten the accused Conally. Suddenly, as in a gust of inspiration, lifting him above the occasion, he turned to the heavens and painted the mother looking down,



upon the scenes of the trial, and with an invocation to her spirit brought her down and made her plead for the life of her husband. He turned and rebuked the prejudices around him. He made her tell the tale of the killing, and with uplifted hands warned the jury against the sympathy all felt for her. He caused her voice to speak imploringly for the life of her husband; of his former kindness; of his trials and cares of life; of the suddenness of his passion; and begged piteously for his life as the father of her child, no words could do this appeal justice. It did not acquit Conally, but it saved his life.

These instances feebly illustrate Judge Lochrane's early and peculiar power as an advocate. His devotion to his clients was proverbial. To eloquent advocacy he joined unquestioned tact. With the quickness to draw out every shadow in the case favorable to his client, yet all could perceive the constant touches of sympathy he would interweave with the facts, and those who knew him felt that out of these straggling links hanging through the mass of testimony, he would construct and coil a chain about the jury hard to break in its sympathetic influence. His greatest strength lay in his changing the front of a case, so as to change the current when it ran against him, and when he had broken or turned the sharpest points of the testimony he would melt away the balance in the heart of human sympathy; for he could paint anguish until tears involuntarily dimmed the eye, if not the judgment, as, for instance, in the case of Revel, when he argued the motion for a new trial, and one of the prosecuting attorneys shed tears over his recital of the anguish and pain of an imprisonment under a sentence of death.

Just as the war opened the first judge appointed under Confederate authority was Lochrane. On the bench he developed great administrative ability. He was prompt, quick and able, his judgments were gracefully delivered, and his courtesy to the bar was uniform and liberal. He was never impatient, and without much effort always maintained the highest discipline of decorum. As an instance of Judge Lochrane's independence on the bench we might add that he held the scales of justice during the shock of civil war, and maintained the dignity of his position at a time when the state of the country rendered the administration of civil law a work of great difficulty and danger. He was from principle warmly with the South in the struggle, but he would not allow the law to be trampled under foot. He enforced the writ of *habeas corpus* in Georgia after the writ was suspended by the Confederate Congress. He declared conscription to be unconstitutional, holding that it was bad policy to make a man a slave before he was sent off to fight for liberty. He held that the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, made under oath, before the war, did not bind as a declaration to become a citizen of the Confederate States, but had to be proven as an intention, if such existed, by acts or declaration subsequent to the existence of the Confederate government. He held that the ordinance of the secession convention, conferring cit-



izenship of the State on every person residing in Georgia, who did not file a disclaimer of the citizenship conferred within sixty days after the passage of the ordinance was inoperative, as the State after the passage of the ordinance and before the expiration of the sixty days, had herself entered into a new form of government, uniting with the Confederate States. He held that a minor, held a prisoner by the United States for exchange of prisoners, was without the jurisdiction of a State court to hear his case on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He held that under the Confederate constitution the State of Georgia had the right to a writ of possession against the Confederate States for the recovery of State arms loaned to the Confederate States; and learning his decision would be resisted, he telegraphed to Governor Brown for means to enforce his order. In reply Governor Brown telegraphed him that he would send a thousand men, if necessary, to carry his judgment into effect. In a certain case where persons were relieved from military service by putting in a substitute, under a law existing at the time, and a subsequent law extended the time for conscripts, under which last law such person fell upon their plea that they were discharged by the first contract, Judge Lochrane held that they were liable, as the public exigency demanded more men in the field. "Nations," said he, "die fighting, never by contract."

These instances may serve to show that Judge Lochrane, as a judge, was firm and inflexible in his opinions, and that he upheld justice without regard to the popularity of his decisions. Pending the session of the Legislature that was to pass upon the question of Judge Lochrane's re-election to the bench, a case was brought before him of exceeding delicacy. A member of the Legislature from the county of Pickens, Mr. Alfred, was voted out of his seat on account of treason. He was arrested and confined in a military prison, when he appealed for his discharge on writ of *habeas corpus*. Judge Lochrane heard the case, and although his own election came before the same Legislature in a few days, he in effect reversed the decision by holding he was not guilty of treason and discharging him from custody. He also discharged from military prison the men who remained in Atlanta under the occupancy of General Sherman, upon the ground that they had not committed treason by remaining and working for their bread.

After the war Judge Lochrane resigned the bench and resumed the practice of the law. While thus employed, at the request of the mayors of Macon and Atlanta he visited Washington, and took an active part in organizing civil government in Georgia, and in moderating the views of President Johnson to the Southern people. Returning from Washington, Judge Lochrane, at the request of many citizens, made a speech at Ralston's Hall—a speech remarkable for its solemn warnings, prophetic of what soon fell upon the South. The re-publication of that speech at this day would mark its author as a statesman.

At the close of the war Judge Lochrane retired from the criminal practice





and with the experience and training of the bench took position among the best civil lawyers. When the capitol was located at Atlanta he moved thither, and in light of results this change was well considered. He at once stepped to the front of a very able bar, but at their request soon assumed the duties of judge of the Atlanta Circuit, which position he held but a short time. Of his ability as a judge of this circuit we need only remark that out of sixteen cases carried to the Supreme Court but one was reversed. On the accession of Hon. John L. Hopkins to the bench Judge Lochrane retired, until called to the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia by appointment of Governor Bullock in 1868. In this position, the most trying for so young a man, he acquitted himself with great ability, his decisions ranking with the ablest delivered from that august bench. In the argument of cases before him it was soon discovered that Chief Justice Lochrane brought to the bench a thorough knowledge of the law. His familiarity with the decisions was remarkable, his memory furnishing him with a clear comprehension of all the principles previously announced from the bench. He dissented but seldom, but his views embodied in his few dissenting opinions are clearly and cogently stated.

Judge Lochrane as a lawyer was original in his methods and work. He looked through cases with bold conception of the inner history which lay imbedded among the facts. He cared nothing for beaten tracks; but as often as necessary took new lines of thought and then diligently sought out among the authorities the law to sustain his propositions. While in common with all other men he encountered failures—it was always after a hard and costly battle. A remarkable fact in his career was his exact adaptability and fitness for every position, however exalted or responsible. Chief Justice Bleckley of the Supreme Court once said of him: "Lochrane's mind is a dual mind, one fancy, one solid, either of which he uses separately at pleasure, or both together, if he chooses to do so."

Judge Lochrane, after a few years of laborious service as chief justice, resigned his position to return to his private practice, and daily increased his business and reputation, gathering in heavy fees and extending his practice until probably few lawyers South were better known or had wider reputation. For fifteen years prior to his death his time was largely devoted to the duties incident to the position of the general counsel of the Pulman Sleeping Car Company. The successful management of the law business of this immense corporation is the most forcible compliment that could be paid to the professional ability of Judge Lochrane.

So much for a brief outline of the professional career of Judge Lochrane. For a few moments let us turn to the other striking characteristics of this many sided brilliant man. Although he never held a political office he was for many years a leading man in the Democratic ranks. His triumphs on the stump were perhaps among his best efforts. He was full of wit and humor, could



wield anecdote with immense effect and pour forth eloquent vindications of the principles and eulogies on the candidates he advocated. His services were perhaps evoked as often as those of any public man, on occasions festive and serious, and he was always happy in his responses. His facility and readiness of speech was remarkable, and he spoke on sudden occasions with all the accuracy of finished preparation.

In his prepared addresses he had no equal in style in respect of graphic word-painting, beauty, pathos and Irish imagery, overflowing with flowers of speech. Nothing in Irish oratory is more simply beautiful than his speech delivered at the commencement exercises of the University of Georgia in 1879. It was pronounced, by universal consent, one of the finest orations delivered upon such an occasion, and Alexander H. Stephens said of it, that in certain flights it surpassed anything he had ever heard, while General Toombs declared it was full of the genius of eloquence from beginning to end. Toward the close of this memorable address he gave utterance to the following beautiful thoughts:

I do not plead with you to live for wealth or station. The most unhappy men on this continent are those who have sacrificed most to fill conspicuous positions. The heart-burnings and envies of public life are too often the results of ambition. What a sorrowful lesson of the instability of human grandeur and ambition may be found at the feet of the weeping empress at Chiselhurst. Just as the star of the Prince Imperial was rising to the zenith, like a flash from heaven, it falls to the ground; just as he was gathering around him the hopes of empire the assegai of the savage hurls him to the dust. Born on the steps of a throne, amid the blazing of bonfires and congratulations of kings, he fell in the jungles of an African wilderness, without a friend to close his eyes; born to rule over thirty millions of people, he was deserted by all and went into the chill of death without the pressure of a friendly hand. Although royalty carried flowers to deck his bier, and princes were his pall-bearers, and marshals knelt by his coffin, and cabinet ministers bowed their heads, and his empress mother clung over him in an agony of grief, alas! the glory of his life had passed, and out of the mass of sorrowing friends his spirit floated away, leaving to earth but a crimson memory. Life's teachings admonish us that the pathway of ambition has many thorns, and the purest happiness oftenest springs from the efforts of those who sow for the harvesting of peace and joy at home.

And this lies at your feet in your own State, although she has suffered by desolation, although millions of her property has been swept into ruin, and thousands of her bravest been hurried to their graves—although Georgia has been weakened and bled at every pore, although she has been impoverished and dismantled, although she has been ridden through and trampled over by armies, although she has seen in folded sleep her most gallant sons, and spirit arms reach to her from the mound of battlefields, she still has the softest skies and the most genial climate, and the richest lands and most inviting hopes to give to her children. And this is not the hour to forget her. The Roman who bought the land Hannibal's tent was spread upon when his legions were encamped before the very gates of Rome exhibited the spirit of confidence and pride of country which distinguishes a great patriot. Although disaster stared him in the face, and the bravest hearts were trembling at the future destiny of their country and from the Pincian Hill the enemy, like clouds, could be seen piled around, charged with the thunder of death and desolation, and the earth was reeling with the roll and tramp of armies, his heart was untouched with fear of her future. He knew that Rome would survive the tempests of the hour, and her future would be radiant with the splendid triumphs of an august



prosperity, and confident of that future whose dawn he felt would soon redden in the East, he never dreamed of abandoning her fortunes or deserting her destiny. This was more than patriotism. It was the heroism of glory. It was sowing a rich heritage of example on the banks of the Tiber for the emulation of the world.

One of the mistakes men make is their leaning on too sanguine expectations without labor, waiting for the honors to pursue them, scarcely reaching out their hands to gather the fortunes that cluster at their feet. Well did one of the old poets of Salamanca express the thought :

" If man come not to gather  
The roses where they stand,  
They fade among the foliage—  
They cannot seek his hand . "

and if you do not come to the honors of life, they cannot go to you ; if you do not come to gather the roses, they will fade upon their stems and their leaves be scattered to the ground.

The rose of fortune Georgia holds out to you is rich with hope and sentiment, and in its folded leaves are more honors for her sons than there is in the rose of England, the lily of France or the nettle-leaf of Holstein.

Then come together in close and solemn resolve to stand by her destiny, and soon the tide will run rich and riotous through the jewelled arches of hope, flushed with her prosperity ; soon will come into her borders newer and stronger elements of wealth ; manufactories will spring from her bosom, and the hum of industry resound throughout her borders ; the glorious names of her present statesmen will take the places of those who have gone up higher into glory, and will still hold her banner waving to the sky.

Come, spirit of our Empire State—come from your rivers that seek the sea, from the waves that wash your shores and run up to kiss your sands ; come from the air that floats over your mountain tops ; come from

" Lakes where the pearls lie hid,  
And caves where the gems are sleeping . "

come, spirit of a glorious ancestry, from beyond the cedars and the stars ; come from the history that wraps you in its robes of light, and let me invoke the memories that hang around you like the mantle of Elijah, and will be the ascension robes of your new destiny ; touch the chords in these young hearts, these proud representatives of your future fame, that they may rise in the majesty of their love and clasp you with a stronger and holier faith, and raise monuments to your glory higher than the towers of Baalbec. Let them warm to the fires of an intenser, love, and brighten with the light of a more resplendent glory ; let them swear around the altar to be still fonder and still prouder that they are Georgians.

As an adopted son who has felt the sunshine of your skies, who has been honored with your citizenship, and with positions far beyond his merits, I vow to the majesty of your glory here in the temple of your fame, and to your spirit I would breathe out the fondest affection and pour prayers upon your pathway ; I would clothe you with light, and bathe you in a rain of summer meteors ; I would crown your head with laurels, and place the palm of victory in your hands ; I would lift every shadow from your heart and make rejoicing go through your valleys like a song.

Land of my adoption, where the loved sleep folded in the embraces of your flowers, would that to-day it were my destiny to increase the flood tide of your glory, as it will be mine to share your fortune ; for when my few more years tremble to their close I would sleep beneath your soil, where the drip of April tears might fall upon my grave, and the sunshine of your skies would warm Southern flowers to blossom upon my breast.

His reputation as one of the most eloquent men of his day could be placed upon this single speech. Not only were his speeches gems of poetry in prose, but the strongest currents of thought ran silently below, and the beauties everywhere peeping forth were but flowers lifted up without effort to the surface. His



oratorical style was evidently molded after the great Irish orator, Phillips. He had all the fluency, the glow and glory of words, the shining images, the quick turns and heated climaxes that marked that prince of popular speakers. He could warm into poetry of language at a touch and pour out thoughts like music—thoughts that carried with them and scattered broadcast that singular power that is experienced in the trembling of fine muscles and the thrilling of delicate nerves, chilling and yet grandly animating the whole frame. He had, besides the gift of conception, the other requisites of the perfect orator, that of person, manner and voice. He was large of frame, graceful and dignified in bearing, while his voice, strong and flexible, gave him a matchless power of delivery. In social concourse Judge Lochrane was full of brilliancy. To him nothing grew commonplace, the simplest subject was illuminated with an anecdote, or touched into beauty with some sentiment. The hard and harsh realities of life grated singularly upon him. No man was by nature more averse to human misery, but instead of avoiding it he was sure to alleviate it by a liberal charity. At home he was an object of great and tender consideration. There was no more loving and tender husband or father than this generous, kind-hearted man.

Judge Lochrane died in the meridian of life. On June 17, 1887, his spirit winged its flight to the region of eternal life, and the name of this gifted man, of one crowned with all the graces of person, of intellect, of heart and of soul, was transferred from the living to the death roll of Georgia's illustrious sons. For several years prior to his death he had suffered from disease of the heart, but when the summons that called him from the abode of men came suddenly and without warning, he was prepared to meet the great change. When the announcement of his death was made to the city of his chosen home, and to the country he had so worthily served the expressions of grief were universal, sincere and profound. By personal calls, by letter and by wire the sorrowing friends were made to feel that their loss was that of the people everywhere, and that the lesson of a worthy life had become the seed of admiration and respect as deep as it was universal. The public press all over the land, and in the home of his nativity paid eloquent and extended tribute to his worth. The *Atlanta Constitution* struck the keynote of the public feeling over his loss when it said:

"Judge Lochrane gave a national reputation to the Georgia bar. As chief justice of the Supreme Court his decisions were marked by profound erudition and commanding mastery of the subjects involved, and in style they were singularly lucid and instructive. All yesterday Judge Lochrane's death was the talk of every hour. It was not confined to mansion or justice seat, but it was talked of in busy workshops, in the rooms where the spindle and the looms never cease, for everyone knew of the genial, lovable companionable gentleman. All had words of kindness for the dead, sorrow for those bereaved; and the many who had in their trouble and tribulation felt the soft hand of the





kind judge, went out yesterday to his late home, and stood for a moment silently by his coffin. When you can weep over a man, said an old citizen, you can put it down that a good man has fallen. Many a man shed tears yesterday when he read of Judge Lochrane's death. And so it is all over; forty years have swung by since the young Irishman landed at New York and looked out on a new world where he had but few acquaintances, and to-night the great man full of honors and wealth lies with eyes closed and hands folded, dead! Forty years of rich and full life, forty years of struggling and loving, and winning and losing, of work that furrowed the brow, of pleasure that lightened the heart, of strenuous endeavor, of princely *bonhomie*, forty years of 'the fever called living,' and at last, rest. Forty years of such joyous and brimming life as it is given few men to live. All that remains of the forty years of conflict and of pleasure, all worth counting in this night through which the morning breaks, is that he found in them the peace that passeth understanding, and the faith that can make pleasant even the valley and the shadow of death."

Perhaps no man had more thoroughly studied the mind and character of Judge Lochrane than Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne. They had been for years the closest and most loving of friends, and Dr. Hawthorne's admiration and love for his dead friend, coupled with his own superb ability enabled him to do full justice to the character and talents of the departed advocate, jurist and orator. Certain it is we can find no more fitting words to close this sketch than contained in the following extracts from the funeral oration delivered by Dr. Hawthorne as a tribute to his dead friend. He chose for his text: "Thou shall be missed, for thy seat shall be empty," and in speaking over his grave said with trembling lips:

"I feel that I can do more to-day than bury my friend. No one in this vast assemblage of his neighbors and countrymen will take offense if I praise him. Like Cæsar, he was ambitious; but, unlike Cæsar, his ambition was lawful, noble, unselfish. He rose to places of power, but the man does not live who will say that he ever used his power to wrong and oppress a human being. Like all other mortals, he had his faults, but in the presence of his great virtues they are almost forgotten.

'He was a friend to man,  
Of soul sincere—  
In action faithful  
And in humor clear.'

Nature cast him in the noblest mould. He had a great mind and a greater heart. One could scarcely look upon him and not be reminded of the words of Hamlet: "A combination and a form where every god did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man."

We shall miss him in the noble profession which he adorned with his great gifts; his rare attainments; his manly bearing, and his unimpeaching integrity. I was in Montgomery when the news of Judge Lochrane's death was told to one of the greatest of Alabama's jurists. After a moment's reflection he said, with much emphasis: "It is a national calamity."

One of the distinguished judges of our own State, on receiving the tidings of his death, said: "Lochrane belonged to that class of Irishmen from whom spring such men as Curran, Grattan and O'Connell, and under the same circumstances which surrounded those great men he would have been the peer of any of them. He gave a national reputation to the Georgia bar. As



chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State his decisions were marked by profound erudition and a complete mastery of the questions involved." I think that no one competent to judge of the ability of the deceased will say that these eulogies are extravagant.

He was an honest man. He never descended to any of those dexterities by which judges and juries are sometimes misled. He never won a victory at the expense of truth or right or honor or self-respect.

He had in a pre-eminent degree the gift of oratory. Nature endowed him with an imagination of wonderful fertility. But it was always in complete subjection to his common sense and good taste. His flights were easy and natural and graceful. His pictures were vivid, without the semblance of extravagance.

He was deeply emotional. There was a magazine of sensibility within him. Without it he could not have been the orator he was. His whole body sometimes quivered with the agitation of pent up feeling. But he never lost control of himself. No interruption could confuse him. No impertinent question from a would be disturber could check his thunder in mid-volley or break him down in the midst of splendid peroration, or provoke him into saying something to cripple the force of his argument. He was always master of himself and of the occasion.

He had a voice of singular flexibility, sweetness and power. It was responsive to every shade of thought and motion—responsive as the thunder to the lightning, and like the thunder turning from sudden terror into the lingering music, seeming to forget its triumphs amid the stillness and tears of the scene it disturbed only to purify and bless.

He will be missed most of all in his own dear home. What a man does and is in the circle of his own family is the best test of his character. A man may be an angel before the world, but a tiger in the presence of his wife and children. He may have smiles for his neighbors and only frowns for the members of his household. He that provideth not for his own household has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. The man who is neglectful of his obligations to those who dwell beneath his own roof cannot be trusted anywhere.

Give me the man whose footfall on the threshold of home is the signal for joy. Give me the man who comes from the cares of business not to complain of his hard lot, but to pour the oil of gladness into the heart of his trusting wife. Give me the man whose children believe they have the best father in the world. Such a man was O. A. Lochrane. More than any man I ever knew he possessed those virtues which make home a refuge from trouble, a habitation of peace and pleasure, and a very gate of heaven.

The whole country will miss him. What he thought of the land of his adoption he expressed in the conclusion of his memorable address before the students of our State university.

What his country thought of him may be known by the magnitude of this assemblage of his countrymen, and by the almost countless messages of sympathy that have come over the wires from every part of the continent.

The sequel of his life was marked by that resignation of will, that freedom from fear, that hope of immortality, which true faith in Jesus Christ never fails to beget.

The smile still lingers on his face with which he fell asleep in Jesus. He felt that he was going to a new home to await the coming of his family and friends. He seemed to say: "Tell me not good night, but on some brighter shore bid me good morning." There is no mid-day abode between this world of sorrow and the land where there is no night, for it is written, "when we are absent from the body we are present with the Lord."

"The eye that shut is not lying shut  
 With open eyes it sees  
 The wide, unending, heavenly shore  
 Ere the farewell is hushed on this."



In words like these, full of tender pathos, this eloquent divine bade farewell to one he loved, and in burning words gave expression to the heartfelt sentiment of all who knew the chivalric, generous, kind hearted Lochrane. High among the most illustrious citizens of Georgia will faithful history record the name of this brilliant orator, this honest, manly man. "With malice toward none and charity for all," his light has been extinguished in the abodes of men, to shine, let us hope, more brilliantly in that eternal home not made with human hands.

Judge Lochrane was twice married. His first wife was Miss Victoria Lamar, daughter of Judge Henry Lamar, of Macon, Ga. They had several children, none of whom attained maturity. Judge Lochrane's second wife, who still survives her husband, was Miss Josephine Freeman, a daughter of Major Joseph James Freeman. Seven children were born to them, of whom five are now living: Idoline, wife of William W. Austell; Elgin, Elma, wife of Dr. Willis Westmoreland; Lillian and Ferdinand.



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